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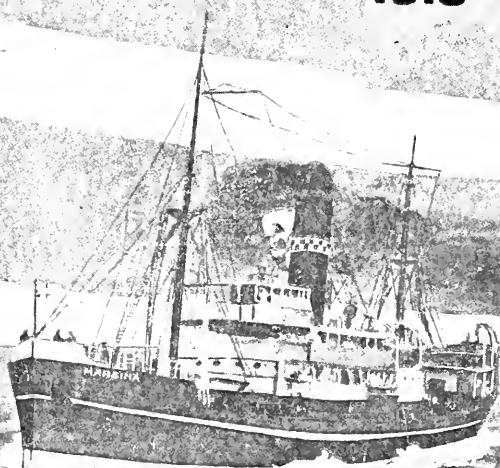


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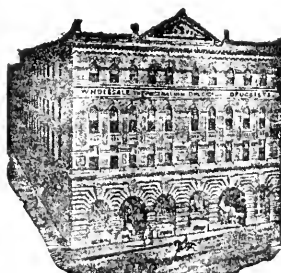
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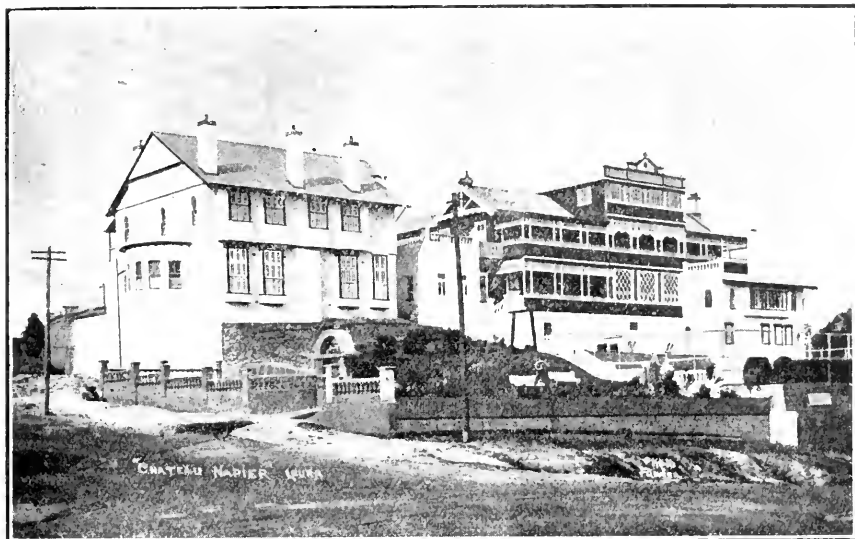
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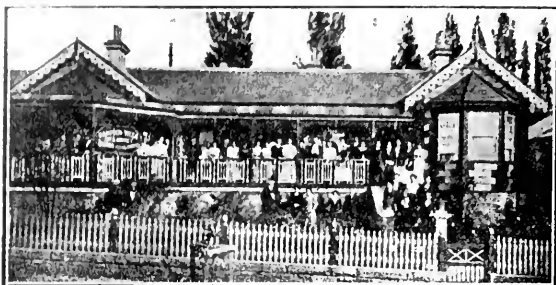
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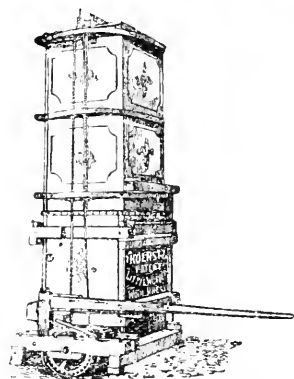
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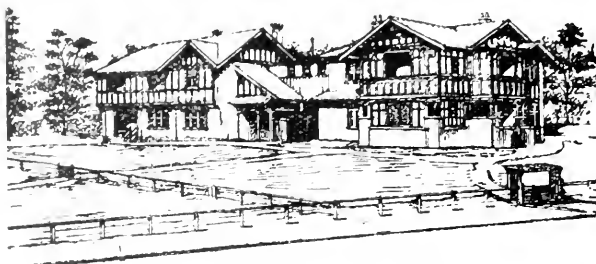
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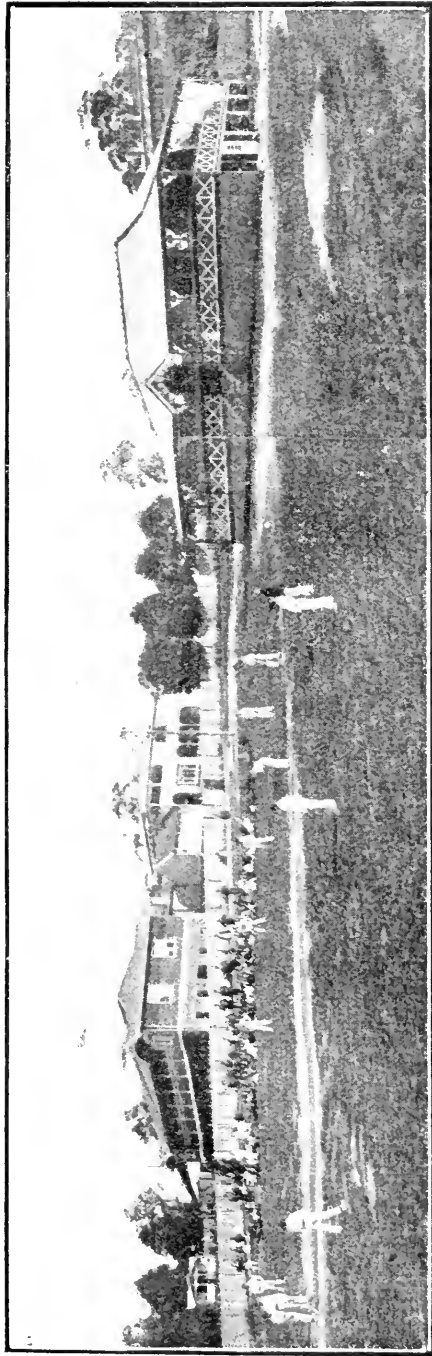
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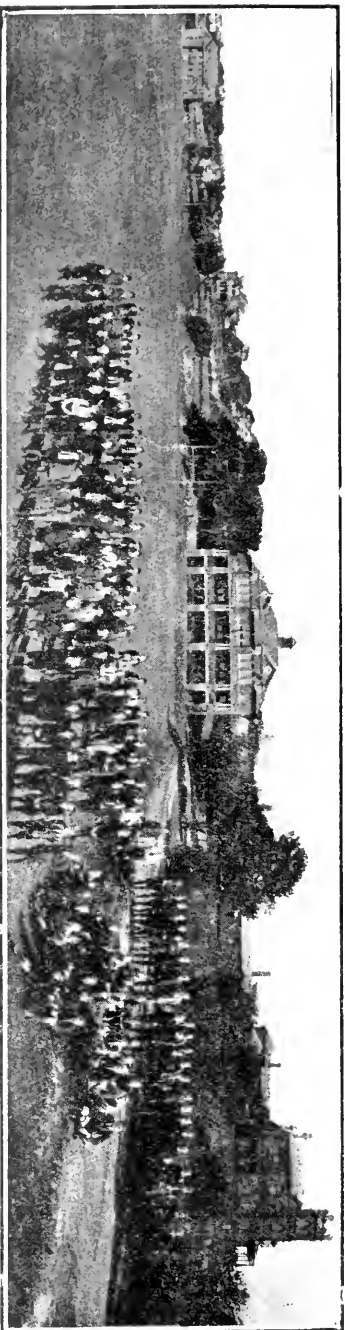
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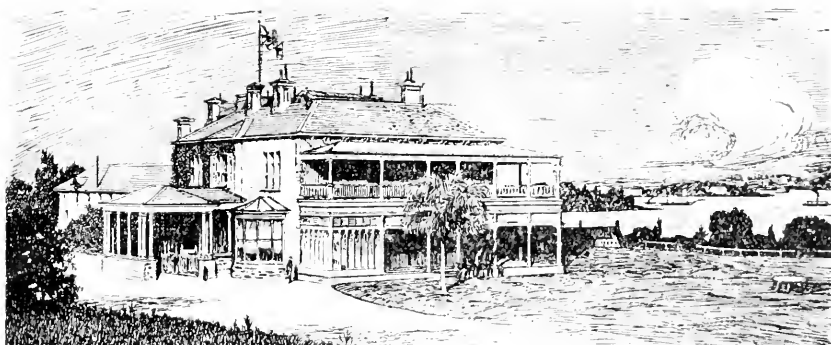
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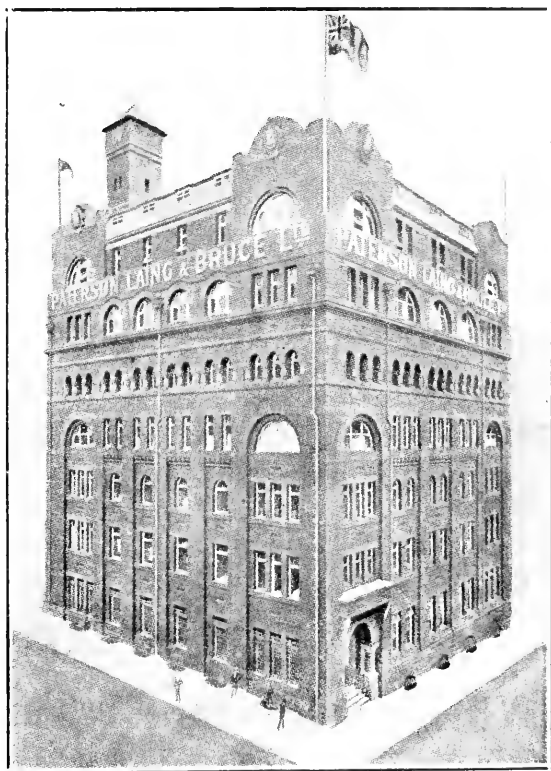
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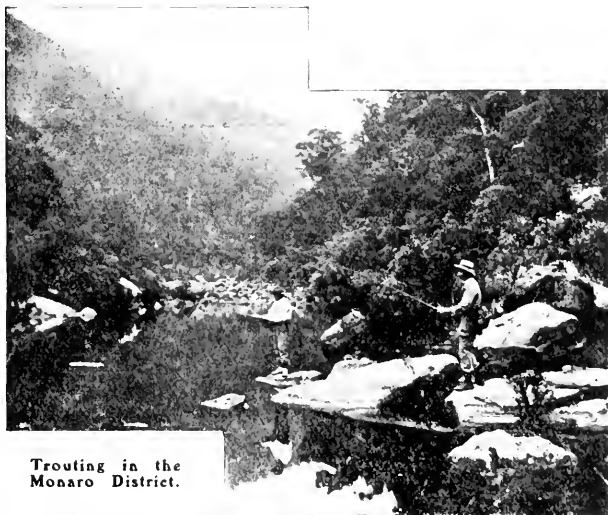
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P R E F A C E .

I N the following pages I have endeavoured to supply the reader with an accurate account of all the inhabited islands of the Pacific. While there are numerous books descriptive of parts of the Pacific, there is none dealing, as this does, with the whole of the groups and detached islands. That in the compilation of this work I have been largely indebted to the labours of others, I am glad to acknowledge. I have drawn from the mine of material contained in various works written on the Pacific, supplementing it by facts gained from personal observation in the islands and by information obtained from official reports and other reliable sources. The descriptions have been brought up to date, and it is claimed that they omit no particular of interest to the general public, and that the work is more comprehensive and compact than any that has hitherto been published on the islands. Great care has been taken to secure accuracy, but in a subject so extensive it is impossible to avoid errors, and I will be glad to receive such corrections and information as may render future editions of the Handbook as perfect, authoritative, and complete as possible. I much regret that it has not been possible to give the full details in this edition of the mandates over the former German-owned islands, these not being available in an official form at the time of printing. The principal features of this year's edition are the Bibliography of works on the Pacific Islands, the lists of business houses and residents in the islands, and the trade statistics. The demand for the Handbook has been so great that all former editions—and there has been six since it was first published in 1907—are practically out of print. This, naturally, is very gratifying to the Publishers and to myself. The Handbook is accordingly now to be published every year. All business communications should be addressed to Messrs. McCarron, Stewart & Co., Ltd., but all correspondence relating to the literary side should be sent to me.

PERCY S. ALLEN.

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P U B L I S H E R S ' N O T E .

T H E Publishers desire specially to acknowledge the valuable services of Mr. Percy S. Allen, who is a recognised authority upon Island matters. There is no one, we believe, more competent to write of the wide Pacific as a whole, and we consider ourselves fortunate in having retained his services for the task. Especially are we appreciative of the Bibliography which Mr. Allen has been at such pains to compile for this edition. We commend Mr. Allen's work to the readers as the most authoritative to date.

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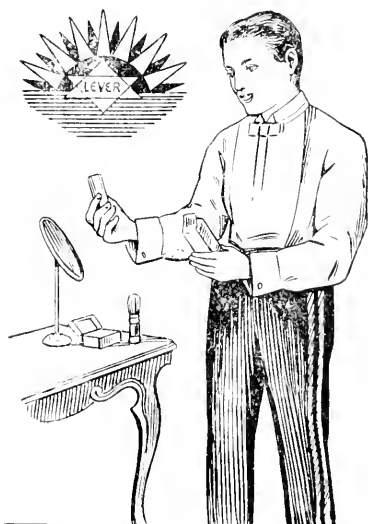
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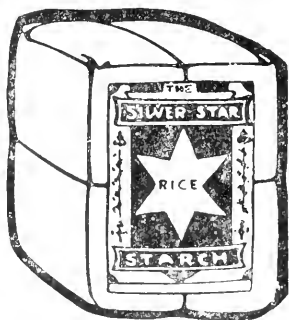
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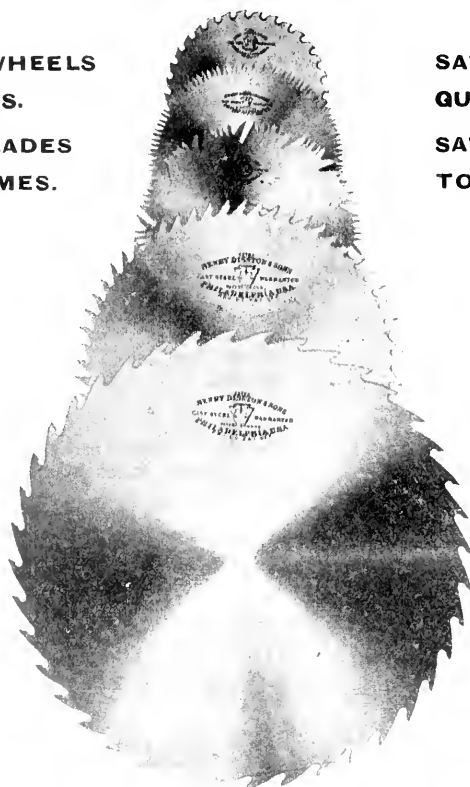
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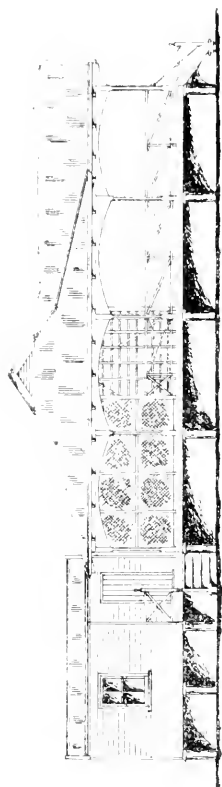
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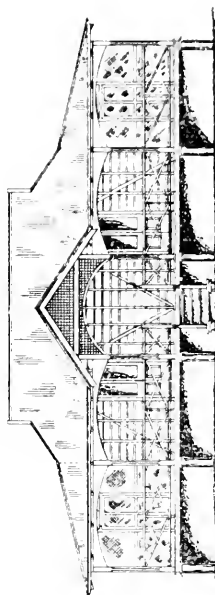


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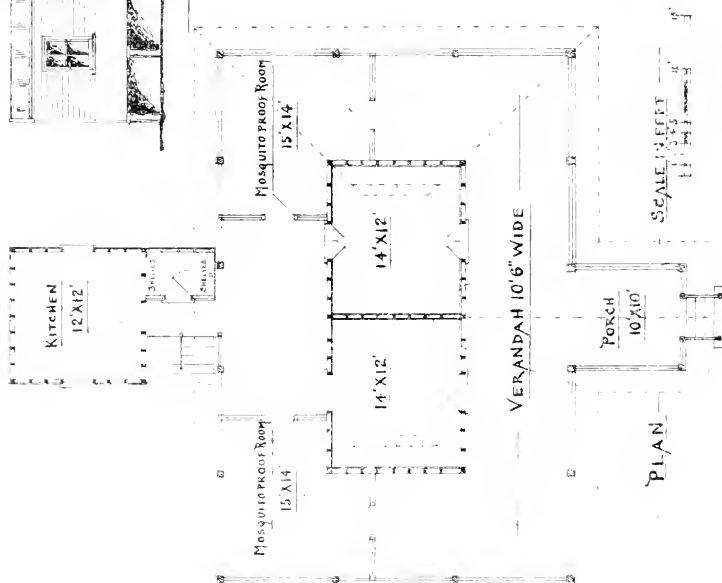
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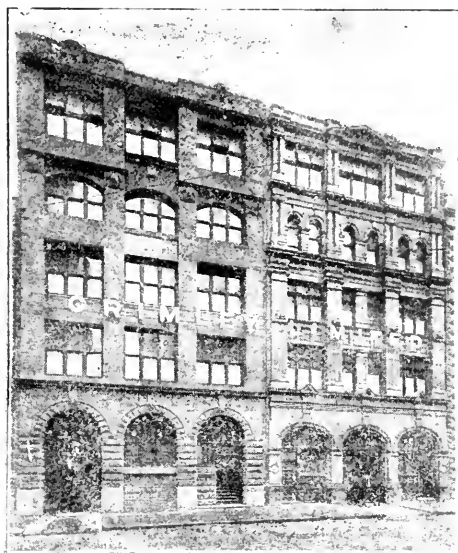
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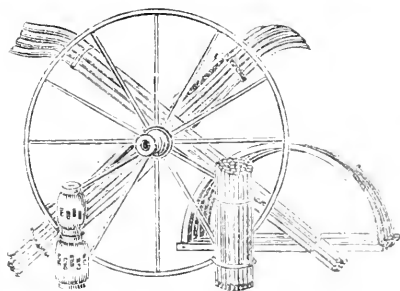
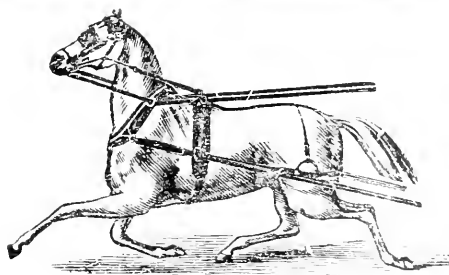
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NEW HEBRIDES—British and French.

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THE New Hebrides, comprising about 30 inhabited islands varying greatly in size, and having an estimated area of 5,500 square miles, are situated, roughly speaking, between the 15th degree and 20th degree of south latitude, corresponding in that respect with the coast of North Queensland, from which they are separated by some 20 degrees of longitude. Their most southerly point is only some five or six days' steam from Sydney. Being within the tropics, therefore, and in the midst of the Pacific Ocean, they are subject to the trade winds, and their climate is warm and humid, with a wet summer and a dry winter, the latter season being tolerably cool on the most southerly islands of the group. With soil of great fertility, the New Hebrides form a very valuable group. They were discovered in 1606 by Quiros, who anchored in the large bay of St. Filip, in the northernmost island, now generally called Santo. Misled by its dimensions, he supposed it to be part of the great southern continent, the idea that filled the imaginations of all the early adventurers, and hence he called it "Tierra Australis del Espiritu Santo." Nothing more was heard of the group till 1768, when Cook sailed on his first voyage to the South Seas to observe the transit of Venus at Tahiti; and two years after, Wallis and Cartaret had proceeded on a voyage of discovery in the same ocean. About this time Bougainville ascertained that the land discovered by Quiros was not a continent, but a group of islands. He sailed through the passage that bears his name, between Malekula and Santo, and landed upon the island of Aoba, which he called Lepers' Island, having mistaken a skin disease with which the natives were afflicted for leprosy. It was left for Captain Cook to give the group its present name, and to thoroughly explore the whole ground, on his second expedition in 1774, when he charted and named most of the islands, headlands, and straits. The French Government, in 1788, sent La Perouse to the islands, but he was shipwrecked on Vanikoro, the southernmost of the Santa Cruz Group. In 1789 Bligh sighted the Banks Islands, and in 1793 d'Entrecasteaux, sent in search of La Perouse, saw the islands of Santa Cruz. Among the other early voyagers, who have left us interesting accounts, are Dumont, d'Urville, Belcher, Erskine and Markham. Then followed a sad period from which few islands in the Pacific escaped, in which the scum of the white race carried on their blood-stained trade in whaling products and sandalwood. The horrors of the labour traffic for the Queensland plantations were added, so that in a few decades the native race was so weakened that in many places its preservation seems hopeless. The only factor opposing these conditions was the Mission, which obtained a foothold in the islands under the Rev. John Williams, who was killed in 1839 by the natives of Erromanga. But

the Protestant missionaries, especially the Presbyterians, would not be repulsed and slowly advanced northward. To-day the Presbyterian Mission occupies all the New Hebrides with the exception of Pentecost, Aoba and Maewo. To the north lies the field of the Anglican (Melanesian) Mission, extending up to the Solomon Islands. In 1848 Roman Catholic missionaries settled at Aneityum but soon gave up the station. In 1887 they returned and spread all over the archipelago with the exception of the southern islands of the Banks group. The Church of Christ and other Protestant sects are now also represented.

The ownership of the New Hebrides was for many years a vexed question. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the story of our connection with the group, though we may remember with regret that for a short time, under the New Zealand Charter of 1840, it was part of a British colony. The group is now under the joint control of Britain and France. There have been many instances of peoples of the same race and language amalgamating under one Government, and there have been still more frequent cases of one nation overwhelming another and imposing its laws and customs on the subdued nation. But rarely have two nations of about equal strength and of different blood come together amicably, and by voluntary agreement appointed a court to judge between the members of one or the other nationality according to the laws of both. Yet that is what the British and French have done in the New Hebrides. There the unwritten treaty between France and Great Britain, known as the *entente cordiale*, has had the most tangible results, for it has changed a situation that well might have been a second Fashoda into one of the most friendly acts ever accomplished between once hostile nations. About the middle of last century British subjects began to settle in the different islands. Though Frenchmen claimed that the "dependencies" mentioned in Despointes's proclamation referred to the group, yet, in 1871, hardly any Frenchmen had settled there, whilst there was a fairly large number of British traders and missionaries. Most of their trade, however, passed through Noumea, which strengthened the French argument that the islands were a natural adjunct to New Caledonia. The French settlers who went to the islands under the auspices of the New Hebrides Company had the benefit of practically freetrade with France, and their numbers soon surpassed those of the British, whom to-day they outnumber by more than two to one. Then it was that the need for some authority or court to settle disputes began to be felt. Hitherto a passing gunboat was the only emblem of law or order seen in the group.

In 1887 the Joint Naval Commission was brought into being. It consisted of two officers from a British and two from a French warship, presided over by the British and French Commandants alternately. The duty of the commission was "to maintain order and protect the persons and goods of the subjects of the two nations in the islands." But there was no civil law. Marriages between colonists in the islands were considered illegitimate, a contract could not be enforced, nor could one colonist proceed against another in respect of a non-criminal offence. Committees which were formed in the populous centres sought to provide a tribunal for the colonists, and marriages were celebrated "in the name of public morality."

In 1895 an Arbitration Court, with a British and French judge, was formed by the colonists themselves, and given the name of "Special Jurisdiction of the Union of Colonists." This court, however, was not allowed to sit, the Joint Naval Commission having imposed its veto. Five years later both the British and French settlers had the right to appeal to a court presided over by a judge of their own nation, but there was still lacking a common tribunal to settle disputes arising amongst British, French, or natives. There was no point at which the British and French courts converged. They were parallel jurisdictions with no common debating ground. So, drawn together by the differences of their subjects, the British and French Governments established the Condominium Government, which came into existence officially at Vila on December 2, 1907. In that year Great Britain and France, to use the phrasing of the preamble of the Convention between them, "being desirous of modifying, as far as the New Hebrides are concerned, the convention of November 16, 1887, respecting the New Hebrides and the islands leeward of Tahiti, in order to secure the exercise of their paramount rights in the New Hebrides, and to assure for the future the better protection of life and property in the group" agreed on certain articles. It will only be necessary to quote Article I as to status:—"The group of the New Hebrides, including the Banks and Torres Islands, shall form a region of joint influence, in which the subjects and citizens of the two Signatory Powers shall enjoy equal rights of residence, personal protection and trade, each of the two Powers retaining jurisdiction over its subjects or citizens, and neither exercising a separate control over the group." The above is the *raison d'être* of the Condominium of the two peoples, a unique experiment, which as a commercial specific, has not perhaps been as effective a remedy as it deserved to be, though the group and its lands have benefited from an agricultural viewpoint in remarkable development owing to the strenuous exertions of the more or less sparse settlers of both nationalities. This has been and is a good deal retarded, especially in the island of Efate, by insufficient labour, the natives showing no eagerness to recruit. The plantations as a whole are accordingly more or less undermanned. It is confidently believed, however, that conditions in this and other regards will soon change for the better, and the rich tracts of land, with a wonderfully prolific soil, will when more extensively cultivated ensure a permanent self-supporting revenue.

The Joint Court was established according to the Convention, and, as its name implies, is an international tribunal composed of three neutral magistrates (President, Public Prosecutor and Registrar) and two judges, one British and one French. Another neutral functionary under the title of "Advocate for the Natives," appointed by the two High Commissioners, assists and represents the natives before the Joint Court. An official interpreter-translator translates all the proceedings in both languages. The dual character of the Joint Court is clearly defined. As regards civil actions it decides definitely the landed property litigation in the archipelago and all litigation that may arise between natives on the one part and non-natives on the other. In criminal jurisdiction it judges all misdemeanours or crimes committed by natives with regard to non-natives, and, generally, breaches of the Convention and joint regulations derived therefrom; the National Courts, British

and French, being competent to judge all other cases. The Joint Court, therefore, is essentially a tribunal of conciliation and arbitration. Its principal character is that of determining definitely the matriculation of lands in confirmation, after due examination of the documents, the plans or titles of occupation of the colonists and natives, and so granting to the interested parties an incontestible title to property. The judgments of the Joint Court are definite and without appeal, and are executed, according to the case, by the British or French Administration. The procedure followed is generally that of the nation of the defendant or the accused. In regard to the work of the Joint Court for 1918 it has been called upon to try 37 cases of breaches of the Convention of October 20, 1906, respecting the prohibition of the supply of alcohol to the natives. The fines inflicted have quadrupled as compared with 1917, but nothing seems to be effective in reducing this nefarious traffic with the New Hebrideans. It would seem to call for much sterner action.

The New Hebrides proper may be said to commence in the north from the largest island in the chain, viz., Santo, which is about 63 miles in length and 32 miles in breadth. It is heavily wooded, has broad and fertile valleys, and is watered by numberless streams. St. Philip's Bay, on the north coast, is an extensive one, having a shore line of about 60 miles. On the west and in the interior the land rises to a height of several thousand feet. Santo Peak, in the south, has an elevation of 5,520 feet. Evidences of Spanish occupation have from time to time been unearthed, and some curious ruins are said to exist near Cape Cumberland, the northern extremity of this island. There is a fair number of British and French settlers on the shore line and on Aore, a little island between the southern coast of Santo and Malo. The settlers are mostly located along the Second Channel, at the southern extremity of Santo. A number of small islands hug the coast at the southern end, and these are nearly all occupied. Santo is easily first in extent, soil and products, and should have a big future. At present its production of cotton is amazing. Near Aore is Malo, also a very productive island, on which a number of British and French planters are doing well. Santo has a numerous native population and a migratory one, for one will find Santo boys fairly well scattered over the group as far south as Vila.

While in Santo waters a call must be made at the island of Aoba, 21 miles in length and eight or ten miles across at its greatest width, with a large native population. The people of Aoba are quite different from those of the other islands—light coloured, often straight haired, with Mongolian features. They are good looking and intelligent and their habits show many Polynesian traits. Aoba (sometimes spelt Oba and Omha), is, like its neighbours, volcanic in origin and of considerable elevation. It lies about 11 miles to the east of Pentecost, which island is a good deal more closely related to it than to Maewo, though connection by canoe with Aoba is more dangerous and Moewo is less than four miles away. Aoba was the scene of the murder, in October, 1906, of the Rev. C. C. Godden.

The next largest island after Santo is Malekula, 46 miles in length and 23 miles in width, which is reached throughout the Bougainville Strait after leaving Malo, and is well settled by white planters; all in the vicinity of the

sea. The highest elevation is Mount Pinot, 2,925 feet, in the centre of the island. There are no large rivers but several streams of fair size. The island possesses some good harbours and bays, especially a fine landlocked bay called Port Sandwich, on the south coast. Bushman's Bay and Port Stanley, on the north-east coast, are also well sheltered. The interior of the island is not very well known yet and the inland tribes are somewhat truculent. Those on the coast, however, are quite friendly, thanks mainly to the efforts of the missionaries who have been labouring there for years. The continuous traffic also of steamers and sailing craft through the islands, and the occasional visits of British and French men-o'-war have also had a pacifying effect. There are 13 French planters in Malekula, all of whom are engaged in the copra industry.

Pentecost is another fairly large island with a length of 28 miles, and a breadth of 7 or 8 miles. It has its share of settlers and as many as five Catholic missions. The population of Pentecost is divided into two distinct types, the people in the north resembling the inhabitants of Aoba, while those in the south are like those of Ambrym. Yet, in spite of the close relations with Ambrym the art of sculpture, so highly developed in the other island, is entirely lacking the south of Pentecost. In the north the dress of the natives is similar to that of Aoba. The men do not wear the nambas, while the women have a small mat around the waist. The art of braiding is brought to great perfection here, the mats from Pentecost being surpassed only by those from Maewo. The carving of the clubs is the most elegant in the group. Maewo or Aurora, to the north of Pentecost, has a length of 28½ miles and a breadth of 4 miles.

Epi is from 25 to 30 miles in length with a breadth of 11 miles. Its highest peak is about 2,700 feet above sea level. There are some very fine plantations on the island. Paama and Lopevi, the latter a volcanic cone rising to a height of 5,000 feet, are islands to the north of Epi.

Maskelyne Islands, fronting the south-east coast of Malekula, are a group of islets standing on extensive coral reefs upon which beche-de-mer is said to abound. There are only a few inhabitants.

The volcanic island of Ambrym, 24 miles by 17, was the scene of a great eruption as recently as 1913. At 8 p.m. on December 6 of that year five craters, including the summit of the island, burst into activity. At 7 a.m. on Sunday morning the peak Minnei emitted a stream of lava, which destroyed the mission hospital and Mr. Carmichael's fine plantation, fusing the trees, like so many matches. On the following night two new craters opened up and an upheaval of lava followed which prolonged the north-west of Dip Point into the sea, thus altering the configuration of the island, and laying waste thousands of coconut trees. The eruptions devastated everything in the stricken area. Hundreds of natives were rendered homeless but there was, fortunately, little loss of life. An earthquake of great intensity was experienced at the same time. As showing the marvellous recuperative properties of the island it may be mentioned that three Catholic missions, as well as several plantations, are again established in the volcanic region as though nothing untoward had ever occurred. The volcano is still active.

Efate or Sandwich Island, lying about midway in the chain of islands, is about 26 miles in length, by about 14 miles wide at its greatest breadth, and possesses two of the finest harbours in the group—Vila and Havannah. Vila is the commercial centre of the group, and is the site of the British and French residencies and administrative offices of both Powers. On the right, as one enters the port, are the two emerald islets of "Fila," where the natives live, and "Iririki" where the British Resident Commissioner (Mr. Merton King) has, on the highest point of the island, located his residence, commanding a perfect view of the port and mainland. The latter can be reached in a few minutes from his boat-house on his daily attendances at the British Residency offices, opposite his dwelling and situated on a high and picturesque plateau, flying its British ensign from a tall flag-staff; a sister one floating over Mr. King's own residence, except when he is absent in the Government steam yacht "Euphrosyne" on visits in the group. The prominent buildings dotted here and there on the hillsides above the business portion of the town make a pretty picture against their verdant background. Conspicuous amongst them is the French Residency with its tricolour flying above it; and the great Joint Court building, some 160 feet in length, and surrounded like the Residency with charming gardens filled with vivid tropical blooms and many variegated crotons. The Catholic Cathedral, with its belfry on a slight declivity of the same plateau is then easily made out. Going a little higher, the residence of the President of the Joint Court, situated in extensive grounds, next arrests the eye. The residences of the British Judge, French Judge and Public Prosecutor follow on the left. Adjoining the President's house at its foot is the wireless station, with its two great pillars some 165 feet in height. Crowning all are the leading lights of the port, well defined in small vivid white lighthouses at intervening distances on the face of the hill. To the right, past the Registrar's dwelling on a rise (formerly the first Joint Court), leads one to the British plateau, where most of our British residents and officials have their residences. One finds there a well ordered and well kept settlement, flanked with the barracks of the native constabulary and an extensive exercise and football ground. The Presbyterian Church and Manse in its red-roof are conspicuous in the landscape. Looking from the edge of the plateau, the Paton Memorial Hospital can be clearly discerned on a tongue of land very healthily situated and isolated, and open to the S.E. trade winds. A little narrow gauge tramway, some four miles in length, has been built to facilitate the transport of produce from Tagabe and Mele to Vila harbour.

Erromanga, whose northernmost point is about 60 miles to the south-east of Efate, is 35 miles in length and 25 is breadth, its loftiest elevation being Traitor's Head (2,700 feet). It has no harbours, but in several of its bays good anchorage is to be found. Dillon's Bay, opening to the north-west (the principal mission settlement), is the chief. The island is well watered, and extremely fertile. Erromanga has been called "the martyr's isle" on account of the many missionaries who have laid down their lives there. At Dillon's Bay stands the Martyr's Memorial Church, with a tablet bearing the inscription: "Sacred to the memory of the missionaries who died on this island—John Williams and James Harris, killed at Dillon's Bay, November

30, 1839; George N. Gordon and Ellen C. Gordon, killed May 20, 1861; James Macnair, died July 16, 1870; James W. Gordon, killed May 7, 1872; In the early days a good trade was done in sandalwood, but hardly a tree is left now. Formerly large quantities of oranges were grown on the island and exported to Australia for the benefit of the Presbyterian Mission by the late Rev. Dr. Robertson, but owing to the then shipping difficulties and length of journey it was not a profitable enterprise. There is a sheep station on the island, owned by Mr. Martin, from which Vila is supplied with mutton.

Tanna, lying to the south of Erromanga, will, when its resources are developed, hold an important commercial position. Captain Cook, its discoverer, was much pleased with its appearance and impressed with its importance. The soil is exceedingly fertile. Even the highest mountains are covered with the richest vegetation to their very summits. Cocoanuts, breadfruit and bananas are neither so plentiful nor so good as on some of the other islands, but sugar-cane, sweet potato, taro and yams are not only plentiful, but superior in quality. The most interesting natural object is the ever active volcano, the crater of which forms the top of a low mountain, about three miles inland from Port Resolution. Its elements are sometimes exceedingly troubled, causing a deep, long, rumbling noise, like the roar of a distant heavy thunder, followed by huge columns of lurid blaze and the casting up of burning stones into the air. There is, perhaps, not another volcano in the world so easily accessible, for in half an hour from the shore its foot may be reached and in another half hour one is at the top. At the base of the mountain there are hot springs of sulphurous water. The highest peak on the island, Mount Merren, is between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high. Thanks to the efforts of the Rev. Dr. Nicholson excellent roads now traverse the island.

Tongoa, the largest of the Shepherd Islands, which are the centre of the group, between Epi and Efate, has a circumference of eight miles, and rises to a height of 1,800 feet. Excellent roads have been made there at the instance of the resident missionary.

Nguna, close to the north side of Efate, is six miles in length and four in breadth.

Aneityum, the southernmost island of the group, is about 35 miles in circumference, its highest peak being about 3,000 feet. A small strip of alluvial land along the shore, where it is protected by a reef, with the lower part of the larger valleys, include most of the cultivated land, and contain the principal part of the population. The island is well watered, and the ingenuity of the natives is seen in nothing, perhaps, so much as in the system of irrigation by which they water their plantations of taro and sugar cane. There are swamps in different parts of the island which are extremely valuable as taro grounds, but from being imperfectly drained are also productive of ague and fever. Cocoanuts, breadfruit, sugar-cane, bananas and taro are plentiful; yams are produced only to a very limited extent, whereas on Tanna they are a staple article of food. The sweet potato, arrowroot, pineapples, custard apples, and Cape gooseberry, oranges, lemons and limes do well. In former days a brisk trade was carried on in sandalwood, which however, from its ruthless depletion is now scarce. There was also a whaling

station here once. Dr. Inglis, who kept a meteorological register at his station at Aname, on the north side of the island, records that the mean temperature in the shade is 76 degrees, the highest for a period extending over many years being 79 degrees and the lowest 58 degrees. The island is said to have had at one period a population of 12,000, but this number is now reduced to several hundred. The Rev. Dr. Gunn, now of Sydney, was for many years the missionary in charge.

Aniwa, a small, flat, reef-bound island, about seven miles by two, lies to the north-east of Tanna. It has no harbour. There is one opening in the coral belt, through which a boat can safely run to shore. The late Dr. Paton, the veterinary missionary of the New Hebrides, who began his work in Tanna in 1858, settled on Aniwa in November, 1866.

Fotuna, lying between Tanna and Aneityum, has an area of four square miles, and a population slightly exceeding 300. It is of high elevation and Dr. Gunn, while missionary at Aneityum, made of it a capital sanatorium.

Numerous small though fertile islands lie like dots everywhere, especially in the centre and northern parts of the group.

The natives vary very considerably from island to island. In some places they are true Polynesians, tall, light-coloured, and with almost straight hair; but the rest are dark-skinned and woolly-haired people, who, although without the pronounced Papuan features, are undoubtedly of that stock. There are at least 20 quite distinct languages spoken in the group. At one time the New Hebrides formed the almost sole recruiting ground of the labour traffic, the natives being taken away in large numbers—often by force or fraud—to work on the plantations of Queensland, Fiji, and New Caledonia. In most cases the only accomplishment they brought back was the facility of swearing in English. The population is approximately 65,000.

The islands from a geological point of view, are composed of coral and volcanic rocks, in most instances mixed up together, but with the former apparently predominating in extent. In sailing round the group one is struck with a certain difference between the aspect of the islands as seen from the east and as seen from the west. On the west and north sides the mountain ridges are to a larger extent "bald," or bare, except as regards grassy vegetation, while on the east arboreal vegetation is more prevalent. This difference is due to the action of the south-west trade winds, which, while making anchorage for shipping less secure on the east coast, carry with them copious supplies of moisture, and give rise to more luxuriant vegetation there. The group was visited by a severe hurricane on November 9, 1918, this being the first visitation of that nature that has occurred in that month within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. The northern islands, Epi especially, suffered most. Minerals are but little ascertained. Tanna has an almost inexhaustible supply of sulphur. Of the mammals there are only the pig, dog, a flying fox and the rat, of which the first two have probably been imported by the natives. There are but few birds, reptiles and amphibians, but the few species there are very prolific, so that we find swarms of lizards and snakes the latter all harmless but occasionally of considerable size. Animal life in the sea is very rich, turtles and many kinds of fish and cetacea being plentiful.

TORRES AND BANKS ISLANDS.

The Torres and Banks groups are included with the New Hebrides under the dual control of France and England.

The Torres Islands, which lie between Santa and the Santa Cruz group, consist of four inhabited islands (Toga, Loh, Tegua and Hiu), having no direct communication with Sydney. The natives have the reputation of being quiet and friendly, but have not had as much intercourse with the outside world as those in the other islands. It is doubtful whether any of this group will have the importance of its larger neighbours.

The Banks group, lying south of the Torres, and about 100 miles to the northward of the New Hebrides proper, consists of Vanua Lava, about 16 miles in length, Santa Maria, almost the same size, and a number of smaller islands. At the extreme end of the group is a circular islet called Merelav (Star Peak) with a peak about 3,000 feet high. Star Peak well describes the shape of this island which is just the cone of a volcano, long dormant, rising steeply out of the sea. There are several shoulders which spreading at the base, make a star-like figure. Santa Maria, as the name suggests, owes its discovery to the Spaniards three hundred years ago. Volcanic in origin, there are two peaks in the north of the island, and between them lies an immense crater occupied by the only lake worthy of the name in Melanesia, being about five miles in length. The natives of Mota (Sugar Loaf Island) are very hospitable. Some eight miles to the north lies Motalava (Great Mota) which Bligh called Saddle Island. The group is memorable as having been discovered by Bligh during his passage to Timor in the open boat, in which he was set adrift by the mutineers on the "Bounty." Like the New Hebrides, the islands are of volcanic origin and extremely fertile. Vanua Lava is the terminal point of Burns, Philp & Co.'s steamers maintaining the Commonwealth mail service through the New Hebrides, and contains a very fine harbour in Port Patteson, which was discovered by the Bishop of New Zealand in 1857, and named after him. Vureas Bay is another good anchorage. There is on Vanua Lava a half extinct volcano whose activity shows principally in sulphur springs, and there are large sulphur deposits which were at one time worked by a French company but the enterprise had to be abandoned. The natives of these islands as well as those of Santa Cruz and Torres, are a superior race to the New Hebrideans, being light in colour and of a fine physique. The Melanesian Mission has long been established in this group, and has made great headway. In course of time the Banks group will become of considerable importance, both commercially and strategically.

TRADE OF THE GROUP.

The value of the exports from the New Hebrides for 1916, including cocoa, coffee, copra, cotton, maize and sandalwood, was £169,026, of which sum £43,561 17s. 8d. was allocated to Sydney and £125,464 4s. to Noumea. This shows that the Archipelago is one of great possibilities, when such a result is obtained at a time of unheard of stress, and with the depletion the war has caused in the French and British population, when its paucity is considered and the fact that a number of the plantations are lying almost fallow for want of hands. The taxes are light and the dual Governments are averse from

increasing them. Recourse has therefore to be had to the two nations interested for upkeep, but the Archipelago is a sound asset and must come in time to the full plentitude of its own. At present copra is its principal export, though cotton in the north may some day run it close. The exports of copra totalled in 1916, 4,165,929 kilogrammes or 4,100 tons 6 cwt. 2 qrs.; coffee, 263,018 kilos, of which 6,451 kilos went to Sydney; cotton, 1,740,675 kilos, including 11,230 to Sydney; maize, 1,223,996 kilos, with 323,999 to Sydney; sandalwood, 112,604 kilos, with 24,885 to Sydney, this collection of products totalling 8,101,148 kilos, Noumea receiving 5,713,836 kilos and Sydney 2,387,312 kilos. These are big figures for so comparatively few producing islands at present, and with a more densely populated group a vastly superic result would of course be shown. The export of cocoa is on the increase, 228,961 kilos being shipped to Noumea, but some is now exported to Australia. The export of coffee and copra from Efate during the past two or three years has been sensibly diminished by two diseases that attacked the trees—the first known as the “hemileia vastatrix,” that devastated the coffee plantations, which have now, however, been almost totally replaced by a new disease-resisting seed known as the “robusta.” The cocoanut trees were attacked by a pernicious black beetle that has also been mostly stamped out and it is estimated that in another couple of years the yield of both products will be fully restored.

OFFICIALS.

NATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Great Britain:—Resident Commissioner: Merton King, C.M.G., with staff of four officials; Judicial Commissioner, High Commissioner's Court: H. de Burgh O'Reilly; Master of British Government Yacht, Lt. Cr. C. L. Barrett, R.N.R.

France:—Resident Commissioner: L. Miramende (on leave), E. Lippmann (acting); Juge de Paix, J. Mabilley; Staff, Chancellor, L. Nielly, four Clerks, two Typists, one labour Inspector, Police Commandant (French section, M. Devambez), Registrar-Notary, M. Rien.

Medical Service:—One Doctor, one Hospital Attendant (Regimental), three Nuns (Nurses).

Public School:—One Mistress, one Attendant.

Religious School for Boys:—Two Catholic Missionaries.

Religious School for Girls:—Nuns.

CONDOMINIUM ESTABLISHMENTS.

Joint Court:—President, Count de Buena Esperanza (on leave); Dr. H. H. Goeman Borgesius (acting as President); British Judge, H. de Burgh O'Reilly; French Judge, J. J. Mabilley; Public Prosecutor, vacant, Jules de Leener (acting); British Registrar (acting), H. Pieremont; French Registrar, (acting), E. Fourcade; Interpreter-Translator to Joint Court, Wilson de Conteur; Registry Clerks, H. Pieremont, E. Fourcade, M. Coursin (on active service), J. Devambez, junior; and Bailiff.

Constabulary:—British Commandant, Major Edwin Harrowell (on leave), F. E. Johnson (acting); French Commandant, M. Devambez, Senior.

Customs:—Collector, H. H. Fourcade; Assistant Collector, W. L. Bell.

Post Office, Telegraph and Treasury:—Postmaster and Treasurer, M. Mayet; Clerk and Supervisor of Telephone lines, —Belloc; Telephonist, Miss McCoy; Operator, Radiotelegraph Station, M. Courtois.

Medical :—Condominium Medical Officer, Dr. Panlet.

Port of Vila :—Health Officer (British), Dr. T. W. Hoggarth ; Health Officer (French), Dr. Panlet ; Light Keepers, F. Yager and L. Kettywane.

Island Services :—Government Agents : Island of Tanna, J. M. Nicol ; Island of Malekula, M. Rousselot ; Island of Santo, T. R. Salisbury (on active service), Island of Aoba, vacant.

Works Superintendent :—Kenneth Mackenzie.

BRITISH MISSIONS *

The Melanesian Mission (Anglican):—Island of Pentecost : Rev. C. Turner and Mrs. Turner, Miss Hardacre and Miss Nelhe Williams ; Island of Aoba : Rev. A. S. Webb ; Banks Islands : Rev. R. Tempest, Rev. R. Hodgson and Rev. R. Godfrey.

The Presbyterian Mission :—Islands of Anietyum and Erromango : Rev. J. C. Rae ; Islands of Tanna and Aniwa : Rev. T. McMillan ; Island of Efate : Rev. E. M. K. Raff, Rev. Dr. T. W. Hoggarth (Medical Superintendent of the "John G. Paton" Memorial Hospital) ; Island of Nguna : Rev. P. Milne, Rev. W. V. Milne ; Island of Tongoa : Rev. O. Michelsen ; Island of Epi : Rev. J. B. Weir ; Island of Paama : Rev. M. Frater ; Island of Malekula : Rev. F. J. Paton, Rev. J. S. Jaffray, Rev. R. Boyd and Rev. Dr. Sandilands ; Island of Santo : Rev. F. G. Bowie, Rev. E. Mackenzie (on active service) ; Malo : Rev. D. L. Paterson.

The Church of Christ :—Island of Aoba : Mr. A. T. Walters ; Island of Pentecost : Mr. F. G. Filmer.

Seventh Day Adventists :—Island of Malekula : Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. N. Wiles. Atchun (off Malekula) : Mr. and Mrs. Ross James.

Mission Hospitals :—Vila, Efate : "The John G. Paton Memorial" Hospital, The Rev. Dr. T. W. Hoggarth, Medical Superintendent ; Wala, Malekula : Rev. Dr. S. Sandilands, Medical Superintendent ; Hog Harbour, Santo : Rev. Dr. E. Mackenzie, Medical Superintendent (closed during absence of Medical Superintendent on active service) ; Lenakel, Tanna : Rev. Dr. J. C. Nicholson, Medical Superintendent (closed during absence of Medical Superintendent on active service). N.B.—These hospitals are all supported by the Presbyterian Mission, the Vila and Tanna Hospitals receiving grants in aid from the Government.

BRITISH RESIDENTS.

Vila, Efate :—Meide, J., wife and child, Barrett, C. L., Bell, W. L., Browns, R. L. P., wife and child, Gibbes, A., and wife, Henderson, R. R., Hoggarth, Dr., W. T., wife and child, Hope, —, Hunt, J., Johnson, F. E., wife and two children, King, M., le Couteur, W., MacCoy, W., MacCoy, S., wife and two daughters, MacCoy, C., Martell, W., Mills, G. M., O'Reilly, H. de B., and wife, Pieremont, H., wife and two children, Quintal, —, wife and child, Raff, Rev. E., and wife, Reid, E. A., wife and two children, Russ, Mrs., and four children, Seagoe, E. H., wife and two children, Smithson, C. H., wife and child, Stronge, E. St. C., wife and two children, Swvres, Miss, Turner, Miss, Wallace, F. E., wife and daughter, Watson, A., Whittle, J. W. S., Williamson, Miss, Yager, F., and wife.

Mele Efate :—MacCoy, C., wife, four children, Wrench, W. R.

Undine Bay, Efate :—Anderson, W., wife and child, Roche, L. C. F., Roche, G. H., Ross, C., and wife.

Nguna :—Milne, Rev. P., Milne, Rev. W. V., wife, three children, Ussher, N. G., wife, two children.

Buaie :—Florens, A. G., Johnson, T.

Pentecost :—Cameron, C. C., Filmer, F. G., wife, two children, Hardacre, Miss, Turner, Rev. C., wife and child, Williams, Miss.

Aoba :—Purdy, G., Spooner, F., Waters, T. A., and wife, Webb, Rev. C. Santo :—Axam, S. A., wife and two children, Bain, L. P., Barclay, D. R., wife and two children, Bowie, Rev. F. G., and wife, Bowie, W. A., Bramwell, J., Clapcott, R. O. D., Dalrymple, H. W., and wife, Fysh, J. E., Hawkesby, J., wife and child, Hawker, E., wife and child, Kerr, D. H., and wife, Paterson, Rev. S. L., and wife, Salisbury, T. R. (on active service), Shepperd, Mrs. and Miss, Stephens, T. C., wife and five children, Thomas, A. S., Thomas, H. (on active service), Watson, Mrs., Watson, R., Watson, J. W., Wells, Mrs., Wells, S., Wells, W. J., Wells, E.

Banks Islands :—Aldington, —, Collis, G., wife and child, Godfrey, Rev. R. Morris, F., Oelrich, C., Tempest, Rev. R., Whitford, F., and family (eight children), Godfrey, Rev. R.

Malekula :—Carrol, —, Hambi ; Corlette, E. A. C., Port Stanley ; Fleming, F. J., Bushman's Bay ; Hopcraft, J. B., Hambi ; Lang, W., Tisman Bay ; McAfee, E., South West Bay ; Wright, J., Rano.

Aoba :—Purdy, G., Ndm Ndui.

Epi :—Ayten, W. J., Mapuna ; Baillon, D., Ringdove Bay ; Coverdale, H., Botlo ; Fletcher, R. G., Lamaru ; Fraser, A. D., Onela Wea Bay ; Neil Mrs., Sakau ; Reynolds, E., Ngala ; Roxbrough, H., Voambi ; Sarginson, E., Burrumba ; Swallow, T., Bonkooia ; Zeitler, A., Zeitler, Ringdove Bay.

Ambrym :—Florens, G. F., King, W. G., Nicols, A., Collins, —.

Aneityum :—Wilson, J. P., Freeman, H., Freeman, F.

Tanna :—Carruthers, J. H., White Sands ; Carruthers, Mrs., White Sands ; Robertson, A. E., Lenakel ; Suggett, C., Lenakel ; Shinsole, —, White Sands, Rev. J. C. Rae.

Erromanga :—Martin, S. O., Dillon Bay.

There are also a number of persons of foreign nationality who are under the British legal system. They are :—United States of America : F. Coleman (Aoba) and R. L. Chase (Vila, Efate) ; J. C. Berg (Ambrym), F. F. F. Buhling (Paama), —, Freeman, family, four members (Aneityum), H. Grube and wife, and W. Grube (Ambrym), R. Hoffmann (Aoba), and F. O. Schmitz (Erromanga) ; Norway : Rev. J. O. Michelsen, wife and two children, and J. P. Newman, wife and two children (Tonga).

Mercantile Firms :—Burns, Philp, Ltd. (Mr. St. Clair Stronge, manager), New Hebrides Co-operative Association, de Bechade Estate, Ballande & Co., D. Gubbay, Newman Co. (Tonga), Oceanic Rubber and Trading Co. (Banks Islands).

FRENCH RESIDENTS.

Efate Island :—French Commercial Houses in Vila : Comptoirs Francais des Nouvelles Hebrides Company (Manager, Alcide Auger, six clerks) ; Comptoirs Internisular Steamer, s.s. "St. Michel," "Verdun," ketch (auxiliary) ; de Bechade Estate (Manager, F. Schmidt, eight employees) ; Internisular steamer, s.s. "Pervenche," auxiliary schooner "Snark," ; Co-operative Association (Manager, M. My), and other Stores, Mr. Cayrol, Mrs. Vincent, Mr. Boulérand.

Hotels :—Mr. Ohlen, Mr. Goudard, Miss Volcy and Licensed Publicans. Butcher :—Mr. Rolland.

Bakers :—Mr. Goudard, Miss Volcy.

Masons :—Messrs. Anglan, Baude.

Builders and Carpenters :—Messrs. Courtois, Goudard.

Laundries :—Widow Rolland and Nam.

Saddler :—Mr. Dunis.

Blacksmiths :—Comptoirs Francais Co., Mr. Agez, Mr. Devaux.

Tailor :—Mr. Cayrol.

Commission Agents :—Messrs. My and Coursin.

Shipwrights :—Mr. Fricotte and Mr. Lecaine.

Tinsmith :—Mr. Dilenseger.

Mele District :—Licensed Publican : Mrs. Vincent. Traders : Messrs. Galibert, Caustard de Narbonne.

Havannah Harbour :—Cattle Breeders : Messrs. Agez, Jeannin-Kabar.

Traders and Copra-makers in the North :—Messrs. Zeitler and Hagen, Widow Berger, Mr. Germain, Mr. Ess, Mr. Long, Mr. Carion, Fessard Brothers, Douyere Brothers, Montaigne, Bressler, Camps, Calonne.

Ship Carpenters :—Mr. Ch. Lecaine, Alb. Grimand.

Boat Builders and Carpenters :—Mr. Gardel, Mr. Denage.

Motor Engineers :—Messrs. Zeitler and Hagen.

FRENCH PLANTERS.

Vila :—Messrs. Colardeau, Rodin Brothers, de Barros, Lecaine, Lasser le Peltier, Courtois, French New Hebrides Company.

Districts, neighbourhood of the Capital :—Messrs. Rossi, Largeau, Milliard Brothers, Mr. de Preville, Catholic Mission, Maestraeci, de Greslan, Leconte, Delaplane, Mrs. Paris, Leemann, Hannequin, de Balmain, Sicard, Widow Klehm, Widow Rosiers, Messrs. Frouin, Galibert, Mathieu, Houdie, J. Payet, Bladinières, Mirabel, Clemenceau, de Bechade, Goudard, Estripeaut, Bourdois, Kabar, Jeannin, Salvin, Mrs. Costant.

Epi :—Messrs. Zeitler and Hagen, Naturel, Lancon, Ancelin, Patient, Caspar.

Ambrym :—Lambreaux & Co.

Malekula :—Messrs. Javelier, Meriau, Widow Bernut, Carion, Gautier, H. Pesnel, R. Pesnel, Douyere, L. Theuil, Natoly, Chevillard Brothers.

Malo :—Messrs. Lachaize, Nicolas, Bolen.

Santo and Aore (Segond Channel) :—Messrs. Briault, Edouard Caillard, Edm. Caillard, D. Ratard, P. Ratard, Aug. Russet, Houchard, Cassin, Gane, H. Russet, Jacquier, de Messimy, Dedieu, Chanviere, J. Berner, Chapuis, Wright, Blanchard, Stuart-Petersen, Petersen, Peyrolle, three Catholic Missions.

Pentecost :—Messrs. Mayaud, Gellier, Dupuy, Draghicevitz ; five Catholic Missions.

Note.—Except in the cases where the same surnames are alike, but under different christian names, the same names recurring under different district headings or occupations are only one and the same person or persons, though duplicated, indicating that they have interests in different islands. This must be remembered when computing the total, which, of course, does not include the wives and families and dependents.

THE TARIFF.

The following is the tariff of the New Hebrides condominium :—

AD VALOREM DUTY.

There shall be collected and paid upon all goods imported into the New Hebrides an import tax of 5 per cent. ad valorem save and except in the case of the articles hereinafter enumerated as being subject to a specific rate of duty or as being exempt from the payment of import duty :

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

The undermentioned articles shall be liable to the following rates of duty :

	£	s.	d.
Ales, beer, and porter, quarts of 114 centilitres, per dozen	0	0	11½
Ales, beer, and porter, pints of 57 centilitres, per dozen	0	0	6
Ales, beer, and porter, half-pints of 28.5 centilitres or less, per doz.	0	0	3
Spirits of all kinds, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, whether over or underproof, per proof or liquid gallon	0	10	10

	£	s.	d.
Spirits and spirituous compounds the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, ad valorem	20	0	0
Red and white wine (ordinaire), per litre	0	0	0½
Other wines in bulk, per litre	0	8	10
Other wines in bottles, quarts, per dozen	0	9	7½
Other wines in bottles, pints, per dozen	0	5	10
Kerosene, per case of 36 litres	0	0	6
Tobacco, per kilogramme	0	0	11½
Cigars and cigarettes, per kilogramme	0	3	2½
Dynamite and other explosives used in lieu thereof, per kilogramme	0	4	0
Fuses, per coil of 24 feet	0	0	10
Detonators, ad valorem	100	0	0
Arms of precision, rifles and the like and ammunition for same, ad valorem	10	0	0
Revolvers and ammunition for same, ad valorem	10	0	0
All other arms and ammunition of every kind, ad valorem	100	0	0
Gramophones, phonographs, and records thereof, ad valorem	10	0	0
Lace, ad valorem	10	0	0
Perfumery, ad valorem	10	0	0
Coffee, raw, per 100 kilos net	12	0	0
Cacao, raw, per 100 kilos net	4	3	2
Vanilla (in the pod), per 100 kilos net	32	0	0
Allspice (Pimento), per 100 kilos net	16	0	0

EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

The following articles shall be free from payment of import duty :—

Agricultural implements and machinery (including all implements and machinery used solely for agricultural and horticultural purposes, together with carts, drays, lorries, and other vehicles that are used in the pursuit of agriculture).

Animals, living.

Boats and boat fittings (including whaleboats, skiffs, dinghies, and other craft that can be carried on the deck or davits of a ship, and that can be propelled by sails or oars alone ; together with sails, rigging, anchors, chains, oars, rowlocks, masts, spars, rudders, and other articles and appliances used in the navigation or propulsion of such craft).

Boilers and boiler plates.

Books, periodicals and other printed matter (including maps, atlases, plans, charts and music).

Biscuits, ships'.

Bricks.

Cement.

Coal.

Coin.

Drainpipes, earthenware.

Drugs and medicines (exclusive of patent medicines).

Engines, steam, oil, &c.

Flour.

Iron and steel rails (including fish plates, switches, crossings, turntables and parts thereof).

Luggage, personal.

Machinery, electrical, mining, sawing, sugar and coffee making, and component parts thereof.

Manures and fertilisers.

Medical appliances imported by qualified medical officers for use in hospitals.

Microscopes.

Plants, living (imported for purposes of cultivation subject to the provisions of Joint Regulation No. 7 of 1914).

Seed and cereals for propagation, cultivation, and food purposes, including maize, beans, rice, wheat, barley, oats, millet and rye.

Show cards, patterns, cut samples, and advertising material of no commercial value.

Surgical instruments imported by qualified medical officers for use in hospitals.

Uniforms, official.

Vaccine lymph and other anti-toxins.

Vegetables, fresh, and fruit, fresh.

Wire fencing.

All articles imported or purchased out of bond for the use of (1) The British or French administrations; (2) The Condominium Government; and (3) British and French ships-of-war.

NEW CALEDONIA and the LOYALTY ISLANDS.

(FRENCH)

NEW CALEDONIA, which is distant 1,077 miles from Sydney, is about 250 miles in length, with a uniform average breadth of 35 miles, and an average of 6,275 square miles, ranking, after New Zealand, as one of the largest islands in the Pacific. Captain Cook discovered and named the island in 1774. It was next visited and examined in detail by D'Entrecasteaux in 1791, who lost here his captain, Huon Kermadec. In 1843 the French hoisted their flag, but, owing to the pressure of the British Government, this act was disavowed. A few years later the massacre of the survey officers of the "Alemene" led to reprisals, and Admiral Fevrier-Despointes formally took possession of the island in 1853.

According to the story, an English vessel was at the Isle of Pines negotiating with the inhabitants about a settlement just when the French Admiral appeared in that quarter, and he was accepted by the natives in preference to our countryman. It is about as probable that one party asked permission as that the other did. Neither nation has been in the habit of consulting the susceptibilities of savages. Whatever supposed arrangement was made with the reputed chiefs, it was soon clear enough that the two races would not get along well together. Interference with the women led to conflicts. Injustice, and even cruelty, excited the tribes at length to what was more than a demonstration. War ensued between the warriors, armed with stone weapons, and Europeans, furnished with the most murderous appliances. After the last struggle, in 1878, peace was secured on the usual terms of widespread destruction, more than 1,000 natives being killed and large numbers sentenced to penal servitude.

New Caledonia was first used as a penal settlement in 1864, and after the Franco-German war a great many Communists were sent there. The transportation of convicts practically ceased in 1895. With the stoppage of transportation came a scarcity of labour; a shrinkage of the expenditure of the central French authorities on the army and the administration; a diminution of demand for supplies; and a consequent loss all round. It is said that little attempt has been made to attract free settlers; and that the conditions do not conduce to free settlement. The standing grievance is—as may be found also in a British Crown colony—too much officialdom. There is an army of officials. There is a big local debt, incurred for docks and for the small, happy-go-lucky railway to Dumbea, 16 kilometres from Noumea. The services rendered in return for the money expended are alleged to be bad. The communications through the island are inadequate.

The island is mountainous, exhibiting two parallel ranges, whose highest altitude is 5,570 feet. It has numerous rivers, but none are of any importance for navigation. Much of the land is bare and arid-looking, or partially clothed with shrubs and pines. In the north only and on some of the mountain sides

is there any extent of forest country. The climate is drier and cooler than that of any of the other Melanesian islands. The mean annual temperature is 72 degrees in the hot months (December to March), the thermometer not infrequently rising to 98 degrees. In the cool season (June to August) the mean is approximately 65 degrees, but the thermometer goes as low as 50 degrees, and even lower. The annual rainfall in Noumea is 40 inches. The wettest months are January, February and March. Eight inches in those months is not unusual. The prevailing wind is east-south-east to south-east trades, which blow during two-thirds of the year. During the winter (June to August) the wind blows from other quarters. Strong atmospheric disturbances are frequently experienced during the months of February and March, and cyclones occur occasionally. When the garrison has a death rate of 28 per thousand, and troops, too, not given to much care of health, the locality must be justly considered salubrious. It would not be so healthful as Australia, which has its cleansing and purifying hot, dry winds, and its health-giving odours from eucalypti forests, as well as a population rather more observant of sanitary conditions, and, perhaps, the practice of the virtues.

The natives are a well-made race, with frizzly hair, dark skins, and pronounced features, distinctly Papuan in origin. They are rapidly diminishing in numbers. When the French took possession the natives were estimated at 70,000; there are now about 20,000. The diminution has been caused by European diseases. The total white population, free and convict, is about 20,000, with about 30,000 natives, including Loyalty Islanders, New Hebrideans, Solomon Islanders, Javanese, Tonkinese, and Japanese.

The chief town, Noumea, the seat of Government, with a population of about 9,000, is situated on the shores of a fine land-locked harbour, on the southern coast, shipping being accommodated at a stone wharf, 600 yards in length. The city is well laid out, with fine wide streets, many of which are planted with ornamental trees. The principal public buildings are the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Hotel de Ville, the hospital and a college. Many pleasant excursions may be made around Noumea, the roadways being kept in admirable order. Noumea itself and its immediate surroundings offer sufficient material for the tourist for three or four days—a train excursion to Dumbea, motor drive to Païta, Bouloupari, and other mining and agricultural centres, visits to the native village at St. Louis, drives to Anse Vata, the seaside afternoon rendezvous, rambles about town, strolls in the Place Feillet, Place Courbet, Square Olry, Place d'Armes, Boulevard Cassini. On certain evenings the band organised by the local young men plays on the Place Feillet, opposite two of the leading hotels. Apropos of the language difficulty, visitors need have no fear. In all hotels and shops English is spoken by some of the employees. On the other hand, for those who wish to brush up their French, the opportunity is excellent. There is an excellent library and museum, where the studious may pass many pleasant and profitable hours. Fishing, bathing, and hunting will fill in the allotted time. There are thousands of deer which are not much appreciated by residents who have gone in for cultivating the land. Herds of them may be seen on the way to Bourail.

For the tourists who wish to extend their excursions beyond the neighbourhood of the capital it may be mentioned that the island is 200 miles long, and that steamers are regularly plying along each coast. A considerable part of the coast navigation is made inside the coral reef which encircles the island. This trip would enable the tourist to realise the immense riches of this country so favoured by Nature. He would be able to visit coffee and cotton plantations, cattle runs, mines, orchards, vineyards, maize fields, and forests. The most characteristic tree is the Niaouli, of which the common kind is known scientifically as *Melaleuca viridiflora*, and young Caledonians jokingly call themselves "Niaoulis." It resembles the eucalyptus, and the antiseptic properties of the essence obtained from its leaves make it much esteemed in therapeutics. It blossoms in January and June, and its wood, which is very hard, is largely used for post-and-rail fences in the bush. Steamers leave the capital every few days for settlements along the coast. Right opposite Noumea is the pretty island of Nou, which has been converted into a penitentiary. Noumea is connected with Australia by cable.*

* Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, of Sydney, in an article on New Caledonia in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of August 10, 1907, says of its capital :—"The town of Noumea does not strike the visitor at first glance. Wood and galvanised iron form the materials of its structures. There are exceptions, of course. The streets are narrow, though a town plan appears to have been designed, and, with the exception of the narrowness of its streets, Noumea might easily be compared with a good-sized country town in New South Wales or Queensland. I would not go so far as to say, as a recent visitor said, that its nearest analogy is our own suburb of Waterloo; but Noumea could not compare with towns like Rockhampton, Bundaberg, Maryborough or Townsville. In the centre of the town is an open space, part of which—the Place des Cocotiers (cocoa palms)—was formerly the scene of the musical soirees of the vaunted convict band (with its bandmaster of sinister repute), now dispersed. A military exercise ground and a small garden occupy the rest of this central space. In the garden an excellent statue is erected to Admiral Olry, who put down the kanaka rebellion in 1878. The bas-reliefs on the plinth of the pedestal, representing the submission of the defeated chiefs, are admirably done.

"The whole town was covered with confetti, the result of the carnival of the previous day to our arrival, when the 14th July, the festival of the taking of the Bastille, was celebrated. There was an air of fatigue pervading the place in the morning, but after breakfast (taken ordinarily at noon) the town woke up and went to the races at Magenta, a beautiful plain at the back of Noumea, over a steep hill which hems in the town, and towards some precipitous cliffs, which tower over another arm of the sea, where the white line of surf betrays the outer coral reef. The whole colony had turned out to see horses many of them Walers, ridden by Australian jockeys, competing in the Grand Prix (prize, £1000).

"Here in the grand stand, was a microcosm of a Paris race meeting. Outside the barriers the natives show that they, too, are capable of the racing excitement. But inside the grand stand enclosure the bright uniforms and the swagger gait of the military, the tasteful dresses of the ladies—surely made or designed in Paris—the eagerness of the spectators, the chatter of voices, all speaking at once in true Continental fashion all make up a typically French scene. But in moving through the groups, and in the process of introduction to the hospitable residents, you find that Noumea society—outside the official classes—is more suburban of Sydney than of Paris. Mr. George Griffith, in his 'Unknown Prison Land,' has catalogued Noumea as 'a commercial dependency of Australia.' One soon finds that it is in

The mineral resources are very great. Indeed, the extent of the mineral wealth can only be conjectured. Chrome, cobalt and nickel abound. Antimony, mercury, cinnabar, silver, lead and copper have all been obtained, as well as coal of various kinds. Gold has been found in many places, but as yet nowhere in quantity, except on the Diahot or Great River, whence in the early "seventies" about £30,000 worth was won. The nickel deposits are of special value. Being without arsenic, the ore is much appreciated; manganese is often associated. There have been erected two furnaces, one in Noumea for treating the poorer class of ore, and one on the east coast. Both furnaces turn out matte containing from 45 per cent. to 50 per cent. of nickel metal, which is shipped to Europe to be refined. There are very large deposits of chrome. One of the mines, the Tiebaghi, on the west coast, some 200 miles from Noumea, has already extracted considerably more than half a million tons of very rich ore, containing over 54 per cent. of sesquioxide.

many other respects than commercial dependency of Sydney. Many of the young generation, you discover, have been educated in Sydney schools and convents. Here you meet a Queenslander, there an Illawarra native, further on a Sydney man in business, and doing well. There are the usual number of the ubiquitous English, Irish and Scotch, but Australians hold their own.

"Back from the races and into a fast launch, in which we make a trip to the Ile Nou, the famous convict settlement, which lies on the left as you look out on the bay. The white roofs and the cocoanut palms attract you, and the conical-shaped hill at the back, guarding the prison village; and beyond that the ominous outlines of the leper settlement, in which unspeakable horrors are lying—as one hears in the town. From the bosom of the bay you can measure the splendid attributes of the port. Here great navies and merchant fleets can ride safely at anchor, with deep water everywhere. The high mountainous peaks surrounding the bay recall memories of Wellington (N.Z.), and in a modified way of Hongkong. This should be a great port in the years to come, when the country is developed—under either French or British rule.

"The excursion to Ile Nou was a mere adventure without hope of result. It was late in the evening; there was no opportunity of securing the official open sesame, as all the public offices were closed for the holiday. There was nothing in the approach to indicate the horrors of the convict regime. Ile Nou is a pretty place externally, with tropical trees and foliage and waving palms. The French flag was pervasive; the effect of the palms and flamboyants was peaceful and soothing. No suggestion of convict horrors was in view. Children ran to meet us at the wharf as we steered into the creek—a boy with long silken hair and angelic Reynolds face came to the steps and stared; a kanaka 'non non' (nurse) in a bright scarlet dress, with a French child in her arms, and a troop of lusty boys—probably all pertaining to the 'administration' the authorities. We were welcomed at the 'administration' building, but informed with expressions of polite regret that it was too late. We were offered a view of the administrative building; but the prisoners were all in their cells. There, in the white-roofed village, were the convicts. We might have indulged in gloomy reveries, with sombre guesses at the hidden horrors, but that that phase of the system had been exploded by Mr. Griffith in his interesting book referred to above. Returning to the city, the hospitality of the Club took us; and after one of the best dinners one could partake of anywhere sauced with a kindly hospitality, we spent the evening till late in conversing on subjects which interest Australians, vitally interesting as they are to these inhabitants of our nearest foreign neighbour who dwell in this social suburb of Sydney, this commercial dependency of Australia."

and is still producing enormous quantities. A second mine, at Unia, on the southern part of the island, owned by M. Rigoulet, is almost equally as rich.

The valleys are usually fertile, and in many places agriculture is conducted with success. Farming centres appear where penitentiaries for convicts have been formed or missions established. The forests inland have, according to M. Lemire, no less than 168 varieties of timber. The land is divided into three domains—that of the State (in which gratuitous concessions may be made), that of the penal settlement (about 400 square miles), and that of the native reserve. The chief agricultural products are coffee, cotton, maize, tobacco, copra and rubber. Of the total area more than half of the land is mountainous or not cultivatable. Other products are preserved meats, hides, trocas shell, beche-de-mer and sandalwood.

In 1917 New Caledonia imported goods to the value of £17,947,849 francs (£717,913), while its exports totalled 19,852,393 francs (£794,095). The mineral export was valued at 13,097,358 francs (£523,894), or nearly two-thirds of the total value of all exports. The growth of the mineral industry may be gauged by the following figures, taken from *Le Bulletin du Commerce*, dealing with the exports. They are expressed in tons:—

Year				Nickel				Chrome				Nickel Matte
1907	..	..	..	101,707	..	31,552	..	—	..	..	..	—
1908	..	..	..	120,028	..	46,309	..	—	..	..	..	—
1909	..	..	..	82,028	..	32,136	..	—	..	..	..	—
1910	..	..	..	115,342	..	28,244	..	768	..	..	..	768
1911	..	..	..	120,059	..	32,806	..	2,993	..	..	..	2,993
1912	..	..	..	74,312	..	51,516	..	5,098	..	..	..	5,098
1913	..	..	..	93,190	..	63,370	..	5,893	..	..	..	5,893
1914	..	..	..	94,154	..	71,471	..	5,827	..	..	..	5,827
1915	..	..	..	48,576	..	57,474	..	5,529	..	..	..	5,529
1916	..	..	..	30,679	..	74,115	..	4,935	..	..	..	4,935
1917	..	..	..	32,018	..	41,891	..	6,318	..	..	..	6,318

On the figures a falling off in the production of minerals is suggested, nevertheless, the value of the minerals exported in 1917 was more than double that of 1907. Part of the explanation lies in the fact that less of the crude nickel is exported, and instead a growing quantity of nickel matte is sent away. The other part of the explanation is that the prices of metals rose enormously after the outbreak of war. In 1914 nickel was worth 30 francs (£1 4s.) a ton in New Caledonia; in 1917 it rose to 52 francs (£2 10s.). Chrome rose from 50 francs (£2) in 1914 to 75 francs (£3) in 1917. Nickel matte was 600 francs (£24) in 1914; in 1917 it brought 1,200 francs (£48) per ton in Noumea.

The Isle of Pines, so called by Captain Cook, lies about 30 miles from the southern extremity of New Caledonia, and about 70 miles from Noumea, and is a raised coral island about 8 miles across. It was for many years used as a penitentiary, but in 1890 the convicts were removed.

The Loyalty Islands, a natural dependence of New Caledonia, form a small chain parallel to it, at a distance of about 30 miles from the east coast. They are all of coral formation, and are very fertile, while the climate is healthy and pleasant. They consist of three principal islands, Uvea to the

north, Lifu and Mare, with a population of about 11,000. Over 9,000 are on Lifu and Mare, and the remainder on Uvea. Uvea, about five miles in extent, is the smallest but most fertile island of the group. Lifu is the largest, about 33 miles in extent, and was the seat of the French administration of the group. It is one of the stations of the London Missionary Society, which introduced Christianity to the Loyalty group in 1841. Mare is about 22 miles in extent, north-west and south-east and 11 miles in width, with an elevation of about 300 feet.

The Huon Islands (four), in which Surprise Island is included, lying to the north-west of New Caledonia, also belong to France. They are oval-shaped coral islets perched on circular coral reefs enclosing lagoons of 10 to 13 miles across, and contain guano deposits, those on Surprise and Fabre Islands being the most valuable. They are leased by a company whose headquarters are in Auckland. Surprise Island, which is the only one worked at present, was so named because of the astonishment of the first navigator who happened upon it. For it is only about 15 feet above the sea-level at its highest, while, were it not for the reefs which protect it from the Pacific roll, its tiny territory of three-quarters of a mile in length by one third across would be liable to engulfment every time a more than usually active wave assailed it. From Noumea it is distant about 300 miles, while from the extreme northern point of the west coast of New Caledonia it lies about 60 or 70 miles distant. Vessels going for guano may now, under an arrangement with the Noumean authorities, proceed direct to the islands, but are not allowed to land anything on the islands under extreme penalties. The population of the island consists of five Europeans and between 60 and 70 native labourers. The guano deposit at Surprise Island is a very ancient one, and has to be mined, after which it is put through the crushing machine, and automatically separated from the coral with which it is mixed. Then the phosphate, being now about 45 to 50 per cent. pure, is shovelled into little cement bags, and loaded into the ship at the rate of about 250 or 300 tons a day. The island abounds with mutton birds—one dare not walk about it at night without a lantern, so numerous are the holes made by these birds—while turtles are also in great numbers. About a dozen miles distant from Surprise Island is the little island of Fabre, and a few miles further on again lies Le Leizour. Both islands possess guano deposits, but of much more recent date than those of Surprise Island. Water is stored in underground tanks, as there are no springs on the islands, the water supply being dependable on the rain.

The Chesterfield group, comprising about a dozen coral islets, also containing considerable deposits of guano, and situated 300 miles to the west of Surprise Island and its consorts, is leased by the same company from the French Government.

Walpole Island, situated about 150 miles east by south from Noumea, is approximately $22\frac{1}{2}$ deg. south latitude, is a flat limestone rock which is some 250 feet high. It is a little over two miles long, trending south-west and north-east. It contains huge deposits of guano and is leased by the Austral Guano Company, whose headquarters are in Auckland. There are several white men and about 50 natives working the deposits. The vege-

tation consists of short stubby trees, mixed with a dense undergrowth. It is the home of millions of sea birds. The anchorage and moorings are on the south-east end of the island.

Mato Island, some 15 miles off the southern coast of New Caledonia, contains, it is said, masses of lithographic stone of excellent quality.

PRINCIPAL BUSINESS CONCERNS.

L. Ballande and Fils (largest), Vve G. de Beehade, A. Barrau & Co., Madame Vve N. Hagen, D. Gubbey, T. Maning, Société Havraise Caledoniennne, M. Berthelin, L. Johnston and P. Monrot, J. Defferiere.

Chemists:—E. Ventrillon, Sommer, Fruitel.

Cotton Ginning:—R. Guenant, Lietart.

Foundries:—Cicer, Massoubre, Magnin.

Commercial Agents:—H. Brock, E. Thomas, P. Bonzon, H. Laubreaux, T. H. Johnston (Lloyds Agent).

Mining Enterprises:—Société Le Nickel, Noumea (smelting works at Thio), Les Hauts Fourneaux (smelting works at Noumea), Société Tibagbi (Chrome), Pagoumine, Société Le Chrome, Noumea.

Shipping Companies:—Messageries Maritimes and Union Commercial Co. The latter has four steamers running, viz., the "Saint Louis" and "Saint Antoine" from Noumea to Sydney (monthly); "Eunu" runs to the west coast of New Caledonia fortnightly, and to Loyalty Islands monthly, and the "Saint Pierre," which runs on the east coast, twice a month. The mail steamer "Pacifique" maintains regular communication between Sydney and Noumea.

Meat factories:—At Ouaco, owned by Société d'Ouaco of Paris; at Mueo, owned by the New Caledonian Meat Packing Co., of Australia; at Bourail, owned by Pacific Packing Co., of Australia.

Newspapers:—*Le France Austral* and *Le Bulletin du Commerce* (both published in Noumea).

Lawyers:—M. Bourdinat, M. Brun, M. de Verteuil, M. Guiraud, M. Jeanson.

Bank:—Banque de l'Indo-Chine (Noumea).

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND CONSULS.

Governor:—M. Repiquet.

Secretary-General:—M. Joulia.

Procureur-General:—M. Congoul.

Acting British Consul:—T. Johnston.

Belgian Consul:—M. Fvelie.

Norwegian Consul:—M. Defferiere.

THE TARIFF.

An octroi duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem is levied on all merchandise entering the colony. The Customs tariff is based on that in force in France, but certain modifications are introduced under a special local tariff.

TABLE OF PILOTAGE FEES.

Tonnage	Tariff per Reg. Ton	Minimum Subject to Tariff
	Francs	Ton
Up to 100 registered tons ..	exempt	350
101 .. 300 ..	0.40 nearly 4d.	—
301 .. 800 ..	0.35 .. 3½d.	350
801 .. 1,500 ..	0.30 .. 3d.	950
1,501 .. 2,500 ..	0.25 .. 2½d.	1,800
2,501 .. 4,000 ..	0.23 .. 2d.	2,750
4,001 registered tons upwards ..	0.21	4,400

The exemption does not apply to foreign vessels, which are classed as (up to 300 tons at 40 cents), but the fee must not be less than £3. The minimum tonnage is provided in each category so that the vessel of superior tonnage shall not pay a rate inferior to those in the next lower grade.

SHIPPING DUES.

Port and Lighthouse Dues :—All vessels entering any port in New Caledonia pay 0.40 francs (4d.) per ton register.

Sanitary dues are 0.15 francs (1½d.) per ton.

Navigation or Coastal Dues : Any foreign vessel proceeding to any port on the coast of New Caledonia pay 1.50 francs (1s. 2½d.) per ton register.

PRINCIPAL PORTS, CENTRES AND HARBOURS.

Noumea :—Good port, large wharf accommodation, depth 28 feet, fresh water supplied at two francs per ton.

Thio (East Coast) :—Open roadstead, vessels load out in the stream. Most important nickel mining centre of the island ; smelting works ; pilot station.

Poro (East Coast) :—Good harbour ; nickel mining ; vessel loaded by lighters.

Pam (North End) :—Good Port ; copper mining.

Paagoumene (West Coast) :—Open roadstead ; chrome mining on a very large scale.

Teondie (West Coast) :—Open roadstead ; nickel mining ; cable station.

Ouaco :—Good port on west coast ; meat preserving works ; large cattle stations.

Kone (West Coast) :—Nickel mining ; coffee plantation ; cattle raising.

Pouembout (West Coast) :—Meat preserving factory.

Bourail (West Coast) :—This is the largest town after Noumea. It is the largest agricultural centre in the colony. A meat factory has been established there.

POPULATION.

Population of New Caledonia :—Whites, 19,319 ; Asiatic Immigrants, 3,214, Natives, 28,075, Total, 50,603.

The population of Noumea is as follows : Free Whites, 5,207 Penal Elements, 1,245, Troops, 396, Coloured and Natives, 1,999, Total 8,961.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

(BRITISH.)

THE Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony comprises Ocean Island, which is now the headquarters of the administration as well as the headquarters of the Pacific Phosphate Company, the islands of the Gilbert or Kingsmill group, the islands of the Ellice group, the islands of the Union or Tokelau group, together with Fanning and Washington Islands. The above groups, which were formed into a British Protectorate in 1893, were incorporated into the Empire, and became a Colony by His Majesty's Orders in Council of 1915-16. The Colony is at present administered by a Resident Commissioner who is responsible to the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. The High Commissioner—who is also Governor of the Crown Colony of Fiji—resides at Suva.

The Gilbert Group is cut by the equator and the 175th meridian E., and embraces the islands of Butaritari, Little Makin, Marakei, Abaian, Tarawa, Maiana, Abemama, Ananuka, Kuria, Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nukinai (Byron Island), Onotoa, Tamana and Arorae, with a number of small islands or islets depending on them. Tarawa, the port of entry after Ocean Island, has a good anchorage inside the lagoon. Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd., have their headquarters there. A large wholesale and retail store, three large copra warehouses, European quarters, &c., have been erected, and the central hospital is also situated at Tarawa. Butaritari, which has fallen to second place of importance in the group, being no longer a port of entry, has for over 30 years been the headquarters of On Chong & Co. The group is one of the most remarkable of all the Pacific archipelagoes. The islands are so small—their total area being not more than 170 square miles—and the hard coral rock so covered with about eight feet of hard sand and a scant supply of soil so that scarcely anything can be grown but a little coarse taro, while the cocoanut and the pandanus are almost the only spontaneous plant products; and yet some of these barren atolls are more densely populated than the most fertile islands in all Oceania. The natives, who number about 30,000, were less than 50 years ago notorious for their warlike spirit. To-day the race is nominally Christian, and on most of the islands all signs of heathenism have been abolished. In nearly every village there is a church and day school, a native pastor's house, and regular religious and educational work is carried on. Many of the people can read, write and cypher, and have some knowledge of Scripture and geography. They are industrious fishermen and skilful canoe builders, and were formerly much sought after by recruiters for Queensland, Fiji and Hawaii plantations. Captain Byron discovered the easternmost island of the group in 1765. The northern islands were next discovered by Captains Gilbert and Marshall in 1788, and by the year 1824 the whole group had become known.

The Ellice Islands, which, like those of the Gilbert group, are purely coralline and of only a few feet elevation, were also annexed in 1892. They lie between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{1}{2}$ degrees latitude south, and comprise Nanomea, Nanamaga, Nūitao, Nukuleilei, Vaitupu, Nui, Nukufetau, Funafuti and Nurakita (Sophia). Mendana in 1567 is supposed to have first sighted the Ellice group, but authentic information only commences with Maurelle's discovery of Nanomea, the northernmost island, in 1781. Captain Peyter discovered Funafuti in the "Rebecca" in 1819. In later years Duperre, Chianutschenko and Wilkes completed the exploration. The islands have a population of a little over 3,000, a small number compared with the swarming population of the adjacent Gilbert Islands. The natives, a quiet peaceable folk, are all Christianised, the London Missionary Society having teachers stationed throughout the group.

The principal crops gathered by the natives are the pandanus fruit and the cocoanut, which are the staff of life of the islanders. It is not necessary in this place to give account of the properties of the wonderful cocoanut. Of the pandanus there are over 150 indigenous varieties recognised by the natives, each bearing a distinct name. The greater number are edible. Though in a lesser degree than the cocoanut, the uses of this tree are compendious. The fruit is an ingredient of many staple foods; the timber provides beams and posts for buildings; the root supplies a red dye for costumes; and the leaf is used for thatching, mats, and hats, being of greater durability than the cocoanut leaf. Beyond the two trees above mentioned there is little vegetation of an edible nature in the two groups, save the "Babai" (a species of taro), which is grown in yearly increasing quantities, and the breadfruit, which is less plentiful. But on Ocean Island are to be found the mummy-apple and the wild almond in great profusion; the mango, the pineapple, and the guava; the lime, the jack-fruit, the banana, and the sweet potato. The affluence of the natives of Ocean Island has, however, rendered them careless of the valuable crops with which they alone are privileged. In the Resident Commissioner's report for 1912-14 mention was made of the proposed experimental fertilisation of cocoanuts. The reports of experts received since lays stress on the need for growing leguminous plants, and manuring with fish manure. This advice is being followed.

The waters of these islands teem with sharks, and, until the year 1900, the export of fins was second only to that of copra. This industry has fallen into comparative desuetude, but might be developed, together with the collection of beche-de-mer. A small variety of beche-de-mer is known to be plentiful in the lagoon islands of both groups. The natives, however, unless special considerations are followed, will not be at pains to search the seas and laboriously prepare the beche-de-mer while copra will procure them all the spare money they need.

The natives, in particular the Gilbert Islanders, may be said to possess a talent for being fairly governed, says the Resident Commissioner in a recent report. Though endowed with much of that carelessness and forgetfulness which imperils the life of a primitive nation when brought into contact with civilisation, their old spirit of obedience to a ruling caste, so sternly enforced in former days by the kingly families, was fertile soil on which to sow the seed.

of newer order. Lack of thought is counterpoised by reverence of authority. They have adopted, and adapted themselves to, British rule with extraordinary facility. In private life the influence of the once supreme families is far from extinct, for, though tractable, the islanders are tenaciously conservative. But the moral sway of the old chiefs has a personal and inchoate, rather than a universal, value; it is homely rather than political, and rarely comes into conflict with the aims of Government. On the coming of civilisation in the persons of the first beachcombers and traders, the native fell victim to the ancient peril that besets a folk at once eager and uneducated for western luxuries. Intemperance threatened the race. But the Government, thanks to the judicious and willing aid of the native island officials, more far-seeing than their fellows, has by simple yet effective temperance regulations been able to check the flood of excess which was leading to extinction. No western intoxicant now reaches the native. The fermenting of cocoanut toddy is forbidden under penalty, but the nutritive value of fresh toddy for young children prevents a complete ban upon its collection. What drunkenness there is—and it is little—is caused by the secret consumption of fermented toddy; what violent crimes there are—and there are few—are as a rule the outcome of clandestine drunkenness. The average native is sober, kindly, and peace-loving. The marriage laws are well devised and well enforced. Couples present themselves to the Bowi (Native Government in Council), who consider their qualifications and appoint a day. Marriage can only take place with their consent, the ceremony being performed by the Bowi and afterwards in a Mission Church if the couple so wills. It is impossible to presuppose a high order of continence in a folk of this nature and at this stage of development, but the stringencies of native-made law and the precepts of Christianity are strong weapons to enforce chastity, and marriage is well safeguarded. Although the reasonable influences of civilisation upon the native are on the whole excellent, they have the effect of slowly discouraging old native customs. In many cases this is undeniably good, since the old customs were often the enemies of decency, sanitation, and all that contributed to public well-being. But the effect has been bad upon native dress, and through that channel upon native stamina. The old method of lubricating the body (bare save for a "riri" or kilt of finely worked leaves) with cocoanut oil was the best possible protection from chill in this region of sudden rains. The cotton smock for women and the cotton trousers and shirt for men, which in the mind of the people seem now so indispensable to professed Christianity, while reducing the endurance of the skin, render it the more susceptible to the chills which wet clothing engenders. The result is colds, pneumonia, influenza; eventually tuberculosis. The Government is doing what it can by enforcing the use in all gaols of oil and the "riri," and by encouraging native costume at all public dances.

There are over 200 miles of good road in the group, varying in breadth from 12 to 30 feet. All roads are made with "riburibu," a reef mud, which dries hard and smooth, forming a durable surface. Motor bicycles are kept by traders and missions, who find the conditions excellent. In the villages the natives are responsible for the cleanliness of their own road frontage. So keen is the popular desire for smartness that in one island it is an offence

punishable under native law, by a fine of 1s. to 5s., to pass by any leat or refuse which may have fallen upon the fairway. Roads run without exception the whole length of the Islands, on the lagoon side or, if there is no lagoon, above the western beaches. They existed in many cases before the hoisting of the flag, being the result of mission effort. Their cost of upkeep is nil, as they are made and mended by the natives during periods of communal work.

Tubercular disease is common and takes a heavy toll of the native population. Elephantiasis has been introduced into the Ellice Islands from the Samoan group, and is now common in all those islands. In the Gilberts but few cases are known, and it may be found possible to check, if not to stem, the northward course of this disease. Syphilis is prevalent throughout all the islands but is gradually being checked, the establishment of the hospital at Tarawa having been attended with good results. Some 35 known cases of leprosy exist in the Gilbert Islands. A central leper station has now been started on the Island of Tarawa. In these small islands sanitation is a comparatively easy matter, and the natives are cleanly in habits. The climate is remarkably good considering the limits of latitude within which the Protectorate lies. Though many of the islands are within a few miles of the equator, cool breezes prevail and the heat is seldom intense. Malaria is unknown, but the *stegomyia* mosquito is common throughout the islands and, with the single exception of Ocean Island, those pests form the most serious drawback to the comfort of life. The common house fly is at times very trying, and probably takes a large share in the dissemination of dysentery, which disease is almost endemic in some islands.

The rainfall shows considerable variation, the drought belt extending from about 1 degree north to 3 degrees south latitude, the greatest danger being just south of the equator. In the Island of Butaritari, which is 3 degrees north, the annual rainfall seldom falls below 150 inches and droughts are unknown, while around the Central and Southern Gilberts the yearly rainfall has been known to drop to 15 inches, causing a grave set-back to the copra industry. It is held by the natives that periods of drought occur about every seven years. A severe drought occurred from 1915 to 1918, which broke only in May of the latter year. It was necessary for the Government to provide food for the natives of Arorae and Onotoa during 1917-18 owing to the drought. The rainfall in the southern Ellice and Union groups is plentiful, but the most southerly of these islands are on the verge of the hurricane zone. The annual rainfall on Ocean Island, which is here given for a period of eight years, may be taken as a fair indication of all these islands close to the equator, subject to periods of drought :—1909, 19 in. ; 1910, 28 in. ; 1911, 141 in. ; 1912, 136 in. ; 1913, 77 in. ; 1914, 154 in. ; 1915, 80 in. ; 1916, 14 in. In January, 1914, a hurricane accompanied by a small tidal wave swept over the Union group, causing much damage to cultivation and the loss of a few lives. The temperature is subject to but few variations, ranging between 78 degrees and 80 degrees as a general rule, and on rare occasions falling as low as 68 degrees or rising as high as 95 degrees. Sunstroke is unknown. The climate is said to be beneficial to Europeans suffering from asthma or pulmonary trouble.

Mission work is carried on by the London Missionary Society and the Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart. The headquarters of the London Missionary Society are at the Island of Berni, in the Southern Gilberts, and of the Catholic Mission of the Sacred Heart at the Island of Butaritari, in the Northern Gilberts. Mission education has done much for the moral and material welfare of the native. In raising the standard of intelligence and in disseminating the first principles of Western order, Western common-sense, it prepared his mind for the system of British Government. The march under British rule has, however, discovered a wider field of opportunity than heretofore existed for natives who could claim a particular education. But educational methods have not progressed with equal foot. The teaching though morally unquestionable, is deficient in utility. It is too general to carry weight. Although English and arithmetic are taught at the Mission schools, a native who speaks the one or shows mastery of the other is a rarity. The Government has inaugurated on Ocean Island and Tarawa a series of English night classes for native police, which, it is hoped, is the first step towards a system of education more in touch with the needs of these people. The establishment of a central Government school is now under consideration.

Until the outbreak of the war the Jaluit Gesellschaft, established at Butaritari, in the Northern Gilberts, held a high place among the trading concerns. Though the part played by this firm on the importation of German and Austrian goods was preponderant it was not exclusive. The Jaluit Gesellschaft was closed down at the outbreak of war and the sale by other traders of goods manufactured in enemy countries has ceased.

The exports of the Colony include the high grade phosphate of lime exported from Ocean Island, and copra from the remaining islands. Sharks' fins is also exported in small quantities. For the year ended June 30, 1916, 4,795 tons were exported as against 5,000 tons in the preceding twelve months, though the markets suffered a natural depression on account of the war. It is hoped that improved methods of cocoanut culture will increase the output. The export of phosphate from Ocean Island was also affected by the war. The total tonnage for 1914-15 was 153,000 tons; for the period 1915-16 the output was reduced to 128,000 tons. The fall was caused in part by the difficulty of obtaining ships, but chiefly by the closure of the large German market. Within the delimited areas acquired by the Company on Ocean Island there is sufficient phosphate for many years to come, and, provided a market, there should be no retrogression in this important industry.

The total revenue and expenditure for the last seven years is given below-

						£	s.	d.
1910-11	Revenue	..	..	..	..	13,963	5	6
„	Expenditure	..	..	..	..	12,291	5	8
1911-12	Revenue	..	..	..	..	21,331	5	0
„	Expenditure	..	..	..	..	17,965	9	0
1912-13	Revenue	..	..	..	..	30,272	16	8
„	Expenditure	..	..	..	..	17,952	4	10
1913-14	Revenue	..	..	..	..	42,791	6	8
„	Expenditure	..	..	..	..	21,615	1	6
1914-15	Revenue	..	..	..	..	16,120	11	2

						£	s.	d.
1914-15	Expenditure	..	..	..	..	23,522	2	5
1915-16	Revenue	..	..	..	..	23,117	4	11
„	Expenditure	..	..	..	..	32,867	15	1
1916-17	Revenue	..	..	..	..	24,142	7	1
„	Expenditure	..	..	..	..	25,166	1	10

The taxes levied in the Protectorate consist of :—(a) Import duties on beer, perfumery, wine, spirits, kerosene, tobacco, jewellery and clothing ; (b) A royalty, assessed on a tonnage basis, on the phosphate exported from Ocean Island ; (c) A capitation tax of £5 per annum on non-natives resident in the Protectorate ; (d) Licences for dogs, firearms, trading stations, trading vessels, trading boats, motor cars and cycles ; (e) A native land tax, collected in copra from each island according to its wealth and population. In times of hardship caused by drought in the Central Gilberts or by hurricane in the Ellice and Union Islands, the land tax is reduced or remitted.

Resident Commissioner, E. C. Elliot ; District Officers, S. F. Anderson, A. Grimble, G. H. K. Burge (on active service) ; District Officer, S. Knox ; Senior Medical Officer, J. MacNaughton, M.D. ; Treasurer, W. T. Bentley ; Accountant, H. A. W. Moulder ; District Officer, Ellice Group, C. H. Gibson ; District Officer, Fanning Island, S. C. Methven ; Officer in Charge Wireless Station, C. R. Keyte ; Assistant, G. L. Tilford (on active service).

OCEAN ISLAND.

Ocean Island which, as before stated, is the headquarters of the administrator of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, lies in latitude 0 degrees 52 minutes S., and longitude 169 degrees 35 minutes E., is of coral formation, almost oval in shape, its circumference being six miles, and is distant some 200 miles from the nearest of the Gilbert group. The British flag was hoisted in September, 1901. The Pacific Phosphate Company, which is an English company, work the phosphate deposits with which the island abounds. The climate is healthy and, though naturally hot, is usually tempered by refreshing sea breezes. The company employs a staff of about 60 white men, about 300 Japanese, and a large number of native labourers recruited from the other islands. The industry is surrounded by all the comforts and conveniences of modern life, with splendid sewerage and fresh and salt water systems, electric light, refrigerators and ice-making plants, telephones, &c. The domestic and living conditions are probably the most comfortable in the Pacific. There is an aboriginal population of some 400, a quiet folk who have benefited in a pecuniary way by the advent of the Phosphate Company.

In March, 1916, the Ocean Island wireless station was completed and opened for traffic. The rates to, and through, Australia are high, as traffic is charged for on the international scale, being outside the Commonwealth wireless extension system. For this reason the station is little used except for service messages. Urgent telegrams are now transmitted by the Pacific Phosphate Company to the neighbouring Island of Nauru to be transmitted by the Company's representative on that island at the cheap rates which obtain within the Commonwealth extension system. Telegrams of less urgency are sent by steamer to Nauru, as opportunity offers, to be

forwarded from that station. It is hoped that this matter may eventually be adjusted in order that this colony may recover some part of the working expenses of the station. The erection and maintenance of this station forms a charge against the revenue of the colony.

Mr. Thos. J. McMahon, F.R.G.S., writes thus of Ocean and Nauru Island in *The Sydney Mail*, of January 22, 1919:—

"Both Ocean and Nauru Islands are so small in extent, so isolated, as to be mere specks of earth upon the wide bosom of the great Pacific; but they are Nature's store-houses of a very high-grade phosphate of lime, a magic plant food and general fertiliser. By the magnitude of its operations this enterprise has given a significant value and importance to the Central Pacific, a little heeded, little known part of the globe; but likely now, by the fortunes of war, to come into remarkable prominence. . . . Two thousand people, white, yellow and brown, were engaged in these industries before the war; but that number, by the exigencies of the war, has been reduced to a little over one thousand. It is more than likely, however, that the pre-war demand for phosphate of lime will soon revive, and so necessitate the employment of many extra hands. There are hundreds of Japanese employed at Ocean Island, and hundreds of Chinese at Nauru, supplemented by hundreds of natives from the Gilbert and Ellice group, the Marshalls, and the Carolines, and small numbers of Ocean and Nauru islanders. Owing to the usual British indifference to proclaiming their enterprise, these Central Pacific industries have received but scant recognition and appreciation. It is a fact, nevertheless, that, if there were no other enterprise in the Pacific, this one alone would bring to the great seaway an importance absolutely its own and remarkable in its direct need to mankind. To the agricultural possibilities of Australia it has brought a new power, which has been tested to the complete satisfaction of the Commonwealth farmer. The bounteousness and wonders of Nature are shown in the composition of this magic product. For years—it is impossible to compute how many—countless numbers and generations of sea birds were attracted to these two tiny islands, where there was neither man nor animal to disturb them, and where there was that superabundance of fish usual to deep sea coral islands. The birds subsisted to repletion on the fish, and created vast deposits of guano, rich in phosphate, which, mingling with the coral rock, rich in lime, and by the powerful processes of Nature, assisted by periodic and alternate droughts, copious rains, and occasional and complete submergings by the sea waters, were assimilated in one potent chemical factor—phosphate of lime, a buff-coloured rock that contains the all-essential virtues of a prime fertiliser. To-day there is scarcely a bird to be seen on these islands; but there remains a rich treasure handed over to the use and ingenuity of men. How many people will credit that in the silence, the vastness, of the little known Central Pacific two modern towns have been up-reared, two settlements of industrial activity, having every convenience and comfort of civilised life, and throbbing with the energies of a great modern enterprise. Day and night there are the crash and buzz of heavy machinery, the clangour and din of many workshops, the beats of steam hammers, the roar of furnaces from smithies and foundries, the shrill sirens of locomotives, the deafening rumble and rattle of phosphate-laden trucks rushing across over-head bridges or along busy railroads, bringing from the fields the precious phosphate rock to crushers, dryers, and enormous storing bins, there to be ready for prompt distribution to the very ends of the earth. Between 100,000 and 200,000 tons of this valuable product are annually brought into the Commonwealth. Striking features of the magnitude of the industries at both islands are the immense spider-like cantilever jetties fronting the settlements bestriding the reef, and breasting to the full the open sea, sometimes turbulent, and the sudden changes of winds making the loading of steamers under such conditions a work of great skill and some difficulty. This loading is also interesting, and, when a steamer is standing by, goes on night and day without

a break. An endless circle of surf-boats plies between the jetties and the steamer, each carrying large cane baskets capable of holding, per load, nearly three tons of phosphate. The boats pass under the end of the jetties, and from great shoots the phosphate is dropped into the baskets in a most expeditious manner. Thus laden, they are tugged off to the steamer by powerful launches, the baskets hauled up, and capsized into the holds of chartered 7,000 ton steamers. Natives, ghost-like in appearance from the fine dust that pervades the atmosphere, load the boats and trim the phosphate in the ships. At night, with the electric searchlights thrown over the scene, the effect is phantom-like in the extreme. A very distinctive feature of these industries is the deep-sea moorings necessary on account of the absence of natural harbours, and permitting of loading in all but the roughest weather. The moorings are remarkable, as they are the deepest, most extensive, and most costly in the world. The buoys, anchors, chains and cables are of gigantic size, designed and constructed for this unique system. It will be a surprise to the reader to learn that on these two tiny islands there is a network of well-laid railroads, about a hundred miles in all, the lines traversing the intensely picturesque phosphate fields, weirdly conspicuous in the form of spectre-like and gaunt coral rock pinnacles that obstruct in thousands in the worked-out beds. Some of these pinnacles, church-steeple style, tower to heights of 30 to 50 feet. They are weathered to an extraordinary degree of sharpness, having tips so fine as to appear needle-pointed. The phosphate is of two classes—rock and alluvial. The former is blasted out, while the latter can be removed with pick and shovel. Every detail is carried out in a systematic way. No sooner is the phosphate rock loosened than it is removed from the scene of mining and tossed into railway trucks running into the very heart of the fields, serpentine fashion, through and around the pinnacles of the worked-out areas. Gangs of men attend to trains of trucks as the stuff is loaded, and these are pushed on to distributing hoppers, great wooded towers which stand out prominently, dominating the fields. From the hoppers it is by a very expeditious patent of trap-doors dropped on to trucks, which come up and are pushed away and filled with remarkable celerity; these trucks are then sent from the hills down steep inclines on the plan of loaded trucks descending as empty trucks ascend. Once on the main lines, at the junction of the declines, small but important-looking, puffing railway engines make fast to long trains of the loaded trucks, which have been shunted into place by a number of natives; and these trains are then backed into the great buildings where the dryers and crushers are at work. The phosphate rock is dumped into wet hoppers, and passed from them to the great crushers, where it is broken up into a size suitable for drying and shipping. From the crushers the phosphate passes into the dryers, revolving cylinders in which the phosphate comes into contact with hot air. All moisture is thus evaporated. After leaving the dryers, the phosphate is taken by elevators and conveyers and distributed to the storage bins, capable on both islands of holding many thousands of tons. Another expeditious and useful patent is attached to these bins in long rows of trap-doors or opening valves, which fill up trucks by the mere pulling of a lever, the trucks are then shunted on to the jetties, and the phosphate passed through the jetty shoots into the surf boats below, as told before, and thence on to the steamers. To prevent stoppage of work in wet weather great areas roofed with galvanised iron are set apart, and here the workers can blast, dig and truck without discomfort of any kind. The industries stand unparalleled in the tropic world for the care, attention to, and comfort of the employees. A complete and successful domestic management ensures modern conveniences and comfort to the workers, irrespective of status or colour, and free of all charges. The health and entertainment of all are assured by well-planned systems of sewerage, fresh and salt water in unstinted abundance, electric light, fresh food supplies, refrigerators, and telephones connecting every office, workshop, and house. Every nook and corner of the settlements is lit up at night, giving the impression, when viewed from a few miles out at sea, of an approach to great

towns. There is a free daily distribution of ice, with weekly distribution of useful household comforts, such as soap, cordials, &c.—privileges perhaps unequalled in any industry in the British Empire. The employees—white, yellow, and brown—have free houses, free messes, free public laundries. Married men are allowed free houses and extra allowance for living. There are excellent free recreation and reading rooms, sports and tennis grounds, the company supplying reading matter and the implements for recreation and sport in billiard tables, tennis and cricket balls. There are free hospitals replete with operating rooms, dispensaries, furniture, and conducted so well as to be without compare in the Pacific Islands. There are both European and Japanese doctors, matrons, and native orderlies; and the medical attention and medicines are free. There is a fish market, and the natives of the islands are encouraged to bring in big supplies of fish daily, to be passed on to the various messes, the married people generally employing their own individual fisherman, who for 10s. a month provides any quantity. In no Pacific industries are higher and fairer wages or more liberal and perfect living conditions offered. Annual bonuses are the rewards of steady work, and every employee gets 5 per cent. interest on wages left on deposit with the company, an incentive to thrift which makes the employees, as a body, one of the most independent in the world. Many have saved hundreds of pounds. Asiatic and native labourers are well housed, fed, paid, guarded in health, and worked under comfortable conditions and wise methods as to time and weather. On every hand there is evidence of the determination of the directorate of this enterprise to encourage the best efforts of its employees. As a result, it may claim to have a conspicuously long list of long-service employees. A notable fact is that two out of every three leaving on expiration of terms of engagement apply for re-employment. The Japanese have their clubs, and give at intervals most interesting dramatic performances. They also have a Japanese inspector, who looks after their interests, comfort, and general welfare. They have their own hospital, fully equipped, and their own doctor and interpreter. The Chinese of Nauru have their tea-houses and places of amusement, and, though they come under a limited time of engagement since the outbreak of war, every one has signed on for a further period of employment. The native workers have commodious dormitories and messes, if single. The married men live in electric-lit, tiled-roof, well-finished, cool homes, and they have their dancing grounds for any festivity or rendezvous. On both islands are elegant and complete stages for open-air entertainments, where high-class concerts and theatrical performances frequently take place to the benefit of patriotic funds, which have received some thousands of pounds. Although within touch of the equator, these islands are remarkably cool and salubrious in climate. The health of the communities has never suffered any epidemics, and is maintained by a rigidly strict supervision of water wells, drains, and all sanitation. Gardens and pretty hedges beautify the homes, the walks, and the streets of the settlements. There is an air of comfort and cleanliness that is delightful, making the settlements seem ideal. The people are renowned for their hospitality to strangers, and life is made pleasant by many social functions."

TRADING CONCERNS.

Ocean Island:—Pacific Phosphate Company (W. Cleeve Edwards, manager). The only store on the island is owned by the company.

Makin:—Kum Kee.

Butaritari:—On Chong & Co. (Manager, Wing Nam), Burns, Philp & Co. (R. Edwards), Nanyo Boyeki Kaisha (South Sea Trading Co.) (M. Onodera, Manager).

Marakei:—Mrs. Grant (British), Mrs. Reymond, Burns, Philp & Co. (A. McArthur).

Abaian:—A. McD. Hitchfield (British), A. Thomas (Sweden), On Chong and Co., Burns, Philp & Co.

Tarawa :—Messrs. Burns, Philp & Co.'s Headquarters (F. H. Tarrant), Antoine Kaverro (Austria), On Chong & Co. (two stations), E. Meyer, Burns, Philp & Co. (C. Redfearn), G. Carter (British), Tom Redfearn (Half-caste).

Maiana :—B. Corrie (British), A. Milne (British), M. Sheay (Ireland).

Abemama :—Messrs. Peter Yee, Wing & Co., Headquarters (Manager, Joe Foon), Burns, Philp & Co. (J. H. Langley).

Kuria :—G. M. Murdoch (British).

Nonouti :—G. King (China), two stations, On Chong & Co. (Louis King), Burns, Philp & Co. (Charlie Redfearn).

Tabiteuea :—Sarah Hicking (British), On Chong & Co. (J. Lanyon), Mee King (China), Kum On (China).

Onotoa :—G. King (China), Con Redfearn (British).

Beru :—Burns, Philp & Co. (Tom Redfearn), Ah King (China) Ah Kwong (China), L.M.S. (Private Store).

Nukinai :—Burns, Philp & Co., leased from J. Smith (P. Gibbes), W. Fay (China), A. Turner (Sweden).

Tamana and Arorae :—No Traders allowed ashore by Natives.

ELlice ISLANDS.

Funafuti :—Samoan Shipping and Trading Co. (Captain Allen, Manager), W. Webley (Resident).

Viatupu :—H. Mitz (Half-caste).

Nukufetau :—Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd., have leased part of the island from the natives and are erecting stores, copra sheds, &c.

At all other islands of the group the natives trade with vessels direct.

MISSIONARIES, &c.

The headquarters of the London Missionary Society in the Gilbert Islands are at Beru, the Missionaries in the group being the Revs. W. E. Goward, A. H. Arnold, and G. H. Eastman, and Miss Beatrice Simmonds. Miss Jolliffe is at Funafuti (Ellice Islands).

The headquarters of the Sacred Heart Mission are at Butaritari, and Bishop Leray is in charge, and there are about 30 Fathers, Brothers and Sister, throughout the group, mostly French German, Swiss and Belgian. Father Barclay is in charge of the Mission on Ocean Island.

Tarawa Hospital :—Dr. MacNaughton in charge; Matron Armstrong; Native Medica; Practitioner, P. Sowani.

Dr. Gould is Medical Officer for the Pacific Phosphate Co. at Ocean Island.

HAWAII or SANDWICH ISLANDS.

(AMERICAN.)

LYING just within the northern tropic 2,100 miles from San Francisco and some 4,000 miles from Sydney are the American-owned Hawaiian Islands. They were discovered by Captain Cook in 1778, and will always be connected with the name of the great navigator as the place of his murder by the natives, the scene of the tragedy being on the west side of the Hawaii. It was Cook who named them the Sandwich Islands, after Lord Sandwich.

There are eight inhabited islands, the largest being Hawaii, from which the group takes its name, with an area of 4,015 square miles. The second is Maui (928 square miles), and then comes Oahu (598 square miles), Kauai (547 miles), Molokai (261 square miles), Lanai (139 square miles), Niihau (97 square miles), and Kahoolawe (69 square miles), or a total area of 6,449 square miles. Outlying islands to the north-west which are properly considered as in the group may have a combined area of six square miles.

The islands were first brought under one control by King Kamehameha in 1795. Queen Liliuokalani, who died in November, 1917, was the eighth and last Hawaiian to occupy the throne of Hawaii, being deposed in 1893. The monarchy was succeeded by the Republic of Hawaii (1893-1898). The islands are now the territory of the United States, annexed in 1898. Hawaii is a self-governing territory to a greater extent than other American territories. The executive power is vested in a Governor who is appointed by the President, as is also the Territorial Secretary, but both of these officials must be citizens of the Territory. The other territorial officials are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Upper House of the Legislature. A law-making body consisting of a Senate of 15 members, and a House of 30 members, elected by the people, meets biennially, and has power to formulate any law not in conflict with the federal constitution. The Governor, has power of veto, but a two-thirds vote of both houses passes any measure over his veto.

Hawaii is represented in Congress by one delegate, who has floor privileges in the House, but no vote.

The Judiciary consists of a Supreme Court, four Circuit Courts and numerous District Courts. The Justices of the Supreme and Circuit Courts are appointed by the President, with the approval of the United States Senate. These appointments are customarily made in accordance with recommendations of the Governor or the local bar association.

Honolulu, the capital and principal city, is situated on the island of Oahu, 2,020 miles from San Francisco. It has a population of about 75,000, exclusive of the United States military and naval forces, which now number



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about 11,000 officers and men. All important trans-Pacific steamer lines meet at Honolulu, and most of the large houses doing business in the islands have headquarters in that city.

Hilo, on the island of Hawaii, is the second city and a place of commercial importance. It is the principal port of the largest island of the group, and has a population of about 10,550. Wailuku, on the island of Maui, is the country seat, Kahului, being the port of entry for shipping with a harbour protected by a breakwater. Across the island from Kahului is the beautiful old town of Lahaina, the ancient city of the Hawaiian Islands, a rendezvous for deep-sea game fishermen. Lihue and Waimea, on the island of Kauai, are the largest towns on the northern island.

According to the Governor of Hawaii's report, June 30, 1918, the estimated population of Hawaii is 256,180, exclusive of the American military forces, divided as follows:—

Japanese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106,800
Hawaiian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,850
Portuguese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24,250
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22,250
American	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,400
German	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Russian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Filipinos	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,400
Part-Hawaiian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,100
Porto-Rican	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,200
Spanish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,270
All others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,660
								—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256,180

The Hawaiians are a stalwart race. They are generous, pleasure-loving, natural musicians and orators, usually well educated as compulsory education has been in vogue for nearly 50 years. They never were cannibals. They welcomed the earliest visitors gladly, and speedily embraced religion, when brought to them by the American missionaries from New England in 1820. The Hawaiians were never savages. They have straight hair; and, although the Caucasian race dominates, native blood is found in the highest social and business circles of the Islands.

American and European pioneers in Hawaii, with trading ships and whalers, were followed by missionaries from New England. From these sources the present business and social leadership sprang. The same high standard of education and equipment which marked the early settlers has been reached by the succeeding generations. The leading American and European Universities have been represented for more than a half century by graduates, in the professions and in business life. The native Hawaiians and those of part native blood are prominent in social and business life, and their hospitality is famous. Honolulu is a cosmopolitan city; its harbour is visited frequently by war vessels of many nations. Increased means of communication and rapid growth of American-born population in recent years are making marked changes. In social customs and manner of living

there is now little difference between Honolulu and mainland American cities. A large military post always has its peculiar charm, but probably none under the Stars and Stripes has attained a greater development than the great forts and garrison posts that now protect the group. A large force of officers and men of all branches of the army and navy is permanently established in this "Malta of the Pacific." The officers with their families have added much to the social life and to the pleasure of many visitors to the Islands. Military dances, with military bands in attendance, are a never-failing source of delight to both residents and visitors, and the always fascinating parades and drills are not less popular in Hawaii than on the mainland. The United States is completing a naval station at Pearl Harbour.

Travel on all the islands is safe, comfortable and uniformly delightful. There are commercial railroads of high efficiency on the islands of Oahu, Maui and Hawaii. The island of Oahu is belted two-thirds of its girth by a road with exclusively passenger trains each way daily; a branch extends to the central plateau, the famous pineapple district, and the great Leilehua military post, 22 miles from Honolulu. On Hawaii an up-to-date standard gauge road of 22 miles in length carries travellers in the most comfortable manner from Hilo to within nine miles of the volcano; while another branch 50 miles in length extends to the extreme eastern point of the island in the Hamakua district, and is one of the most scenic and attractive routes west of the Rockies. A narrow gauge line on Maui furnishes good service from the seaport of Kahului to the country seat, Wailuku, and in the opposite direction to Haiku.

Kilauea, the world's greatest living volcano, is on the Island of Hawaii, about 225 miles south and east of Honolulu. There are several sailings a week by both coastal and deep-sea liners from Honolulu to Hilo. From Hilo to the Volcano House and Crater Hotel the distance is 31 miles. The trip is made up either by train to Glenwood, 22 miles, and the last nine miles by automobile stage, or the entire distance may be covered over an excellent road by motor. A road seven miles in length, completed a few years ago goes from the hotels actually upon the floor of the main crater of the great volcano, over which it is possible to drive to within a hundred feet of the living fire-pit. The road winds through marvellously fascinating scenery, descending some 600 feet before finally reaching the old lava floor of the great crater. Between the Volcano House and Honuapo, the port for south-coast steamers, an auto. mail-stage service is maintained. The distance is 36 miles. It is possible to reach the volcano from one side of the island and depart from the other side. For the past several years Kilauea has been more active than usual and has been visited by many thousands of tourists. At times it has been exceedingly spectacular in its display of natural pyrotechnics, though even in its periods of comparative quiet, this volcano may truly be considered one of the world's most awe-inspiring marvels. Under the auspices of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, an observation station has been established on the brink of the fire-pit, where trained scientists are constantly on duty studying the varied phenomena. Their reports have been of extreme value to scientists all over the world. Kilauea and the country surrounding it may be created a national park, the National Congress having

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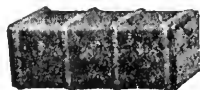
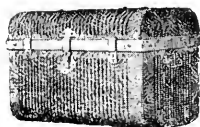
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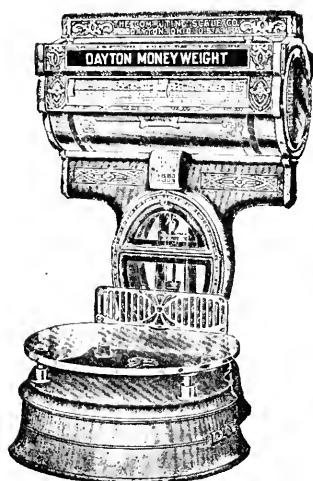
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passed a preliminary bill creating a Kilauea National Park, bringing it on an administrative par with Yellowstone, Yosemite and Glacier National Parks. The high crater of Manna Loa difficult of access, but scarcely less interesting than Kilauea. Haleakala, whose crater is more than 20 miles in circumference and 2,500 feet deep is the largest extinct volcano in the world. Its floor is dotted with cinder cones, which from the rim look like ant hills, but in reality are 600 to 800 feet high. The great crater is 10,000 feet above the sea, and is most conveniently reached by a fairly good auto road to within eight miles of the summit, the remainder of the distance being made on horseback. The ascent is usually made during the daytime, reaching the summit before dark to observe the colourful sunset effects. A concrete rest house, impervious to wind and weather, is located on the brink of the crater, and splendid sleeping and housing accommodation are provided.

The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has a line from Honolulu to San Francisco, also the Asiatic continent via Midway Island, Guam and the Philippines. The Federal Wireless Telegraph Company maintains a service between Honolulu and San Francisco. The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, has two of the largest wireless stations in the world on the Island of Oahu, connecting Honolulu with the American mainland, and also stations situated in other parts of the Pacific. Each island of the group has its own telephone system reaching every district, while the separate islands are connected by a wireless telegraph system.

The steamers of the Oceanic S.S. Company call at Honolulu en route from Sydney to San Francisco, and Honolulu is also a port of call for the mail steamers going from Sydney and Auckland to Vancouver.

Imports from Honolulu from foreign countries, and shipments from the United States mainland for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, were 51,801,204 dol. The exports for the same period amounted to 80,546,606 dol. The bulk of the latter is contained in the following list :—

							\$
Sugar-raw	..	..	..	..	..	..	62,076,596
Sugar-refined	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,033,014
Fruits	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,640,838
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	..	84,813
Coffee	..	..	..	..	..	..	466,689
Hides	..	..	..	..	..	..	398,719
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,786,516
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	80,487,542
							\$
Imports from Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,672,468
Custom receipts	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,009,243
Shipments from United States mainland	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,004,156
Imports from foreign countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,797,048

THE COOK ISLANDS.

(DEPENDENCY OF NEW ZEALAND.)

(Descriptions of Niue, Suwarrow, Penrhyn, Manihiki, Rakahanga, Pukapuka, and Palmerston Islands, also included within the boundries of New Zealand, will be found elsewhere).

MOST of these islands, which lie scattered over a considerable space without any intimate connection with each other, were discovered by Captain Cook on his second voyage to the South Seas. Christianity was introduced from Tahiti, during 1821, by the Rev. John Williams and his valuable Tahitian lieutenant, Papeia.

The group, which is situated between the 19th and 22nd parallels of south latitude and the 157th and 160th meridians of west longitude, comprises eight islands, which are named as follows:—Rarotonga, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, Aitutaki, Takutea, and Manuae (Hervey). Aitutaki, the most northerly island of the group, is situated in 18 degrees 54 minutes south latitude; Mangaia, the most southerly, in 21 degrees 57 minutes south latitude; Rarotonga, the most westerly, is in 160 degrees west longitude. In addition to the eight islands of the group, seven other islands—Niue (or Savage), Palmerston, Penrhyn, Manihiki, Rakahanga, Danger (or Pukapuka), and Suwarrow—have been included within their boundaries, or, rather, those of New Zealand, for the whole of the islands mentioned now form part of that dominion's territory. They were annexed in 1900, and Colonel W. E. Gudgeon, C.M.G., was appointed Resident Commissioner, a post that Mr. Moss had previously held. Captain J. Eman Smith was appointed Resident Commissioner on Colonel Gudgeon's retirement in 1910, and was succeeded in 1912 by Captain Northcroft who, in turn, was succeeded by Mr. F. W. Platts, L.L.P. In 1903 Niue was placed under a separate administration.

Rarotonga is, beyond all doubt, the most fertile and valuable of the Cook group, and is the finest in point of scenic attractions. It is a particularly good specimen of the volcanic order of islands, and the rugged grandeur of its mountain peaks, and the variety and luxuriance of its vegetation combine to present one of the most picturesque scenes that one could possibly find even in all the "summer isles" of the South Seas. Attaining, as it does, a height of 3,000 feet, the island is well watered; and a belt of rich alluvial soil, varying from one to three miles in width, extends all round from the mountains to the sea. The circumference of Rarotonga is over 20 miles, and it will thus be seen that the area available for cultivation is by no means inconsiderable. The land is at present not being utilised to anything like the full extent of its possibilities; and it is becoming increasingly difficult to lease land, every acre of which belongs to the natives. The sale of native lands is prohibited. Avarua, on the north coast, is the principal village of the island and the seat of the Cook Islands administration, the Resident Commissioner being Mr. Platts. It is a port of call for the Union S.S. Company's Auckland steamers, which visit the group every four weeks, and for the Wellington

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Sales

And they in turn mean quicker turn-overs, which every storekeeper is striving for.

"A pleased Customer," so the saying goes, "is the best advertisement," and pleased customers are secured only by selling them goods of undoubted quality and value. Take cheese for instance. There are many different brands of varying quality and prices—but standing distinct from all others is—

" R E X " **LUNCHEON CHEESE**

Increasing numbers of housewives are learning to ask for "REX" Cheese because of our national advertising campaign. Once they've tasted "Rex" no other brand will satisfy them.

So get in full stocks of this quick selling line and increase your own profits.

Also stock up with other "Rex" Pure Foods. Each one is a family favorite and in consequence a quick seller with no complaints coming in.

Best Brands of Butter and Cheese supplied; also "Rex" Hams and Bacon. Address your order for provisions to us and receive top service



FOGGITT, JONES & CO., Ltd.

Packers of "REX" Pure Food Products
Curers of "REX" Hams and Bacon

SYDNEY OR BRISBANE

and San Francisco mail steamers belonging to the same company. The early missionaries estimated the native population of Rarotonga at from 6,000 to 7,000; the population is now 2,913 natives and half-castes living as natives, and 163 whites and half-castes living as whites. There are various causes which have produced this decrease, such as severe epidemics, immorality, intoxicating liquors (which it is now illegal to sell to the natives of the group), and the careless use of European clothing. A wireless station was opened in August, 1918, and it is proposed to link up the other islands which will thus share with Rarotonga the advantages of wireless communication with the outside world. A public market has been established and a telephone system initiated. A cool store is being built.

Mangaia is one of the largest islands of the group, being about 30 miles in circumference, and probably the least fertile. The soil is comparatively poor throughout and the eastern side is a desert of basalt rock. The people, however, are among the most industrious of the Cook Islanders—a fact that is probably due to the circumstances under which they live, for on this island the native food does not grow in the same profusion as at other places in the group, and men are compelled to cultivate in order that they may live. At a short distance inland from the shore there rises an almost perpendicular wall of dead coral, about 100 feet high, as if the reef of earlier days had been lifted bodily by some convulsion of nature. This "makatea," as it is called, runs right round the island, and is perforated by numerous caves and crevices which in olden times were used as depositories for the dead, as well as for storage and other purposes. The top of the "makatea" averages about a mile in width, and is well adapted to the growth of the citrus family of fruits. The interior face of this coral rampart slopes down gradually into a basin of rich swamp land, containing extensive taro plantations, and from this the land rises again in a succession of low hills to a central plateau, about 650 feet high, known as the "Crown of Mangaia." These taro swamps still supply most of the food of the Mangaians, although for many years the tribes have lived in the villages of Oneroa, Tamarua, and Ivirua, on the coast. The interior of the island, which contains some splendid valleys, is well watered by streams which filter through below the base of the "makatea" into the sea. The population, which in 1845 numbered 3,567, and in 1906 was 1,523, is now 1,241, in addition to four whites. There are considerable areas of waste land awaiting cultivation, and the natives are becoming alive to the necessity of planting these with cocoanuts, &c. Citrus fruits are also growing in profusion, and it is estimated that with proper cultivation the output could be increased twenty-fold. Mangaia is said to produce the best coffee in the group. The distance of the island from Rarotonga is 116 miles.

Mauke, or Perry Island, 150 miles from Rarotonga, is low and flat, and a belt of ironwood skirting the island obscures to some extent the coconut palms, which are usually one of the most prominent and first-observed features in the landscape of a Pacific island. This ironwood was formerly found in large quantities, and was much sought after by traders. Mauke, like Mangaia, has a fringing reef, which, however, does not so readily lend itself to the process of crossing in canoes that obtains in Mangaia. A landing has to be effected on the edge of the reef itself, and one reaches dry land by

wading or being carried through the shallow water, covering the depression in the coral between the outer edge and the shore. There is a landing at the northern side of the island also. Mauke also has its "makatea" or raised coral area, but it merges almost imperceptibly into the volcanic formation of the centre, and the general level of the island all over is about 60 feet above the sea. The island is small, its area being only about four square miles and a half; but it is remarkably fertile, and, notwithstanding that it in common with the other islands of the group is very imperfectly planted, it exported in 1916 86 tons of copra and 6,427 boxes of oranges, an output that exceeds that of Atiu, which is six or seven times its size. The native population is 480, and there are three whites.

Atiu, which was discovered in 1777 by Captain Cook, during his third voyage, and entered by him in his charts as "Wateoo," is much like Mauke in appearance, having the same high fringing reef and the same dead coral formation over the greater part of its area. It is much larger, however, its area being about twenty-two square miles, and it has four times as much unused land as Rarotonga. All the usual island fruits grow well, but a fuller development of the resources of the island is retarded through the lack of proper facilities for shipping produce. Atiu is now being surveyed. Roads are being laid off. Better shipping facilities are promised. The cavernous formation which is so marked a feature of the "makatea" at Mangaia is also present in the coral-rock portion of Atiu, and must, no doubt, be found more or less in all islands that owe their existence in any degree to the upheaval of a sea-worn coral reef. The late Ngamaru Ariki was practically King of Atiu, although he had lived for some years in Rarotonga, and as such he exercised a measure of sovereignty over Mauke and Mitiaro, both of which were conquered by the Atiuans prior to the introduction of Christianity. The population of the island is 752 natives and one white, but this does not represent anything like the total of the Atiuan tribes. They are largely represented in the subordinate islands, as well as in Tahiti. The settlement at Atiu is some distance inland, on the flat summit of the low central hill to which the island rises. Atiu is distant from Rarotonga 116 miles.

Aitutaki, 140 miles from Rarotonga, combines the features of the volcanic island and the atoll. The island is almost surrounded by a barrier reef, which supports several fruitful islets, and on the south-east lies five miles distant from the land. On the western side it approaches much nearer, the entrance to the Avatapu Channel being about a mile from the wharf at Arutunga, the principal village on the island. At the northern point of the island the reef fringes the shore as in the other main islands of the Cook group, the barrier stage having not yet been reached. This island approaches more closely to Rarotonga in the general appearance of fertility than any of the others, and it can also claim to possess a considerable degree of scenic attractiveness. It rises somewhat abruptly on the western side to a height of 360 feet, and slopes away gradually to the eastern coast. The area is about seven square miles. The lagoon on the Arutunga side of the island is shallow, and can only be used by vessels of a very small class; but on the eastern side it is very much deeper, and freer from coral patches, and there are several places in the reef where, it is believed, a navigable channel might be formed.

The land at Aitutaki is divided among the people in small sections ; but though each family has quite enough land for its support, it has seldom more than an acre or two in any one place, and the more remote sections are apt to be neglected. The population at present is 1,294, two-thirds of these living in the four settlements on the western side, and the remainder in the villages of Vaipae and Tautu on the east. There is a resident island nurse and a large Government school. There are eight white people on the island.

Mitiaro is a small coral island lying about 40 miles to the north-east of Atiu, and an equal distance from Mauke. Its area is only about four square miles, and it nowhere rises higher than 50 feet above sea-level. It contains some good land, however, and is capable of producing 100 tons of copra annually. One peculiar object of interest and curiosity is a miniature lake in the centre of the island. It is richly begirt with shrubs of evergreen, and its surface is generally so calm as to give it the appearance of a highly-polished mirror. The population according to the last returns was 236 and one white resident.

Takutea is the small island in the Cook group, its area being about 400 acres. It lies about 125 miles to the north-east of Rarotonga, and close to the Island of Atiu. It belonged to the late Ngamaru Ariki, and was by him presented to his Majesty King Edward for the benefit of his subjects in the group.

Manuae and Te Au-o-Tu are enclosed within one reef, and are known as the Hervey Isles—a name that is frequently applied to the Cook group as a whole. They contain approximately 500 acres and 800 acres respectively of good cocoanut land, and are leased by Messrs. Bates and Gruning for cocoanut planting. The islets form a dependency of Aitutaki, from which they are about 60 miles distant, and by which they were conquered in heathen times. By a recent decision of the Land Titles Court Te Au-o-Tu was awarded to the Arikis of Aitutaki and their clans, 71 owners who claimed the islands by right of conquest ; while in the case of Manuae an order was made in favour of the 86 descendants of the conquered people, their claim having also been recognised as good. This partition of the islands ends a long-standing contention between the rival claimants, and the judgment is admitted to be an equitable one. The population is stated at 10. It was Captain Cook who named these the Hervey Islands, in honour of Captain Hervey, R.N., at that time the First Lord of the Admiralty. Their distance from Rarotonga is 120 miles.

With their great advantages of soil and climate these fertile islands of the Cook group are a splendid field of enterprise. For the growth of coconuts, coffee, bananas and other tropical fruits—but particularly bananas—no islands are better suited. The copra production is steadily growing, large quantities now being produced on Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Rakahanga, Manihiki, and Penrhyn. In 1916 1,120 tons of copra, valued at £28,000, were exported. For 1918 1,500 tons were exported. In round numbers, 94,000 cases of oranges (value, £16,000), 43,000 cases of bananas (£12,000), and 36,000 cases of tomatoes (£5,000), were shipped to New Zealand in 1916. Seven-eighths of all this fruit and produce, approximately worth £28,000 was grown by native planters. The fruit-export trade is capable of enormous expansion. In order to secure a steady increase in these products, and so to

prepare for the expansion of trade coming after the war, an Ordinance requiring all native planters to clear and plant their uncultivated lands has been passed. Inspectors have been appointed to see that the requirements of this planting Ordinance are duly carried out. As much loss has resulted from the bad carrying-qualities of the island orange and its susceptibility to fly and other blights, the question of obtaining the services of an expert, probably from Florida, U.S.A. (where an orange similar to the Island orange is grown), to report on the fruit industry of these Islands, and to advise as to the best methods of orange cultivation, packing, transport, and marketing, is under consideration.

The London Missionary Society are the pioneers in educational and missionary efforts in this part of the Pacific. In former times the Cook Islanders were a very warlike race, having a feud law very much like the Corsican vendetta. Tribesmen left numbers of their family legacies of hate that had to be carried out. But the efforts of the missionaries have long since brought about a new order of things. The Christianising work began at Aitutaki in 1821, and in Rarotonga two years later; and to-day the islanders are a quiet, industrious people. The Rev. John Williams, "the Martyr of Erromanga," was the first to preach the Gospel in these islands, and other famous missionaries subsequently laboured here.

Almost every village of importance has its school. In Rarotonga there are four native schools, one at Arorangi with 148 scholars, one at Avarua with 250 scholars, and one at Titikaveka with 30 pupils and another at Ngatangia with 194 scholars. At Aitutaki the island next in importance to Rarotonga, there is a large school at which 270 children are taught by native teachers. At Mauke a school has been opened with 80 pupils, and at Mangaia a school is also to be opened. The administration intends as soon as possible to establish a school in each of the other islands of the group. In the meantime the London Missionary Society is very considerably carrying on its schools in the outlying islands until the Government is in a position to take them over. The teaching of English, with reading, writing, and arithmetic, up to the requirements of the fourth standard, and a practical training in agriculture, woodwork, &c., is the present aim. To overcome the great difficulty of obtaining the necessary teachers for the smaller islands native pupil-teachers are now being trained at Rarotonga. As 90 per cent. of the native boys are destined to become planters, the formation of an agricultural class has been the first step in technical education. A class for instruction in woodwork and manual training has been established. A girls' class to teach home science is being arranged. Three places at St. Stephen's School, Auckland, for boys from these islands were offered for competition at the end of last year. The three successful students are now at St. Stephen's. The provision of other similar scholarships, to be held at some of the institutions in New Zealand that provide higher education for Maori boys and girls, and of industrial scholarships by means of assisted apprenticeships in New Zealand (with attendance at a technical college) for boys who have passed through the Rarotonga technical school, is under consideration. It is satisfactory to note the real appreciation by the natives of the educational advantages offered to their children.

OFFICIALS.**NEW ZEALAND.**

Minister for the Cook Islands, Hon. M. Pomare, M.D. ; Secretary, Mr. C. C. B. Jordan.

Resident Commissioner, Chief Justice of High Court and Native Land Court, Mr. F. W. Platts, L.L.B. ; Deputy Resident Commissioner, Judge of High Court and Native Land Court, Mr. H. F. Ayson ; Registrar of Courts, Mr. S. Savage ; Collector of Customs, Treasurer, &c., Mr. W. J. Stevenson ; Surveyor and Engineer, Mr. H. M. Connal ; Chief Medical Officer, Dr. R. S. Trotter, M.D. ; Assistant Medical Officer, Dr. E. Moore ; Nurse in Charge of Hospital, Vacant ; Headmasters : Avarua School, Mr. W. C. Smith, Arorangi School, Mr. H. C. Bannerman, Takitumu School, Mr. C. M. Mills ; Fruit Inspector, Mr. H. C. Berridge ; Inspector of Police, Sergeant Blake ; Wireless Operator, Mr. Dall.

RESIDENT AGENTS.

T. Duncan, Mangaia	J. C. Cameron, Manke
J. Dyer, Atnu	W. Sanderson Cooper, Aitutaki
Tou Ariki, Mitiaro	H. Williams, Manihiki and Rakahanga
W. Wilson, Penrhyn	H. B. Morris, Pukapuka

TRADERS AT RAROTONGA

A. B. Donald, Limited (Manager, E. Mathews)	Ah Foo and Taripo
Bonar and Shearman	W. H. Grove & Sons (Manager, R. Forester)
Cook Islands Trading Co. (Manager, R. McKegg)	J. Kohn & Co.
Jagger and Harvey (Manager, A. Ambridge)	E. H. Mitchell
	Wm. Taylor

EUROPEAN RESIDENT AT RAROTONGA, OTHER THAN OFFICIALS.

Ambridge, Mrs. (widow)	Mathews, F. (Manager, A. B. Donald Ltd.)
Ambridge, A. (Manager, Jagger and Harvey)	Mathews, Mrs.
Ambridge, Mrs.	Morell, Mrs. (widow)
Bernadine, Rev. Father	McKegg, R. (Manager, Cook Islands Trading Co., Ltd.)
Black, Mrs. (widow)	Russell, D. B., Plantation Manager
Brent, C. A., Clerk	Sisters of St. Joseph
Brown, P., Planter	Shearman, Mrs., Boarding-house keeper
Callender, —, Clerk	Shearman, Thomas, Manager
Callender, Mrs.	Shearman, H., Trader
Estall, M., Foreman of Works	Taylor, W. G., Planter
Fox, A., Bookkeeper	Taylor, Mrs.
Fox, Mrs.	Taylor, Wm., Trader
Fisher, H., Clerk	Taylor, A. W., Clerk
Forester, R. (Manager, Groves & Son)	Taylor, Mrs.
Forester, Mrs.	Watson, T., Planter
Hosking, R. V., Storeman	Wicks, H., Missionary
Hosking, Mrs.	Wicks, Mrs.
James, Rev. H. B., Missionary	Wheeler, E., Assistant Foreman of Works
Jones, E., Planter	Wheeler, Mrs.
Johnson Bros., Planters	Williams, L., Master Mariner
Kohn, J., Trader	Williams, Mrs.
Kohn, Mrs.	Williams Fred., Master Mariner
Macalister, W., Planter	Williams, Mrs.
Mitchell, E. H., Trader	Wright, W. A. (Agent, U.S.S. Co.)
Mitchell, Mrs.	

TRADE STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1917.

The value of the imports, £80,061, shows an increase of £21,500 over the previous year. Of this increase, £18,000 was with New Zealand. Exports at £60,190 show a decrease of £7,956 compared with the preceding year. The increases in the value of the imports is due to the rise in the cost of goods more than expansion of trade. The decline in the value of the exports was due solely to the shortage of shipping.

The copra crops for the year—1,550 tons—was the second highest on record, being beaten only by the output of 1911, when 1,695 tons were exported. Last year, owing to the want of shipping space, 850 tons were in store at the close of the season, America then being the only available market for this commodity.

In regard to fruit, the banana output doubled itself in comparison with the year 1916. During the period under review 75,000 cases and 5,000 kits were exported, as against 41,000 cases the previous year. The orange crop dropped from 93,000 cases to 63,000 cases. The tomato industry, which promised so well three years ago, is rapidly on the decline, due largely to want of shipping facilities. Slow irregular steamers with which the trade must be content for the present are out of the question for the marketing of tomatoes. The crops for the present season promise to be very heavy. Reports from all the islands indicate a large copra yield, and the banana and orange output will be good. The installation of "wireless" is of great assistance to the fruit trade, in advising arrival of steamers.

VALUE OF EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1917.

Article				Where exported		Value	Total
						£	£
Fruit, Fresh—							
Bananas	..	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	22,125
Lemons	..	..	..	"	..	..	350
Oranges	..	..	..	"	..	..	11,025
Pineapples	..	..	..	"	..	..	540
Tomatoes	..	..	..	"	..	..	2,520
Cucumbers	..	..	..	"	..	..	18
Not Otherwise Enumerated	..	..	..	"	..	..	10
Coffee, raw	..	..	..	"	..	195	
"	..	..	..	Tahiti	..	120	
							315
Copra				New Zealand	..	2,806	
				United States	..	13,610	
				Tahiti	..	2,523	
							18,939
Cocoanuts				New Zealand	..	514	
				United States	..	900	
							1,414
Kumaras and Taro	..	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	250
Limejuice	..	..	..	"	..	..	11
Pearl-shell	..	..	..	United States	..	..	2,600
Potatoes	..	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	37
Cotton-piece goods	..	..	..	United States	..	..	36
Total				..	..	..	60,190

SUMMARY.

	£
New Zealand	40,401
United States of America	17,146
Tahiti	2,643
Total	£60,190

SUMMARY.

IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1917.

		£	£
Agricultural Produce n.o.e.	New Zealand	1,037	
	New South Wales	2	
	United States	55	
	Tahiti	1	
		—	1,095
Animals, living—			
Ducks	New Zealand	3	3
Fowls	“	9	9
Horses	“	133	
	Tahiti	10	143
Sheep	New Zealand	23	23
Apparel and Slops	“	2,267	
	United Kingdom	149	
	New South Wales	19	
	Papua	5	
	United States	522	
	Japan	75	
		—	3,037
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives	New Zealand . . . . .	..	101
Bacon and Hams . . . . .	“ . . . . .	..	180
Bags and Sacks	“	915	
	United States	326	
		—	1,241
Bamboo for Hatmaking	Tahiti . . . . .	..	180
Beer and Stout	New Zealand . . . . .	..	246
	United States	1	
	Tahiti	4	
		—	58
Biscuits and Cabin-bread	New Zealand	4,530	
	New South Wales	4	
	United States	95	
	Tahiti	113	
		—	4,742
Bicycles, Tricycles, and Motor Cars	New Zealand	893	
	United Kingdom	161	
	United States	509	
	Tahiti	30	
		—	1,593
Boots and Shoes	New Zealand	505	
	New South Wales	1	
	United States	235	
		—	736
Building Material, n.o.e.	New Zealand	505	
	New South Wales	125	
	United States	27	
		—	657
Butter and Cheese	New Zealand	1,363	
	United States	8	
		—	
Carriages and parts of same	New Zealand	31	
	United States	365	
	Tahiti	13	
		—	409

						£	£
Cinematographs and hire of films ..	New Zealand ..	United Kingdom ..	New South Wales..	Tahiti		126	479
						5	
						65	
						283	
Cement	New Zealand ..	Tahiti				475	476
						1	
Coal	New Zealand ..					107	
Confectionery	United States ..					268	285
						18	
Cordage and Twine	New Zealand ..	New South Wales..	United States ..	Tahiti		585	807
						7	
						194	
						21	
Cotton Piece-goods	New Zealand ..	New South Wales..	United Kingdom..	Papua	United States ..	1,452	6,134
						243	
						2,560	
						2	
						1,807	
Drapery, n.o.e.	New Zealand ..	United Kingdom..	United States ..	Tahiti		70	3,494
						2,858	
						414	
						173	
Drugs and Chemicals	New Zealand ..	United Kingdom..	New South Wales..	Victoria	United States ..	49	640
						528	
						15	
						12	
						1	
Earthenware and Glassware	New Zealand ..	United Kingdom..	United States ..			83	348
						1	
						73	
Fancy Goods and Toys	New Zealand ..	United Kingdom..	New South Wales..	Papua	United States ..	319	471
						15	
						25	
						4	
Fish, Preserved	New Zealand ..	United States ..				108	1,266
						638	
Flour	New Zealand ..	United States ..				628	5,871
						2,214	
Fruit, Fresh, n.o.e.	United States ..	New Zealand ..	United Kingdom..	New South Wales..	Papua	477	141
						3	
						12	
						7	
						4	
						20	
Furniture	United States ..	New Zealand ..	United Kingdom..	New South Wales..	Papua	523	523
						477	
						3	
						12	
						7	

						£	£
Hardware, n.o.e.	..	..	..	..	New Zealand	1,615	2,124
					United Kingdom	30	
					New South Wales	30	
					Papua	1	
					United States	446	
					Tahiti	2	

Hats	..	..	..	..	New Zealand	167	229
					United Kingdom	44	
					New South Wales	1	
					United States	17	

Hosiery	..	..	..	..	New Zealand	97	317
					United Kingdom	125	
					Fiji	1	
					United States	25	
					Japan	69	

Hops	..	..	..	..	New Zealand	..	25
Instruments, Musical	..	..	..	..	"	292	306
					United States	14	

Iron—							
Bar, Bolt, and Rod	..	..	..	..	New Zealand	..	46
Galvanised Corrugated Sheet	..	..	..	..	"	..	305
Pipes	..	..	..	..	New South Wales	172	383

Wire	..	..	..	..	New Zealand	60	158
					United States	98	

Jewellery	..	..	..	..	New Zealand	203	303
					Tahiti	84	
					United States	16	

Machines—							
Electric	..	..	..	..	New Zealand	51	295
					New South Wales	244	

Printing	..	..	..	..	New Zealand	111	153
					New South Wales	42	

Sewing	..	..	..	..	New Zealand	42	203
					New South Wales	14	
					United States	111	
					Papua	4	
					Tahiti	32	

Matches	..	..	..	..	New Zealand	423	606
					Sweden	183	

Meats—							
Frozen	..	..	..	..	New Zealand	..	149
Potted and Preserved	..	..	..	..	"	..	7,000
Salted	..	..	..	..	"	..	728
Milk, Preserved	..	..	..	..	"	390	102
					United States	12	

			£	£
Nails	New Zealand ..	542		
	New South Wales..	8		
	United States ..	206		
		<hr/>		756
Oil—				
Kerosene and Benzine ..	New Zealand ..	260		
	United States ..	693		
	Tahiti	112		
	New South Wales..	20		
		<hr/>		1,058
Other kinds	New Zealand ..	220		
	New South Wales..	15		
	United States ..	53		
	Tahiti	2		
		<hr/>		290
Paints and Varnish	New Zealand ..	360		
	New South Wales..	32		
	United States ..	182		
	Tahiti	3		
		<hr/>		577
Perfumery and Toilet Preparations	New Zealand ..	38		
	United Kingdom..	11		
	United States ..	33		
		<hr/>		82
Photographic Goods.. ..	New Zealand ..	..		79
Provisions, n.o.e. .. .. .	.. .. .	1,682		
	United Kingdom..	23		
	Victoria	23		
	United States ..	252		
	Tahiti	2		
		<hr/>		1,982
Peanuts	New Zealand ..	..		192
Rice .. .. .	.. .. .	628		
	New South Wales..	6		
	United States ..	415		
	Tahiti	40		
		<hr/>		1,089
Saddlery and Harness	New Zealand ..	75		
	United States ..	165		
		<hr/>		240
Seeds and Plants	New Zealand ..	72		
	United Kingdom..	14		
	Queensland	68		
		<hr/>		154
Silks	New Zealand ..	203		
	United Kingdom..	56		
	Japan	93		
		<hr/>		352
Soap	New Zealand ..	1,857		
	New South Wales..	30		
	United States ..	7		
		<hr/>		1,894
Specie (silver)	New Zealand ..	895		
	Tahiti	6		
		<hr/>		901
Spirits—				
Brandy	New Zealand ..	..		11
	Geneva and Gin .. ..	..		5
	United States ..	23		
		<hr/>		28

					£	¢
Rum .. .. .	..	..	..	United Kingdom..	..	30
Methylated .. .. .	..	..	..	New Zealand .. ..	..	14
Perfumed .. .. .	..	..	..	United States	5	
				Tahiti	2	
					15	
					-----	22
Whisky .. .. .	..	..	..	New Zealand	260	
				United States	104	
					-----	364
Stationery and Books .. .. .	..	..	..	New Zealand	718	
				United Kingdom..	2	
				New South Wales..	18	
				Fiji	10	
				United States	64	
					-----	812
Sugar .. .. .	..	..	..	New Zealand	3,504	
				United States	2	
					-----	3,506
Tea and Coffee .. .. .	..	..	..	New Zealand .. ..	..	289
Timber—						
Sawn .. .. .	..	..	..	New Zealand	922	
				New South Wales..	132	
				United States	305	
				Tahiti	1	
					-----	1,360
Fruit-box .. .. .	..	..	..	New Zealand .. ..	..	10,863
Tobacco, Cigars & Cigarettes .. .. .	..	..	..	.. .. .	1,104	
				New South Wales..	310	
				Tahiti	11	
					-----	1,425
Tools .. .. .	..	..	..	New Zealand	87	
				United Kingdom..	33	
				Papua	8	
				United States	162	
					-----	290
Wines—						
Claret .. .. .	..	..	..	New Zealand	25	
				Victoria	7	
				United States	52	
					-----	84
Other kinds .. .. .	..	..	..	New Zealand	25	
				Victoria	7	
					-----	32
Woodenware .. .. .	..	..	..	New Zealand	158	
				New South Wales..	7	
				United States	20	
				Tahiti	1	
					-----	186
Miscellaneous .. .. .	..	..	..	New Zealand	375	
				United Kingdom..	52	
				Queensland	12	
				United States	11	
				Tahiti	23	
					-----	473
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	.. .. .	..	80,061

SUMMARY.							£
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,931
United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,748
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,596
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Papua	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Ocean Island	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
United States of America	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,092
Tahiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,110
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	237
Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..	183
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	£80,061

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM THE YEAR 1902
TO DECEMBER 31, 1917.

IMPORTS.					Amount	Increase	Decrease
					£	£	£
1902	..	..	..	..	27,623	..	..
1903	..	..	..	..	34,866	7,263	..
1904	..	..	..	..	33,399	..	1,487
1905	..	..	..	..	36,993	3,594	..
1906	..	..	..	..	41,437	4,444	..
1907	..	..	..	..	50,756	9,314	..
1908	..	..	..	..	55,021	4,265	..
1909	..	..	..	..	67,737	12,716	..
1910	..	..	..	..	83,759	16,058	..
1911	..	..	..	..	89,623	5,828	..
1912	..	..	..	..	93,812	4,189	..
1913	..	..	..	..	110,283	16,421	..
1914	..	..	..	..	91,132	..	19,151
1915	..	..	..	..	65,590	..	25,542
1916	..	..	..	..	58,478	..	7,112
1917	..	..	..	..	80,061	21,500	..
EXPORTS.					Amount	Increase	Decrease
					£	£	£
1902	..	..	..	..	34,821	..	..
1903	..	..	..	..	34,740	..	81
1904	..	..	..	..	38,248	3,508	..
1905	..	..	..	..	34,890	..	3,358
1906	..	..	..	..	45,925	11,035	..
1907	..	..	..	..	51,578	5,653	..
1908	..	..	..	..	60,652	9,024	..
1909	..	..	..	..	73,653	13,001	..
1910	..	..	..	..	90,749	17,096	..
1911	..	..	..	..	91,076	327	..
1912	..	..	..	..	101,708	10,632	..
1913	..	..	..	..	109,926	8,218	..
1914	..	..	..	..	77,512	..	32,414
1915	..	..	..	..	63,057	..	14,455
1916	..	..	..	..	68,146	5,089	..
1917	..	..	..	..	60,190	7,956	..

TARIFF

The New Zealand tariff is in force in the Cook Islands.

NIUE or SAVAGE ISLAND.

(DEPENDENCY OF NEW ZEALAND.)

"Savage Island," the name given to the Island of Niue by Captain Cook, who discovered it in 1774, is a misnomer, and the natives themselves are indignant that it should ever have been bestowed. As a matter of fact the natives are quiet and peaceful and crimes of violence are extremely rare there. The conduct of the natives at the time of Captain Cook's arrival is put down to a fear of disease, and it is a sad fact that subsequent events have proved that their fears were not groundless. It is the largest of the islands that have been annexed by New Zealand, having an area of 100 square miles and a circumference of 40 miles by road. It consists entirely of upheaved coral, and is probably the result of a series of upheavals. In general formation it takes the shape of two terraces, the lower being 90 feet above sea-level, and the other about 220 feet. At Alofi the fringing reef is broken by a narrow boat-passage, partly natural and partly the result of improvements effected by H.M.S. "Mildura" some years ago. In addition to the one at Alofi, there are landing places at Avatele and Tuapa. Although so rocky that it is for the most part unploughable, Niue is by no means unproductive. All the usual tropical fruits grow well. Large areas of the island are covered with forest, and it is estimated that there must be millions of feet of timber suitable for milling purposes, including ebony and other hard woods. A good deal of the timber, however, is situated in rocky country, and it is questionable if it would pay to cut it and bring it out. There are extensive caves, containing stalactites in great profusion grouped in all kinds of fantastic shapes. In consequence of the porous nature of the rock, there are no streams, and consequently fresh water is scarce. Concrete tanks have been constructed in the principal villages, and wayside tanks have been placed at intervals along the roads with a view to saving the young cocoanuts of which a tremendous number are used every year for drinking purposes. The principal industry of the island is the manufacture of hats, but the trade has fallen off in late years. The natives are expert plaiters, but the material used—a kind of pandanus—is not the best for the purpose. It is proposed to import the genuine Panama leaf, and if this can be done the hat trade in Niue will be developed immensely. The population of Niue is about 4,000, exclusive of the men at present absent in other islands. The Niueans are naturally of a roving disposition, and numbers of them go to Tonga, Samoa, Malden Island, &c. Many go under engagement as labourers, and return on the expiration of their term. During the war a number of Niueans enlisted for service with the Maori contingent. They had, however, on account of adverse weather conditions to be returned to their homes within a year or two, but not without having first done valuable work on garrison duty in Egypt and afterwards on active service in France. There is only one Government school on the island so far. This is at Tufukia, near Alofi. There are about 250 pupils at present. The time is fast coming when schools will have to be opened in other villages. Carpentry is taught at a small technical school

run in connection with Tutukia. The white population numbers about 20. Nine lies to the east of the Tonga group, and 580 miles to the westward of Rarotonga, and 350 miles south-east of Samoa.

TRADE STATISTICS.

EXPORTS FOR 1917, ALL TO NEW ZEALAND.

	Quantity	Value £
Brushware	10,087 lbs.	108
Copra	309 tons	7,634
Fungus	16,234 lbs.	336
Hats	1,848 dozen	1,170
Other goods		152
		<hr/> £9,400

IMPORTS FOR 1917.

	From N.Z.	From Australia	From Other places	Total
	£	£	£	£
Agricultural Produce	92	20	..	112
Animals, Horses	33	..	..	33
Apparel and Slops	1,029	10	18	1,057
Bags and Sacks	304	..	..	304
Bicycles	141	..	..	141
Boots and shoes	149	..	1	150
Butter and cheese	156	..	..	156
Carriages	104	..	..	104
Cement	169	..	..	169
Confectionery	51	..	..	51
Cordage	95	..	8	103
Cotton Piece Goods	1,701	176	110	1,987
Cotton, Sewing	87	..	3	90
Drapery	244	3	5	252
Drugs	562	5	..	567
Fancy Goods	105	..	..	105
Fish, Preserved	379	..	..	379
Flour	184	70	..	254
Furniture	56	9	..	65
Hardware	215	11	..	226
Lace	89	..	28	117
Matches	324	..	..	324
Meats, Preserved and Salted	1,250	3	..	1,253
Milk, Preserved	86	..	..	86
Oil, Kerosene	257	2	..	259
Perfumery	107	11	..	118
Rice	90	1	..	91
Rugs	84	..	3	87
Saddlery and Harness	100	..	..	100
Soap	439	1	..	440
Stationery and Books	103	4	..	107
Sugar	114	4	..	118
Tinware	73	1	..	74
Tobacco	611	130	..	741
Timber	293	..	..	293
Miscellaneous	2,506	50	10	2,566
Totals	<hr/> £12,382	<hr/> £511	<hr/> £186	<hr/> £13,079

The imports show an increase of £3,567, and the exports an increase of £227 on the figures for 1916. The inadequacy of the schooner service from New Zealand to Nine is the main obstacle to increased prosperity. Over 300 tons of copra remained ready for shipment in Nine at the end of the year while only 132 tons had been exported during the 12 months. The island has quite recovered from the 1915 hurricane, and as the natives are now compelled to keep their cocoanut plantations clean an increased yield may be expected. Hitherto the natives have allowed the bush to grow up round their trees, much to the detriment of the crop. Eighty-five inches of rain fell during the year, which is about the average for the island.

OFFICIALS AND EUROPEAN RESIDENTS.

Resident Commissioner, Judge of High Court, Judge of Native Land Court, Collector of Customs and Postmaster, G. N. Morris; Registrar of Courts, Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, J. P. McMahon-Box; Chief Medical Officer, Dr. H. Barraclough; Head Teacher, J. C. M. Evison; Assistant Teacher, A. M. Cowan; Officer in charge of Police, W. Ayling.

Rev. J. H. Cullen, I.M.S. Missionary; S. W. Carr, Seventh Day Adventist Mission; R. H. Head, retired trader; R. D. Head, trader; A. O. Head, trader; F. Head, trader; A. G. Head, trader; H. W. Collins, trader; J. W. English, trader; F. V. Fitzgerald, trader, A. G. Godsmark, trader's assistant; J. Jackson, trader's assistant; E. J. Cunningham, planter.

THE PELEW and the CAROLINE ISLANDS.

(LATE GERMAN POSSESSIONS, NOW OCCUPIED BY JAPAN.)

THE Pelews and the Carolines, lying between the equator and the eleventh north parallel, and stretching across 30 degrees of longitude, consist of a chain of 652 islands, with a population of about 30,000 a combination of the black, brown and yellow races.

These islands were discovered in 1527 by the Portuguese, and in 1686 were annexed by Spain. After the failure of several missionary attempts in the 18th century, Spain took little active interest in the group until August, 1885, when the German flag was hoisted at Yap. The sharp dispute which followed was referred to the Pope as arbitrator, who decided in favour of Spain, but reserved to Germany special trade privileges. In 1889 with the Marianne or Ladrone Islands to the north (except Guam, which was ceded by Spain to the United States in 1898), the groups passed from Spanish to German possession, the purchase price paid by Germany being £840,000. In 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the war, Japan occupied the islands and is now administering them under mandate.

The chief islands in the Carolines are Yap, Ponape and Kusaie (Strong's Island), all volcanic, well watered, and extremely fertile; and in the Pelews, Bab-el-Thaob. For administrative purposes there are two divisions—the Eastern Carolines, capital Ponape; and the Western Carolines and the Pelews, capital Yap.

The climate is moist and equable, the extreme range of the thermometer during three days being only 19 degrees, the mean temperature being 80½ degrees. The trade wind blows for the greater part of the year, and there is a good rainfall. In common with most of the islands, the Carolines are occasionally visited by hurricanes. In April, 1905, an exceptionally violent storm swept over Kusaie, Ponape, and other islands, wrecking most of the houses and boats and destroying practically all the plantations. Twenty people were killed and more than 300 injured. Again, in April, 1907, great havoc was played by a big storm, much distress being caused.

Of all the islands in the Pacific, excepting only Easter Island, with its colossal images, the Carolines are the most interesting. Mr. Christian, with whose book, "The Caroline Islands," the visitor should be provided, describes them as "an enchanted region of archæology." Scattered throughout the group, notably at Ponape and Iele, a little island off Kusaie, are massive ruins—one of a strange water town, an ancient island Venice,—whose origin is as mysterious as that of the great stone figures on Easter Island. Hundreds of acres, in some localities, are covered by the remains of walls, canals and earthworks of the most stupendous character, built upon a general plan such as could only have been conceived by men of power and intelligence, acquainted with mechanical appliances for raising enormous weights and transporting huge blocks of stone considerable distances, both by land and water. These works, which strike even civilised men with

astonishment, could only have been effected by the labour of thousands of men working in concert and under command, and they prove from their aspect and the evident intention of some of them, that their builders must have had at the time of their erection some form of settled government and system of religion. By whom and for what purpose they were built are questions to which no answer has yet been given. A careful inspection of the country and comparison with similar ruins, if such there be, in other countries, will give the only prospect of solving the mystery.

The natives have possessed from remote times the arts of pottery and weaving with the loom; and traditions they repeat of their ancestors point to the conclusion that they must have been a people exceedingly numerous and powerful.

Thirty-six minor groups are embraced in the archipelago, the most important of which, taken one by one from west to east, are :—

The Pelew group, lying on the western frontier, contains about 200 islands, Bab-el-Thaob being the largest. The principal products are phosphate, turtleshell, copra and beche-de-mer. The phosphate deposits on Angaur were discovered about 1905-6 by a German explorer and were worked by a Bremen Company. Breadfruit, bananas, sugarcane, lemons, oranges, cocoanuts, and other tropical trees and fruits are grown. Cattle, fowls and goats thrive, and fish abound on the coast. In olden times there was great commercial activity in the Western Carolines. The Yap and Pelew natives used to go on long voyages of trading and conquest. On Bab-el-Thaob, on the hillside, are some interesting lines of ancient fortifications. Alligators are found in some of the creeks, and a peculiar kind of horned frog in the valleys of the interior.

The story of the wreck of the "Antelope" at the Pelews in 1783, and of the amiable Prince Lee Boo, who accompanied Captain Wilson to England, is a familiar one. The shipwrecked Englishmen were treated for a period of four months with generous hospitality by the natives, and described them as "delicate in their sentiment, friendly in their disposition; in short, a people that do honour to the human race," but subsequent contact with Europeans has greatly diminished their numbers, without in any way improving their condition, and instead of, as was then estimated, 40,000 to 50,000 gay and industrious inslanders, there are now but a few thousand apathetic and discouraged people.

Three hundred miles north-east of the Pelews lies the Yap group, consisting of one main island with the islands of Map and Ramung to the north, which are only separated from each other by a narrow channel easily fordable at low tide, and half a dozen islets. Yap is surrounded by a coral reef, 35 miles long and 5 broad. There are hardly any rivulets on the island, but inland are extensive swamps laid out in plantations of a water taro. The native population numbers about 8,000, in character peaceable and apathetic, but not particularly cordial to strangers. The island is surrounded by a belt of cocoanut palms, about half a mile in thickness, and produces in great abundance sweet potatoes, various kinds of yam, giant taro, mummy apples, pine-apples, plantains, sugarcane, breadfruit, and the tropical almond. The principal timber tree is the voi with a leaf like that of a magnolia, and

in the wood resembling mahogany. There are numerous relics of a vanished civilisation, embankments and terraces, sites of ancient cultivation, and solid roads, neatly paved with regular stone blocks, ancient stone platforms and graves, and enormous council lodges of quaint design, with high gables and lofty carved pillars. The ruins of ancient stone fish-weirs fill the lagoon between the reef and the shore, making navigation a most difficult matter and calling forth many most unkind remarks from trading skippers. Yap is one of the most beautiful of the Caroline Islands, having magnificent groves of bamboo, croton, cocoanut and areca palm. Huge green and yellow tree-lizards are found in the bush, and the nights are brilliant with fire-flies glittering in and out of the woods like showers of golden sparks. There are few birds, however. Tomil harbour, on the east coast, is the chief port. The Dutch-German cable touches at Yap, which is accordingly in communication with the outside world. A wireless station has been established there.

The Uluthi or Mackenzie group lies a little to the north-east of Yap, the chief trading-place being Mokomok or Arrowroot Island. The natives have from ancient times been subject to Yap, and annually pay their tribute to the chiefs of that island. They are a peaceful and law-abiding people.

The next islands of importance are Uleai. Raur is the trading depot of this group, which exports great quantities of copra, pearl-shell and beche-de-mer.

The Hall and Enderby groups were formerly only to be visited with great precautions, as the islands of Pulo-wat and Pulo-suk used to be nothing better than pirate strongholds. The natives have on several occasions cut off peaceful trading vessels and massacred their crews.

The next group is Ruk, also called Hogolu, comprising about 70 islands of basalt and coral, lying in the middle of a lagoon, about 140 miles round. There is a large depth of water, and good anchorage for vessels of large draught. There is a large annual export of copra, pearlshell, turtleshell and beche-de-mer. Here from the grated root of the wild ginger an orange-coloured cosmetic (taik) is made in little cones, which are readily exchanged all over the Caroline group. Ruk has a population of about 9,000, composed of two distinct races, the hill tribes being dark in colour, and those of the coast a light reddish-brown. The natives of Ruk, some of whom are wild and daring, and of the neighbouring groups of the Mortlocks have a curious custom of piercing the lower lobe of the ear, loading it with heavy ornaments, and causing it to expand to an enormous size.

The Mortlocks consist of three groups, Lukunor, Satoan, and Etal, containing in all 98 islands, with a population of about 2,000.

The next group to the eastward is that of Ponape or Ascension, with the neighbouring minor groups of Ant, Pakin, and Ngatik. The area of the island of Ponape is some 340 square miles. It is surrounded by a barrier reef, enclosing a lagoon about a mile and a half in breadth, in which are scattered 33 islets. The population is about 3,000, who are Christianised, though some of them retain many of their old heathen practices. Ponape contains very considerable tracts of comparatively level or sloping lands, irrespective of the low valleys or flats along the sea coast. It is clothed from the beach to the mountain tops with every kind of the most glorious tropical vegetation

as likewise forests of magnificent timber trees. There are many great streams in all directions, with cascades for the turning of mills, and in the valleys below of sufficient volume for the floatage of rafts and the navigation of large boats. The interior is altogether uninhabited, although covered with the ruins of a former civilisation. The island yields in abundance almost every valuable tropical product, but the principal articles of trade are pearl shell, tortoiseshell, beche-de-mer, copra, vegetable ivory and fungus.

Ngatik or Raven's Island lies about 30 miles to the south-west of Ponape. It is populated by the descendants of an American negro castaway, who with his native wife and children, and a few relations from Kiti, landed there about 50 years ago.

The Ants, which lie about 12 miles off the west coast of Ponape, are a cluster of thirteen small and two larger islets, disposed in the usual horse-shoe formation. On Kalap, the largest island, live a number of the Kit folk, engaged in collecting copra from the magnificent groves of cocoanuts that cover all these islands.

The Mokil group consists of three low islands—Urak, Manton, and Kalap, the last-named containing the main settlement, which is embowered in palms and hibiscus, and presents a very pretty picture. Urak is one wild palm grove, full of pigs and wild fowl. The Mokil natives, who are Christianised, number about 200, and have a strong Marshall Island admixture, like their Pingelap neighbours, whose islands lie about 60 miles southwards.

The Pingelap group comprises three low coral islands lying close together, with a population of about 1,000. Most of the inhabitants live on the central island, which is neatly laid out in shady walks, skirting trim and well-kept plantations of bananas and various sorts of taro.

Kusaie (Strong's Island), "the garden of Micronesia," is the headquarters of the American mission in the Western Pacific. Its population, once large, now numbers only a few hundred. The health and vigour of the folk have been sapped by terrible diseases, introduced by the brutal and lawless crews of visiting whalers, whom Dr. Rife, of the local mission, from some heart-rending medical experience, "with perfect justice denounced as the vilest miscreants, the enemies of God and man. . . . The harbour of Lele in days past was a great rendezvous for the New Bedford and New England whaleships. There the famous 'Bully' Hayes, 'the modern buccaneer,' played fine pranks after losing his vessel on the reefs, half frightening the lives out of the peaceful Kusians by landing a number of fierce and warlike Ocean and Gilbert Islanders, who brewed large quantities of coconut toddy and set the whole place in a ferment with their carousals and mad orgies. Night after night they kept it up, alternatively drinking and fighting. Murdered men's bodies were picked up on the beach every morning, and the poor natives of Lele fled in terror of their lives. Hayes at last brought the crazy mutineers back to their senses, and meditated settling on the island, when, greatly to the American missionaries' relief, a barque came in from Honolulu with the intelligence that a British man-o'-war was coming up fast in search of that dreadful sinner and reprobate, the aforesaid Hayes." Remarkable cyclopean ruins are to be found at Lele, which, according to the local traditions, were the work of a foreign race who arrived from the north-west. Kusaie

is lofty, and it has two secure harbours for the largest class of vessels. It is a very productive island. Besides all the tropical trees of Polynesia and various kinds of palms, it is covered with valuable timber trees from the shores to the summits of the mountains. Some of this wood, of a species yet little known to Europeans, is of the best quality for shipbuilding purposes, being perfectly straight and of the most convenient size, as well as being of great lengths; added to this its durability is remarkable, and it cannot be attacked by the salt-water worm. For these reasons the contractors for the building of a dry-dock and wharves in Shanghai and other ports of China have obtained hence and from the neighbouring island of Ponape cargoes of piles, which have given great satisfaction to the engineers on those works. Kusaie is immensely valuable for its timber alone; but the land lies practically idle, for the natives do nothing more than is necessary to provide food, which, as it grows in a great measure spontaneously, is not a source of anxiety to them.

Professor Macmillan Brown, of Christchurch, in an article in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in 1914, on the wonderful ruins of Ponape, said:—

"Most readers know something of Stonehenge and its circles of enormous stones. Some have heard of the neighbouring Avebury with its still greater moated circle of untoolled blocks, or of the miles of monolithic avenue at Carnac, in Brittany. Still fewer have heard of Easter Island and its megalithic platforms and huge stone busts, or of Tiahuanaco, the unhistoried city of the Titans, on the Andes, 14,000 feet above the sea. It is only the student of the Pacific Ocean or of anthropology that knows anything of Metalanim, a megalithic city on the south-eastern shore of Ponape, one of the most easterly islands of the Caroline Group.

"Yet my visit to this architectural problem has impressed me as deeply as that of the megalithic structures of Peru. Unlike these, it is not on mountain plateaus or naturally fortified heights. It is right on the sea; and only at low tide is there any possibility of a land-force approaching it from the island; and then only by wading across the shallow pools and lagoons of the reef, a perilous undertaking under an equatorial sun, as I found at the cost of many a blister, and the ultimate loss of roils of epidermis. But its streets are canals, along which even at fairly low tide, a canoe can find its way. The mangrove has taken possession of their borders; and yet, as we paddle or pole along their watery miles glimpses of the enormous blocks that line them and make the breastwork of their island platforms, impress us with their colossal proportions perhaps more than if they had all stood up clear in the sunlight.

"Christian's book on the Caroline Islands, following the monographs of Kubary of tragic death, stirred scholars to puzzled thought over the origin and the builders of this sea-city of the giants. They gave a plan and exact measurements of its islands and walls and stones. They excavated one or two of the tombs, and found shell beads and shell-axes and shell-wristlets and breast-ornaments. But it threw no light on the problem: how could this great city of colossal stones have arisen like a dream out of the sea? How could people who had no better than shell decorations and shell axes have quarried and transported and erected in their place these countless blocks that only the most modern appliances would seem able to manipulate? How could this megalithic Venice have sprung into being thousands of miles from all continents, all great centres of civilisation, and all great routes of traffic?

"A more recent visitor, a Dr. Hambruch, a member of a scientific expedition from Hamburg, visited it some half-dozen years ago; and in a short monograph he has given a corrected plan of the place, and revised measurements; he has even gathered from the natives, through an interpreter new meanings for the old names of the buildings, and the islands. But he has

only added to our bewilderment. It is always perilous to venture on conjecture based on local or even scientifically philological explanation of geographical names; but it becomes doubly perilous when the explanation is given in an unfamiliar language. His monograph has not led us any nearer to a solution of the mystery. It has rather added to the darkness of it by adding to our admiration for the builders of such colossal structures.

" Basing their conjecture on four skulls, or, rather, calvaria, found by the former in one of the tombs, Kubary, and following him Christian, came to the conclusion that the builders belonged to the Black race. They were either long or medium skulls; and negro skulls are long. Instances are given of Micronesian skulls that are, some not quite so long and some of about the same length. Christian tries to strengthen this weak-kneed logic by mentioning the occurrence of stone-buildings at Gaus, in the Banko Group; and by professing to find a wonderful similarity in root-words between Ponapean and the language of Pfiate in the New Hebrides, and that of Mota in the Banks Group. He hamstrings the linguistic argument by giving plentiful illustrations of the similarity of the Melanesian origin of this megalithic city without illustration or example. It is really Polynesian that is the keystone of the bridge that connects Micronesian languages and Melanesian.

" As for the skull measurement, it is always a slender foundation for conjecture as to the race of an individual or set of individuals, for in most races there is a mixture of long and short skulls, though in different proportions. But here it is fantastic, for there were only four calvaria, and these evidently varied in index from medium to long, as Micronesian skulls evidently vary, to judge from the examples given, and in Melanesia, as along the coast of New Guinea, long and short and medium heads are to be found in almost every village. Though the skull of the negro is generally long, that of the negritto, or small negro, is short; and, as far as I have been able to gather from my own personal observation, the primeval population of this western region of the Pacific from the Philippines to New Guinea, and from New Guinea to the Southern New Hebrides, was negritto, and over it was laid a stratum of taller humanity with longer heads. We shall have to find some sounder cases of conjecture than this if any of the darkness round this Pacific mystery is to be dispelled.

" One of the most striking things about this great megalithic city is that it is a Venice. With Kubary and Christian, I agree, against Darwin and Hale, that there is no evidence of subsidence here, of a land-city sinking into the sea. The streets are as manifestly waterways as those of the Venice in the Adriatic; the colossal breastworks on either side of them are all above low tide; the buildings have been erected on islands that have been plainly laid on the reef by the hand of man. The reef is perhaps at its narrowest here; but it is a level platform, the outer edge of which stands over oceanic depths. Right behind the great building there is a sheltered nook in a canal, where even at ebb tide a canoe could be launched into the wide ocean clear of reef and surf. Round about the city is a megalithic breakwater, vulnerable only at this point, yet easily guarded by a small cordon of soldiers or canoes. But in this haven-mouth have been dropped heaps of great stones, as if to blockade it against an invader by sea.

" The clear meaning of this is that the founder of the city and its dynasty came over the ocean and came from the east. For he made his capital on the east of the island, and he made it so that if enemies attacked him from land he could escape by sea in the direction whence he came. He was an oceanic man, and had no fear of the element on which he was bred. But he needed waterways that were free from the tyranny of storm and surf; he needed to bring up his crafts of stone right alongside the islands he had made; and when his ideal city was built he wished to have calm waters in which he could exercise his fleets in war manoeuvres, or lead his stately processions of canoes from holy isle to holy isle, from temple to temple.

" That he came from the east is confirmed by the great importance attached to kava-making and kava-drinking in the two most temple-like buildings, Nan Tanach and Pan Katara. In front of the great steps that lead up to the central courtyard and its altar-tomb are huge basaltic crystals placed on end that are traditionally assigned to the making of kava. And the custom of kava-drinking undoubtedly comes from Polynesia; it gets into Fiji, and as far north through Melanesia as the Santa Cruz group, though it also gets in Torres Straits as far as the Murray group, and in British New Guinea west of the Fly River. It misses the Gilberts and the Marshalls; for the piper *methystica* will not grow on the low coral islands. But it has got into Kusaie and Ponape, the easternmost of the Caroline Islands, and gets no further west, although the Ruk group and Yap and the Pelews could easily grow the plant. The custom has continued to be of great importance in Ponape to this day. And, though there are two wild species of the areca palm growing on the island, betel-nut chewing has not reached it; in fact, it has never come further east in the Carolines than Yap at their westernmost limit.

" Another revolution in the customs of Ponape points also to Polynesia as its source. In its social life mother-right is deeply rooted, as it is in the neighbouring Marshall Islands. The community is divided into kins, and the man of one kin must seek his wife in another; anything else is counted incest; this is exogamy. But in Ponape, as in the Marshalls, and to a large extent all through the Carolines and Pelews, the children count themselves as of the kin of their mother; the father's property goes to his sister's children. But the chiefships in Ponape is patrilineal; there are five chiefships in the island, including Metalanim, and the successor to them all comes from the children of the dead chief. If the dynasty that held sway in Ponape and built the megalithic Venice had come from Melanesia or New Guinea, it could have fallen in with the mother-right of the people, and established matrilineal descent in the transmission of rule. Hereditary chiefship could have come from Polynesia alone, the realm of father-right.

" Nor were the Polynesians unacquainted with megalithic architecture. Evidence of this we have enough in the fallen giant-circle above Apia, in the trilithon and the tombs of the kings in Tonga, in the truncated pyramid-temples of the Society group, in the megalithic hill-forts of Bass Island, and in the platforms of Easter Island. Though stone-platforms are erected in the Pelew Islands and in Yap for the great club-houses, and even for the ordinary houses, and though stone erections are occasionally to be found in Melanesia, they are all of small stones, they are not megalithic. The avenue of monoliths seen by Anson on Tinian and once existing also on Saipan in the Marianas, was not of single stones but of concrete.

" From these indications we find it easy to accept the hypothesis that the rulers who built this Ponapean Venice came from Polynesia, or were at least of the Polynesian stock, a stock absolutely distinct from Melanesian and Micronesian, though it may have entered into the making of both. The solid walls indicate Japanese architects. But there are features in the architecture of this wonderful city that never came from the east, or from anywhere nearer than the continent of Asia. In the islands of the Pacific there are no buildings that make anything of the walls. In their houses, and even in their great community buildings, it is the roof that is all-important; it is the roof that is huge, and that is decorated. The walls are, as a rule, merely pillars, with temporary or permanent mat or reed shutters. The only exception to this is the Maori carved house, which has a large proportion of its carving and decoration on the walls; but the exception may be due to the climate. This predominance of the roof is true of China, Siam, Burmah, and all Malaysia; the Javanese exceptions, the pyramidal structures of Borobudur and Brampanam, are Hindoo. We have to go again into the temperate zone in Asia before we find walls predominate over the architecture of buildings. In Manchuria, and Korea, and Japan, but especially in the last, the Walls of public buildings receive as much attention as the roof.

"The exceptional feature of the colossal structures of Metalanim, as contrasted with all other megalithic buildings and with all buildings in the Pacific, is the solid walls. They are from 10 to 15 feet thick. It may be urged that the material in which the architect had to work forced on him this form; the stones he had to build with are immense basaltic crystals; I measured some more than 20 feet long and about two feet in diameter. Most of them are pentagonal; but some are six-sided, others eight-sided, and many four-sided. He has built them in layers that run at right angles to each other; one layer is across the wall, the next is lengthwise along the wall like "headers and stringers." But some of the walls and platforms are only faced with these colossal crystals, the space between being filled in with small coral. In Nan Tanach the outside walls still rise in places to 30 feet after thousands of years of disintegration by the roots and branches of great trees. But it is evident that he deliberately adopted this method of architecture; for, like the Inca and pre-Inca builders of Cuzco, he shaped his stones to the place they had to fill; he broke his crystals into shorter lengths, and he used the chips and the smaller lengths to fill the crevices. Nature had already shaped and tooled them in the basaltic cliffs and dykes of Chokach, away in the north. All he had to do was to quarry them out, probably by the aid of fire and steam and levers. But when they arrived on their rafts at their destination he broke them and chipped them to suit his purpose, using the greater lengths to bind his walls together.

"We may be sure that the architect had seen great buildings with solid walls. This mould he had in his mind, partly from stone structures, partly from wooden. He often uses the great crystals as if they were gigantic beams such as we see in the tombs at Nikko and in the huge temples of Japan. In the foundations of the castles and palaces of that archipelago he could have seen enormous stones used in the same way without mortar. And what seems to point to a Japanese architect or architects is a projecting frieze on the top of the inner walls of Nan Tanach, exactly like those we see in the splendid mortuary buildings of Nikko; it slopes out quite two feet beyond the wall.

"There are many signs in Micronesia that the existing penetration of this island world by Japanese traders is not the first in the history of the region. It was shown Japanese bronzes found deep in the coral below the forest on the highest point of Rota, in the Mariannes. The feudal society that the Spanish destroyed in that archipelago had a close likeness to Japanese feudalism; and it has been suggested that 'Chamorro,' the name of the people, is but a local form of 'Samurai,' the name of the retainers of the Japanese nobles. Even Saipan may be a form of Japan; for the people of the Carolines, who were largely recruited from Chamorro exiles, call the Japanese 'Re (people) Sepan.' Throughout the whole of Micronesia one can easily observe a Mongoloid element in the faces and hair; and especially is this observable in Penape. The guide that Dr. Kersting, the Governor of Micronesia, gave us in our expedition to the ruins, Alipau, could have been taken for a Japanese: he had black lank hair, laterally projecting cheek bones, full eyelids with slits for the eyes to peer through, and the Mongol fold over the tear duct. And he was a native of Metalanim. But it is also to be said that the youth who led us through the waterways in his canoe was also a native of the place, and he had a fine Caucasian or European face and wavy hair. Then into the languages of Micronesia, there enters a distinctly Turanian or agglutinative element; there is a liberal use of the infix which separates the formative from the stem.

"Whoever the architect or architects of the colossal city might be, the rulers had command of unlimited power. To quarry, raft, and haul up the inclined planes of earth or wood there would be required tens of thousands of workmen. Christian says the ruins cover 11 square miles. Even if this area was very much less, the colossal walls and breastworks would impress the imagination. Most of the stones were tons in weight; some I saw could not have been much less than 30 tons. One I saw at least half the size of the largest in the fortress of Sacsahuaman, above Cuzco, in Peru; and photographs and pictures of that are always given to show the vast multitudes of

labourers the Lucas could command. To explain the building of so titanic a city it is hard to believe that the ruler had nothing but Ponape as it is to draw on. That island at its best could never have supported more than 20,000 people, and of these not more than 20 per cent. would be able-bodied men. Of the able-bodied men of an empire not more than a fifth can be employed in such a work of luxury and superfluity as the building of this city. The rest have to raise food. This means that only 800 would be available for the task, and that is quite inadequate, as anyone who sails through the canals will testify. The empire he drew on must have been at least ten times as large as the present Ponape; in other words, there must have been many larger and more populous islands under his sway.

To allow time for the subsidence of such territories we must throw the period of such an empire back some thousands of years, in fact into the pre-bronze era. Christian in excavating in the central tomb of Nan Tanach found one piece of iron—a spear head. That probably implies a burial in it at a much later period, just as the shell beads he found in such quantities imply a later invasion from Melanesia, the coast of New Guinea, or the west of the Carolines. And there is a tradition that Idikolko, a swarthy warrior from the south, defeated the last of the dynasty of Chau-te-Leur, and established a dynasty of his own. Chau-te-Leur is probably a dynastic name descriptive of the founder of the city, and is equivalent to Polynesian Hau-te-Roa, or the Tall King, a name that would aptly sit upon a Polynesian. Like most dynasties it would shrink in its later history into luxury and degeneracy, and the original empire had evidently shrunk into one-fifth of Ponape, and the kings had ceased to be navigators, had ceased to command the sea.

If we presume the hypothesis of a Japanese or pre-Japanese architect from Japan to be correct, we may with safety place the building of this titanic Venice in the pre-bronze era. And in Japan the beginning of that era is at least 3,000 years old.

So may we picture to ourselves in the megalithic period, just before bronze, a great insular empire in the east of the Carolines formed and ruled by bold navigators and warriors from the east, stimulated to megalithic achievements by a new influx of men accustomed to quarry great stones and erect them into imposing structures. Then comes the picture of degeneracy and decay in this impressive capital by the sea. And coeval with it we may assume the evanishment of the great islands that contributed the wealth and the muscle to build so colossal a Venice. The vast proportions of the city, its ambitious plan, its enormous blocks, and the gigantic struggle with the forces of Nature in the building of it are inexplicable without assuming such a buried empire and such a mighty past."

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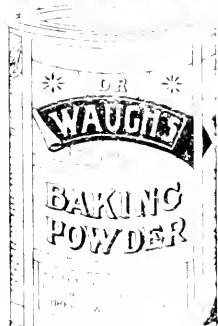
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MARSHALL ISLANDS.

(FORMER GERMAN POSSESSIONS, NOW OCCUPIED BY JAPAN.)

Lying to the north-west of the Gilberts, just above the equator, are the Marshall Islands which have an aggregate area of about 150 square miles and a population estimated at about 10,000; the most thickly inhabited islands being Ahrno, Majuro and Ailing-lablab. First seen by Saavedra in 1529 they came into the possession of Germany in 1885, and were, together with the Pelew, Caroline and Marianne groups occupied by Japan, on behalf of Great Britain, toward the end of 1914, two months after the outbreak of the war.

The group consists of 46 atoll-lagoons, arranged in two parallel chains, running in a north-west and south-west direction, that to the east being known as Ratak (meaning "sunrise"), and that to the west as the Ralik ("sunset"). The average distance between the chains is about 100 miles. The islands are among the best examples in the Pacific of the atoll formation, some of the lagoons being quite circular, having no passages in the reefs, the tides rising and falling through the coral. Kwatelene, the most considerable in the group, is one of the largest atoll-lagoons in the world, stretching for nearly a hundred miles. The highest parts of the land do not exceed eight feet. In the southern and central islands of the group the rainfall is heavy, but in the northern islands long droughts occur. Consequently the southern islands are the most fertile and produce, besides coconuts in abundance, pandanus and breadfruit of several kinds, bananas, paw-paws and taro. In the northern islands breadfruit cannot be grown but in its place arrowroot flourishes. Fish of many varieties abound, but some species in the lagoons are poisonous, though, as is the case in other parts of the Pacific, the same fish caught outside might be quite wholesome.

The Marshalls, particularly Ebon, were in the early days a great rendezvous for European whaling ships. Ebon and Ponape, in the Carolines, were the half-way houses between the whaling grounds of the China Sea and New Zealand, where the ships refitted and obtained wood, water and provisions, and tales are still told by the old men in the long, hot, moonlit nights, as they sit under the dark eaves of the pandanus thatch, of the orgies that went on in those wild times. Rightly or wrongly, the whalers are blamed for introduction of venereal disease common among the natives. The first trading vessels to visit the Marshalls were those of Messrs. R. Towns & Co., of Sydney, and American ships with headquarters at San Francisco. In January, 1888, the Jaluit Company, a share company registered in Hamburg, with a capital of £75,000, took over the administration of the group, under an agreement with the German Government, with power to impose rates and taxes. The trade of the group was by this time largely in the hands of three firms—Messrs. Hensheim & Co., of Hamburg, whose interests the Jaluit Company absorbed; Henderson and Macfarlane, of Auckland; and Crawford

and Co., of San Francisco. The American company were bought out, and the Auckland firm sold their interests in the trade to the Pacific Islands Company of Sydney, who soon found that it could not compete with the subsidised German firm. The Pacific Islands Company got £350 a year from the British Government for carrying mails, and nothing at all from the Australian Government, while the Jaluit Company drew a large subvention from the German Colonial Office. There could only be one end to this unequal struggle, and the Pacific Islands Company sold out to the Jaluit firm. The profits of the latter, whilst enjoying a monopoly of the trade, are said to have amounted in one year (1904) to £40,000. The policy of the Jaluit administration was naturally to draw trade away from the Australian ports, and no objection to this attempt was made, or could be made, so long as the "open door" was maintained. When it was evident that Australia was likely to lose the whole of the trade of these islands, Messrs Burns, Philp & Co. determined to make an effort to retain what trade Australia had with the Marshalls and to regain some of the lost ground. Burns, Philp & Co. had already one vessel trading in the Gilbert and Ellice groups, and, under arrangement with the Commonwealth Government, they decided to increase their service by another steamer, and extend their operations to the Marshall group. They speedily acquired considerable standing in the Marshall Islands, and the Jaluit Company, to whom the group had been farmed out, became alarmed, and determined to shut out British trade as far as they were able. The tax levied on vessels trading in the German protectorate was £50 per voyage, and the first step of the Jaluit Company towards the exclusion of their opponents was to exact a license fee of £225 per month on every foreign vessel trading with the islands. True, the regulations stated that German vessels must pay the same, but the only German vessels allowed in the Marshalls were the company's own, so if they went through the farce of paying, it was merely an exhibition of the well-known process of transferring money from one pocket to another. This was the German idea of the open door; Although the tax of £225 per month represented 15s. on every ton of cargo obtainable at the islands, it was found that the Australian steamers did not at once give up the trade, and the Jaluit Company, as administrators of the protectorate, promptly raised the tax to £450 a month, equal to 30s. a ton on the cargo of copra carried away.

As a result of negotiations between Great Britain and Germany these obstacles to trading were removed, and the German Government terminated the agreement with the Jaluit Company concerning the administration of the islands, and on April 17, 1906, the administration, and especially the collection of revenue, was assumed by the German Government itself, which at once made a show of throwing the ports open to all nationalities. The Jaluit Company, however, received a subsidy of £7,000 per annum to maintain one small steamer running between Sydney and Hongkong, touching en route at the German owned islands. With the special freight concessions given by the large German lines, the German business houses continued to hold a great advantage over outside competitors.

The natives are in common with nearly all the island races, decreasing in numbers. They are good-looking, distinctly slit-eyed like Chinese, of a light

copper colour, and of a kind disposition, with a natural bias toward hospitality and peace. Visitations of epidemics, such as dengue fever and influenza, have claimed many victims. They are an intelligent and ingenious people and remarkably good sailors. Long voyages were made in their well-built outrigger canoes with large mat sails. It is recorded that about 50 years ago a flotilla of canoes filled with warriors set out for the Carolines and reached Pingelap, conquered that island and returned safely to their homes. At times these expeditions were overtaken by heavy weather and destroyed, whole fleets being lost. About 1857 the "Morning Star," the vessel of the American Board of Missions, entered Ebon Lagoon and established the first mission station in the group. The missionaries taught the people to read and write and all are now nominally Christians. Several curious customs prevail. The line of succession comes through the female. The chiefs in the past had many wives but unless the son was by a woman of one of the chief families paternity would confer no rights and the son would remain an ordinary native. The chief families are the owners of all the land, the ordinary natives being merely tenants who pay as rent the copra produced during six months of the year, keeping the balance for themselves and to pay the Government taxes. In olden days when deaths took place the bodies of ordinary natives were thrown into the sea, only those of chief birth having the privilege of burial ashore.

The Jaluit lagoon, on an islet in which are the Government offices and the headquarters of the Jaluit Company, is a very fine one, about 40 miles long and 12 miles broad. There are four wide and easy passages, through which vessels of any size can pass and the anchorage is abundant and safe. Majuro Lagoon, deep and secure, was chosen as the especial rendezvous for German stores, coal, &c., and for the repairs, &c. of warships had a naval engagement taken place in the Pacific during the war.

The north-east trade winds prevail from December to July, and from July to November westerly winds and calms are usually experienced. Although not subject to typhoons like the Carolines, hurricanes occasionally visit the group, the last severe one occurring in June, 1905, when Jaluit, Ahrno, Majuro and one or two other islands were more or less devastated. Large numbers of Japanese have settled in the group, particularly at Jaluit, and many schools have been established by them. Several parties of chiefs and other important personages in the group have been taken on sight-seeing tours to Japan.

Mr. T. J. McMahon, F.R.G.S., in a recent article on the Marshall Islands, says :—

"The Marshall Islanders are all quite civilised, and have many charming and interesting characteristics. Unfortunately, under their late masters, the Germans, they were grossly and cruelly opposed, and their numbers have dwindled to no more than about 10,000. They bitterly hate the Germans. At present the only big industry of the islanders is copra making, it is carefully sun-dried, and is reckoned the most oily and best class of copra in the Pacific. Since the coming of the Japanese, they have been encouraged to make Panama hats, and more of their beautiful mats for export, and which are made from the

cocoanut and pandanus palms. It is said over in the Marshalls, and as the native kings and chiefs understand, that should the Japanese become the owners, or have the protection of the Marshalls, several industries will begin under Japanese management—for instance, rope making from the cocoanut fibre, which there is no doubt, will be found the toughest and strongest of ropes, not easily perished by water. Some of the chiefs are hoping that when the peace terms are settled, they will be allowed to come to Australia, as they are very anxious to enlist the sympathy of the Australian people in their behalf, to aid them in getting the Government they particularly desire to rule them. They are anxious to see Australian trade increase, and especially that all their copra should come to Australian ports. Remarkably successful and progressive has been the Japanese administration of the Marshalls since 1914, when they took up occupation for the Allies. Most humane, too, has been the care of the natives, and it is quite a common sight, day and night, to see the Japanese hospital in Jaluit—the capital of the groups—hundreds of natives, men, women and children being attended to, or awaiting treatment, the doctors and nurses all being highly qualified and Japanese. Another good result of Japanese energy, for such it can only be termed, is the new vigour and hope that has been encouraged in the natives, for they are showing a marked improvement in the planting and increase of crops of the cocoanut. The Japanese authorities have issued wise regulations demanding that all waste lands be planted up. The natives were at first reluctant to obey, making the excuse that sufficient labour could not be found, but urged on by the administration, and in a kindly way, the results already have astonished the natives, and they seemed inclined to carry on the work realising that in six or seven years the copra crop of the Marshalls will be just about double what it is now, and that means more comfort, pleasure, and wealth for kings, chiefs and people. There is no doubt that soon the Marshalls will be very prominent in Pacific affairs, for in reality they are the gateway of the Mid-Pacific, and are almost exactly to a mile, equidistant from Australia, America and Japan. To Australians most particularly, does the future of the Central Pacific concern, and the Australian trade that is there now should on no account be allowed to fail, for failure means a prompt opening to some other nation, for many are eager to secure a trade footing. The progress alone of Japanese trade in the Marshalls in the last four years is so startling in amount, showing keenness and determination that, in another few years, it will be a rival too powerful to shift or even to permit competition. The Japanese are not illiberal in spirit, and are not in any way hindering Australian trade, but it can hardly be expected that they will lag in their efforts, because Australia wants some of the trade, but is unambitious in her methods, indifferent to the prospects of the Central Pacific. There is a great commercial future in the Marshall Islands, and the sooner Australians are interested in that future the better for Australia."

With common-sense methods, undeniably Japanese in ideals, actions and thoroughness, the islanders are developing a charming new national character, three-parts Marshall and one part Japanese. Respect for their new Government has been effectively implanted in the people, and no native—man, woman or child—meets an official without giving him the polite, low, graceful, sweeping bow of Japan. No such common and offensive word as "Jap," is ever heard; the term Japanese is always used. The Marshall Islanders are taught to recognise in the Japanese an honourable, capable and mighty nation. All troublesome and detrimental influences likely to thwart Japanese ideals in this respect have been destroyed. The use of the German language is forbidden; German schools are closed on all lagoons, except in Jaluit, and there the school is under the direct supervision of the administration. It is Japanese law in the Marshalls, not German, and those laws, with their regulations, are making a perfectly new set of conditions, stirring up the blood of a once indolent race of Pacific natives. Waste lands are being quickly restored to commercial value by the command that the copra trade must

increase forthwith in every lagoon. Japanese traders—smart, dapper little men, speaking English fluently, already masters of the Marshall language, and having been trained in either England or America—are to be found in every lagoon. They are keen, active traders, alive to every prospect of the Marshalls, friendly and kindly, and helpful to the natives, and, in their spare time, acting as schoolmasters, Japanese trade, springing up on every side, is adapted to local wants, and so increasing every hour of the day. There is a complete domestic and social upheaval in the Marshalls. The influence of Japanese traders cannot be disputed. The people dress like the Japanese: their pretty manners are quite Japanese; they like Japanese food, and buy large quantities of Japanese tinned goods. Japanese biscuits, all of excellent quality and attractively got up to please both the eye and the palate, are very popular. Japanese schools, with Japanese schoolmasters and mistresses, have begun a style of modern education that is giving a most wonderful prospect, and the results that will follow promise to be sound, useful, and commercial. The Marshall Islands boys and girls have a very high average intelligence. The native schoolboy is a perfectly drilled Japanese naval cadet, looks smart in his uniform and cap, and thinks no end of himself and his Japanese officers. The native girl is becoming an adept in womanly duties; she quickly learns the little feminine accomplishments characteristic of the Japanese girls, and is really a perfect little lady on Japanese lines. The Japanese, in short, in uplifting these natives, have done in four years, and with decided success, what the Germans neglected to do in 25 years. Germans may make claim for the restoration of the Marshalls; but what they have failed to do there and their treatment of the native people will be the greatest argument against them, backed up by the particular wish of the people that German ownership shall never again be allowed to claim their lagoons, or German trade be permitted to enter them. If the Marshall Islands are to remain under the protection of the Japanese, in ten years' time they will form a New Japan.

LADRONE, or MARIANNE ISLANDS.

LATE GERMAN POSSESSIONS—WITH THE EXCEPTION OF GUAM OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES.

DISCOVERED by Magellan in 1521, and Christianised about 1662, the Ladrone (or Marianne Islands) came under Spanish rule, and by that power were, in 1899, excepting Guam, the largest of the group—which had been previously ceded to the United States—sold, with the Carolines and the Pelews, to Germany, who lost them in the war. They are mountainous, well watered and wooded; among the trees are the breadfruit, banana and cocoanut; and are fruitful in rice, maize, cotton and indigo.

The group consists of 17 islands, which lie between 13 degrees and 21 degrees N., and have a total area of about 450 square miles. The climate is a healthy one, but the islands are occasionally visited by severe earthquakes and typhoons. The rainy season occurs in midsummer with the south-west winds, but rain falls at intervals throughout the year, and droughts are rare. The thermometer varies between 70 degrees and 80 degrees Fahr.

When first known the islands are said to have had a population of 100,000. At the present time hardly one of the original race survives, the islands being peopled chiefly from the Philippines, with a few Caroline islanders and numerous half-breeds. The Chamorros, as the original inhabitants were termed, were in many ways a fine race. An ancient feudalism existed, the people being divided into nobles, priests and plebeians, and their religion was a sort of ancestor worship. They have left behind them some memorials of a civilisation which are certainly higher than that existing among the natives at the present day.

The Island of Guam, the largest of the Marianne Islands, was ceded by Spain by Article 2 of the Treaty of Paris, of December 10, 1898. It lies between latitudes 13.13 deg. and 13.39 deg. north, and longitudes 144.37 deg. and 144.58 deg. east. The estimated area of the island is 225 square miles. Its distance from Manila is 1,506 miles, and from San Francisco 5,044 miles. The inhabitants call themselves Chamorros, but the present generation is a mixed race with the Malay strain predominating. Their language, a Polynesian tongue, is also called Chamorro. About 10 per cent. speak English. Instruction in the English language is compulsory in the public schools. The northern half of the island is a plateau from 400 to 600 feet in height and is, except where cleared for cultivation, heavily wooded. The southern half is much broken by hills from 1,200 to 1,300 feet in height. They are in general barren, but the valleys between them are very fertile, and several streams traverse this portion of the island. There are no perennial streams in the northern half of the island which is largely composed of coralliferous limestone, the southern half of volcanic clays. The productions are cocoanuts.

corn, rice, tobacco, cocoa and tropical fruits. Only the dried meat of the cocoanut (copra) is exported. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, the island exported 1,202 tons of this product, one third to Yokohama and the other two-thirds to San Francisco. The total population July 1, 1918, exclusive of officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps and their families, were 14,344, of whom 14,124 are classed as "natives." Of the foreign born population only 69 were Americans. The death rate per thousand was 17.6, and the birth rate 47.2. The imports, exclusive of military and naval stores and supplies, were valued at £71,629 of which all but £16,488 was received from the United States or its possessions. The principal imports were lumber, rice, flour, tinned and fresh meats, canned provisions, automobiles, kerosene and gasoline, liquors, tobacco, clothing and cotton goods. The revenues of the insular Government were £21,905 and expenditure £22,152. For administrative purposes Guam is under the Navy Department, the whole island being termed a naval station. The Governor is a naval officer designated by the President. The present Governor is Captain Roy C. Smith, of the United States Navy, who assumed office on May 30, 1916. A marine barracks, naval hospital and station ship are maintained at Guam. The Commercial Pacific Cable Company maintains a cable station in Guam and cables from Manilla, Yokohama, Midway and Yap Islands are landed there. A high power radio station, constructed by the Navy Department, was opened for communication in November, 1917. The United States Department of Agriculture has an experiment station there, the special agent in charge being Mr. C. W. Edwards. There are 4,000 head of cattle on the island, including 900 water buffaloes. The port of entry is Apra which is closed to foreign vessels except by permit from the United States Government. Apra is large and commodious but is entirely unimproved. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, 47 vessels of a total tonnage of 107,880 visited the port.

The capital is Agana, in the north central part, on the western coast, its population being estimated at 9,000.

The leading officials are as follow:—Captain Roy C. Smith, U.S. Navy Governor and Commandant; Captain John A. McGee, U.S.N.R.F., Senior Aide; Lieutenant-Commander Edwin L. Jones, U.S.N., Health Officer; Lieutenant-Commander Carroll Paul, U.S.N., Public Works Officer; Major Ralph J. Mitchell, U.S.M.C., Commander Officer of Marines; Lieutenant George A. Wilcox, U.S.N., Supply and Disbursing Officer.

The following description of the Marianne, or Ladrone Islands, from the pen of Mr. Gregor Sabian, was given in the *New Guinea Government Gazette*:

There are 17 islands in the Marianne Group. The majority of them are supposed to be of volcanic origin, as old craters are found on them. Still, it may be that some of them are of coral formation, as coral has been found on the mountains 500 metres above sea level. The climate is tropical, damp, and healthy. Malarial fever is not to be dreaded. The group was discovered by the fearless Portuguese navigator, Hernando Magellan, in 1521, and named the Ladrões, meaning "the thieves" (the natives having stolen a boat and some iron from his ships). The natives of later and more enlightened generations naturally resented this name, hailing, as it does, from the time when stone implements were still in vogue, and the idea of "property rights" was

not developed. Nobody will blame us for this sensitiveness. The name was changed (through the influence of a missionary, Sanvitores) to "Mariannes," after the Spanish Queen, Maria Ana. Spain had possession of the islands for close on 400 years, but through her unfortunate war with the United States in 1898, she lost the largest island, Guam, and shortly afterwards sold the remainder, together with the Caroline group, to Germany.

Guam, with 14,344 inhabitants, and covering 514 square kilo-metres, is the southernmost and the largest of the lot. Though lacking good harbours,—like the rest of the Mariannes—it has become important as a base for the United States Pacific Fleet. A considerable amount of money has been spent here, especially on Agaña, which has been made the seat of Government for the American portion. Agaña is now quite a modern town with 9,000 inhabitants. Many of the buildings are from the time of the Spaniards, but the wide streets, illuminated with electricity or gas, the water supply, the hospitals and schools, the telephone system, are all due to American enterprise. Life in Agaña is almost like that of a European city. Concerts are regularly given by the military orchestra, two cinematograph theatres admit people at very reasonable prices, while various clubs, such as the Military Club, the Civil Club, and the Natives' Club, gather into their folds the stragglers and those who like to spend an evening away from home. Beautiful promenades are made and tracks for fast motor cars lead to various places in the island. Baseball is the favourite sport, and is indulged in by Americans and natives alike. The American garrison adds considerably to the life and picturesque appearance of the place.

The natives, the Chamorros, move about with more ease in Guam than is the case with those living in the islands recently held by the Germans. The reason for this is that in Guam they associate more with the whites and are considered more on a par with them. They have excellent schools, even a high school. Natives attain to the highest positions, such as Judges, Police Magistrates, Custom Officials, &c., and no difference is made as to salary between Americans and natives. The connection with the United States is maintained through a regular monthly transport service, while the man-o'-war stationed at Guam often carries mails to and from Manila. Many of the natives have visited America, Japan and other places. Those in Government employ are, at the expiration of two years' agreement entitled to such a trip by the war boat.

The names of the Marianne Islands recently belonging to Germany are:—Rota, Agiguan, Tinian, Saipan, Medinilla, Anatahau, Sariguan, Gugnan, Alimagan, Pagan, Agrigan, Asongsong, Mang and Urakas. Of these Saipan is the biggest, covering 181 square kilometres, and sustaining a population of approximately 2,500. The principal place is Saipan, and the seat of the German Administration was Garapan, with 2,000 inhabitants. Here is to be seen a school (founded by Bezirksamtman Fritz), a fairly big church, four stores, a native soap factory, a native bank, and beyond this nothing worth mentioning. Half of the people in Saipan are Carolines, having been brought there as labourers in 1860 by an English captain named Johnson. The mail boat visits Saipan six times a year, while regular Japanese cutters keep the island in regular touch with Guam and Japan. Another of the inhabited islands, Rota, has about 500 people. The export of copra from the Marianne Islands in 1912—as far as my memory serves me—was 870 tons from Guam, 580 from Saipan, and 308 from the remainder of the group. Tobacco, coffee and cocoa are grown for local use only.

The dread of the Mariannes are the typhoons, which almost yearly visit the islands, and at times with terrible effect. Earth tremors are occasionally felt, especially at Rota, but none are compared with those experienced in Rabaul.

Tinian is only suited for cattle, goats, pigs, and fowls, of which a great number are running wild in the bush. The remainder of the islands are let

to different firms or persons, for the production of copra only. Birds' skins are also obtained. On Pagan there are two active volcanoes.

The original inhabitants of the Marianne Islands, the Chamorros, belong to the Malay race. At the time of the discovery by Magellan they are said to have numbered about 100,000. Two hundred years later the Chamorros had, through diseases introduced by the Spaniards, and through wars against their oppressors, been reduced to but 1,000 people.

In Tinian are still to be seen mighty stone columns, parts of the houses that sheltered them and which to this day bear witness to a—in some respects—high civilisation. The few survivors relinquished their old customs or forgot them; even their language became a mixture of Spanish, and they adopted the Roman Catholic religion.

And as with the language so with the Chamorro himself—he made room for the half-caste. In the veins of the present day Chamorro—numbering, all told, 15,000—runs much Spanish blood. This might explain, too, that the natives of the Marianne Islands are further advanced in civilisation than the rest of the South Sea Islanders. They adopted European dress and customs long ago, and even fashioned their social life on the line of their white masters. It is to be hoped that in time they will adopt all that is good in the European culture, and cut off that which they are better without.

PHOENIX ISLANDS.

(BRITISH.)

NORTH of Tokelau or Union Islands lie the scattered Phoenix group, which have been annexed by Great Britain. They are all of the usual type of lagoon island, and lie over the area between the parallels of 0 degrees 50 minutes N. and 4 degrees 40 minutes S., and the meridians of 170 degrees 41 minutes and 176 degrees 42 minutes W., and comprise the following :—

Mary or Canton Island, about 9 miles long and $4\frac{1}{2}$ wide covered with low scrub. It was at one time a guano station, and is now leased to the Samoan Shipping and Trading Company who have planted some cocoanuts.

Enderbury, about 3 miles long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide.

Birnie, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent ; leased to Samoan Shipping and Trading Company.

Phoenix, leased to the Samoan Shipping and Trading Company, is very fertile, with a fresh water lagoon in the centre. It is the haunt of thousands of birds and also abounds with rabbits.

Gardner or Kemins, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in extent, with a large deep water lagoon. It is densely wooded and is leased to the Samoan Shipping and Trading Company.

M'Kean, $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long and three-quarters of a mile wide.

Hull and Sydney, with coconut plantations, both leased to Samoan Shipping and Trading Company.

Baker and Howland, situated just north of the line, are generally reckoned as part of the Phoenix group, although they do not properly belong thereto. The group was at one time the seat of operations of the Phoenix Guano Company, but the supply is now exhausted. Little is produced besides copra.

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FIJI ISLANDS.

(BRITISH)

FIJI,* or more correctly Viti, comprises between 200 and 250 islands, of which about 80 are inhabited, lying about 1,800 miles north-east of Sydney and 1,200 miles north of New Zealand. The total area of the group is 7,451 square miles, so that it is about equal to Wales in size. The principal island, Viti Levu (Great Fiji) claims roughly half of this area, and Vanua Levu (Great Land) a quarter. The larger islands are mountainous, rising to heights of over 4,000 feet. Nearly all are clothed from base to summit in a mantle of verdant green, while the valleys are covered with magnificent tropical flora, rich and abundant in variety. It is an exceedingly well-watered country. The Rewa River, which drains the eastern part of Viti Levu, is navigable for vessels of light draught for more than 50 miles. The other large rivers of Viti Levu are the Sigatoka, Nadi and Ba, and, of Vanua Levu, the Dreketi, Labasa, Wai Levu and Wainunu. Besides these, almost every valley in the group has its brawling stream fed from an inexhaustible spring. The group is rich in harbours. Each island is surrounded with a barrier reef, through which numerous openings lead to safe anchorage, protected by a natural breakwater.

The following are the principal inhabited islands, with their area approximately in square miles :—

Viti Levu 4,112; Vanua Levu, 2,432; Taviuni, 217; Kadavu, 124; Koro, 58; Gau, 45; Ovalau, 43; Moala, 28; Rabi, 28; Qamia, 26; Vanua Balavu, 24; Vatu Lele, 18; Ono, 13; Beqa, 13; Yadua, 12; Lakeba, 12; Matuku, 11; Totoya, 11; Mago, 10; Cicja, 10; Nairai, 10; Laucala, 9; Kioa, 9; Naitamba, 9; Kanacia, 8; Mokogai, 5; Batiki, 5; Yasawas and other isles, probably 90; total square miles, 7,451; total acres, 4,768,640.

The islands were discovered on March 5, 1643, by Abel Jansen Tasman, who, however, does not appear to have found anchorage. More than a century later Captain Cook sighted the south-eastern part of the group. He was followed by Captain Bligh, who passed through the group in the "Bounty's" launch (1789), and Captain Wilson, of the "Duff," in 1797. It is possible that some of the navigators of the seventeenth century, who sailed from South America and were never heard of again, may have visited the group, and during the eighteenth century there must have been occasional intercourse between the natives and the Spanish; but the islands remained practically unknown until 1804, when a party of escaped convicts from New South

* A full description of the group is given in the "Cyclopedia of Fiji," edited by Percy S. Allen, and published in 1907, by Messrs. McCarron, Stewart and Co., of Sydney.

Wales settled down among the natives. These were followed by traders, until in 1835 a small settlement of whites was established at Levuka, which became the first white capital—a distinction of which Suva has deprived it since 1882. In 1855, the American Government having pressed a claim for £9,000 against the chief Cakobau, which he was quite unable to meet, and the justice of which he never admitted, the leading chiefs offered to cede the islands to England, on condition that the claim should be satisfied. The Commissioners reported unfavourably, and the offer was refused (1861). In 1871 a Constitutional Government was established by the Europeans for the "Kingdom of Fiji" under Cakobau as king, but it broke down in 1873, owing to the opposition of the settlers in outlying districts, and in 1874 the chiefs formally offered to cede the islands to Great Britain, and sovereignty was proclaimed by Sir Hercules Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor of New South Wales, on 23rd September, 1874. A year later the administration was assumed by Sir Arthur Gordon, the first Governor. Under Letters Patent, dated 17th December, 1880, the island of Rotumah, lying between 12 degrees south latitude, was, on the petition of the chiefs, annexed to the colony of Fiji. Since cession to Great Britain the colony has made great progress. Its affairs are administered by a Governor and Executive Council. There is also a Legislative Council under the Presidency of the Governor, composed of 10 officials, seven elected (European), two native members and one Indian member. In native matters the group is governed as far as possible in accordance with the usages of the people themselves. There is a graduated scale, which connects the humblest individual with the Governor. The first step up the ladder is the family council; then the village council; and after that the district, and then the provincial council, and, finally, the "Bose Vakaturaga," or assembly of great chiefs. The high chiefs of the provinces are styled "Roko Tui," an ancient native title. Their functions may be compared to those of the lord lieutenants of English countries. They administer and are responsible to the Government for their respective charges. Many of the posts are now filled by European officers, holding the appointments of District Commissioner. Under them are heads of districts, called "Bulis," who again preside over the "Turaga-ni-koro," or chiefs of the villages under their charge. These various component parts meet every six months in the provincial council, where they regulate their own internal affairs, levy rates for the payment of the police, district clerks and local officials generally, arrange for the making and maintenance of roads and all matters connected with the province. The proceedings are conducted with proper regularity, mainly due to the presence of a white official from the Native department, who keeps the meeting from wandering into the mazes of ultra-legislation.

There is frequent steam communication with Sydney and Auckland, and Suva is also a port of call for the Canadian mail steamers, and is one of the Pacific cable stations. There is also a wireless station of considerable power, while there are four other stations which maintain inter-insular communication. A large amount of capital has been invested in tropical products, and business has steadily increased.

The population of the group according to the estimate on December 31st, 1917, was as follows:—

Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,811
Fijians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91,013
Half-castes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,723
Indians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,153
Polynesians	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,704
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	890
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	524

163,818

There has since been a considerable addition to the Indian and European population. For some years there was a decrease of a steady nature going on among the Fijians, but, of late, after a stationary period the number of Fijians has begun to increase. Where the figure for the Fijians in 1911 stood at 87,096, at the end of 1917 it stood at 91,013, an increase of 3,917. This figure is all the more satisfactory as increase was solely during the last two or three years.

The decrease in the previous years was due almost entirely to a high mortality amongst infants, the precise cause of which it was difficult to specify. Amongst other persons advanced were the comparatively weak maternal feeling of Fijian women, the introduction of new diseases, such as measles, whooping-cough, influenza, &c., with which the natives could not cope, and the disappearance of many of their old necessities and social customs which tended to ensure the close care of infant children. The advance of education and a higher standard of living account very largely for the increase in the birth rate. Fiji affords a world-famous example of the virulence which may be acquired by a disease when transplanted to a virgin soil. In 1875 measles was accidentally introduced for the first time into the group by H.M.S. "Dido," and in a short time about 40,000 of the natives are believed to have perished. Heavy mortality was also caused by the influenza epidemic at the end of 1918.

The Fijians are a well-made, stalwart race, differing in colour according to the situation in which they live. The mountaineers show the frizzled hair and dark colour of the Melanesian, while his neighbours on the coast betray a strong admixture of Malayo-Polynesian blood. In character they have been described as full of contradictions, but perhaps the unfavourable opinion of them is due to the fact that they are incapable of feeling any enduring gratitude or lasting attachment. On the other hand, they are tractable, docile, and hospitable. They have now all embraced Christianity. Having few wants, and blessed by Nature with the means of supplying them, they are not spurred on to exertion by the want of money, and they dislike prolonged and sustained work; but in their own fashion they are industrious. They are by nature intensely conservative, and slow to discard their own customs in favour of those of civilised peoples, but the gradual use of European articles for which money must be procured has of late years led many of them to seek work on the plantations, and the supply of native labour is at all times equal to the demand. For clearing new ground or shipping cargo, they are by some settlers preferred to coolie or Polynesian labourers.

The Government has aimed at disturbing their social and political organisation as little as possible, and has hitherto most successfully con-

trolled the people through their chiefs. The native laws are administered by native agents under supervision of European officers, and, although native officials make mistakes, the people on the whole have shown themselves worthy of being allowed a share in their own government. It would be impossible, without incurring enormous expense, to replace the chiefs by white officials, and the experiment would be unsuccessful. The non-recognition by the Government of the leading chiefs would not abate their influence in the least, and, in place of the loyal assistance they now render to the Government, they might become the *foci* for discontent and opposition. At the present time there is not a more law-abiding community in the world than these former savages; and with greater attention to sanitary matters and the attainment of a higher moral standard, and the abolition of their primeval communism, it is hoped that the decrease in their numbers may be arrested.

Certain changes in the habits and in the food of the people must, however, be effected. Every attention is being given by the Government to this end; but in dealing with the internal policy of the Fijian race the *festina lente* must be ever kept in view.

The oldest established church in Fiji is the Methodist Mission, founded in 1835, by the Rev. D. Cargill and the Rev. W. Cross. Owing to an excellent system of organisation they have, with a small staff of Europeans, so extended the sphere of their influence that there is not a single declared heathen in Fiji at the present time. There are churches or meeting-houses in nearly every village, the children are taught arithmetic and reading, and writing in their own language. Besides the Scriptures and the grammar and dictionary, the mission has published seven or eight books in Fijian. The Roman Catholic Mission was founded in 1844. The missionaries belong to the Society of Mary, and are of French nationality. The mission supports an orphanage for the children of Roman Catholic parents, and has established schools for European children both at Suva and Levuka. The Church of England, founded in 1870, has churches in both Suva and Levuka. The incumbents of both places have established English schools for Melanesian immigrants. There is also a well-attended Presbyterian Church in Suva. Up to 1917 the task of educating the native Fijian had fallen on the shoulders of the Methodist and Catholic Missions, with the exception of a Government High School at Nasimu, near Suva, where the sons of chiefs are educated, and a high school at Lakeba, in the Lau Group, which is maintained by the natives of that group with a Government grant-in-aid. In 1916 a new Education Act was passed, whereby all schools in the colony will receive Government assistance provided they comply with certain conditions. In Suva there are boys and girls' grammar schools, with board, for Europeans conducted under Government supervision, the expenses of which are provided by local rates and a Government grant. A boarding school for boys in connection with the grammar school was built in Suva in 1917 at a cost of £10,000. There is a day and boarding school in Levuka under Government control for Europeans, and it is hoped to establish schools for European children in all the principal centres in the country.

Fiji possesses probably the most healthy tropical climate in the world. Malarial fever is unknown. Experience has shown that the climate is well

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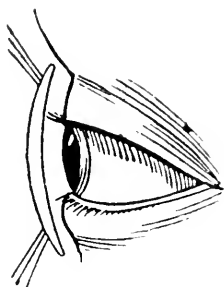
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suited to European women and children, and, provided that newcomers use ordinary precautions against chills, there is no more danger of the ordinary tropical diseases than there is in New South Wales. The death rate among Europeans is exceptionally low. Although on the weather side the atmosphere is humid and the vegetation profuse in growth, while on the lee side the weather is drier and the soil more or less barren, there is no great corresponding difference in temperature. From observations made at Suva the absolute maximum and absolute minimum may be placed at almost 90 and 63 degrees Fahr. respectively, and the daily mean at 79 degrees. February and March are the hottest months with a mean of 83 degrees, and July and August the coolest. From June to the end of October is the period of least rain, the heavier rains falling in the hot season, a great advantage from an agricultural point of view; but the rainfall is uncertain and variable, both as regards time and quantity. The total rainfall probably exceeds 100 inches. A drawback to the islands, much dreaded by the planters, are the hurricanes, which happily do not occur very frequently.

The chief industries of the colony are the cultivation and manufacture of raw sugar, the making of copra, rubber, the cultivation and exportation of green fruit, the manufacture of distilled spirit (a by-product from sugar), the export of the peanut (prized for its oil and in the manufacture of confectionery), pearlshell, trochas shell, turtleshell, and beche-de-mer, the growth and manufacture of tobacco, and the cultivation of rice. These are the main industries; they by no means exhaust the list. Indian corn is grown in large quantities, and seems to thrive in any part of the group. Coffee grows well, both the Liberian and Arabian varieties, as does vanilla, which has realised good prices in the open market. Tea and cocoa have proved to be suited to the conditions.

Rubber has proved to be a very profitable industry and several plantations which have come into bearing during the past few years are yielding rich dividends. A large area is now being put under this profitable product.

Suva is a very picturesque place, affording delightful glimpses of tropical vegetation and island life. It can be reached in about four days from Auckland, and it is a matter for surprise that more Australians and New Zealanders do not visit it. Those who make the experiment find themselves in a new world. It is a fascinating experience when one sees for the first time the feathery fronds of the cocoanut palm outlined in brilliant sunshine against a sky of tropic blue. Still more exquisite is it to watch the wonderful gradations of colour exhibited by the deep blue of the ocean, and the varying shades of turquoise and emerald among the coral reefs. The gardens on the hilly rises at the back of Suva are aflame with the scarlet hibiscus. There is a plentiful rainfall—it is on record that 26½ inches once fell in a single day;—so that there is no lack of verdure and luxuriant vegetation. The breadfruit tree—the chief delight of the most romantic period in a boy's life—bananas, pineapple, yams, munny apples and sago palms are all to be seen growing either within the boundaries of the town or within a short drive. The foreshores—or beach, as it is usually termed in the islands—is a fine parade named after her late Majesty Queen Victoria. It is lined on one side by hotels and places of business and on the other by a row of rain trees (a species

of acacia) whose spreading branches offer a welcome protection from the sun's rays, and under which comfortable seats invite one to rest. There are several pleasant driving excursions that can be made during a day's stay at Suva, and comfortable cars can be hired at any time.

There are two beautiful drives, each of which occupies an hour to an hour and a half. They can be taken separately or combined. One is the drive along the Waimanu Road, passing the signal station. Ascending the hill through the Suva extension at the back of the town, the carriage passes the flagstaff for signalling the arrival of vessels; and at this point is unfolded a view which, to quote from a description by Mr. T. W. Whitson, it would be difficult to surpass. On one hand, the visitor looks down upon the Rewa River and its wide mouth, Laucala Bay; on the other, upon the beautiful harbour of Suva, with its background of purple hills, the rugged spurs of which seem to speak of a mysterious life hidden in their fastnesses. Conspicuous amongst them is a rock of large size and peculiar shape, to which has been given the name of "The Giant's Thumb"; while close at hand lies the pretty little island of Nukulau, used as a quarantine station, and on which are the barracks occupied by the Indian coolies on their arrival from Calcutta. Half-concealed by a mystic haze is seen the island of Beqa, the home of the Firewalkers, a tribe possessing the secret of walking with impunity over hot stones. Descending the hill, Indian settlements are passed on either side of the road, the industrious settlers and their families all engaged in field labour, attending their rice crops or cultivating their banana patches. Reaching level ground, the carriage passes round the extreme point of the town and along the beach road, passing Government House, the Botanical Gardens, and Albert Park, with its tennis, cricket, hockey and football grounds, and so back to town. On the way the visitor cannot fail to be impressed by the beauty of the trees and shrubs that line the road, or are inclosed in the little holdings of the settlers. Noticeable amongst the former is the spreading mango tree, with its dense foliage of lance-shaped leaves, which make a favourable retreat for that noisy and impudent bird, the minah. Here and there is passed a lofty *tavola*, the timber of which is largely used in making *lalis*, or native drums. These, in the hands of a practised performer, are not unmusical, and can be heard at a great distance, calling the natives to church services or other gatherings. Everywhere is seen the coccanut palm with its graceful feathery head—a tree which provides the natives of the South Seas with food, drink, clothing, and furniture.

The other short drive is along the Tamavua Road to its junction with the Rewa Road, where, turning to the left, the carriage passes under an avenue of shady *Bois noir* trees (a Mauritius acacia), and further on passes the old Botanical Gardens and the picturesque site of the hospital and gaol. On this drive, as on the other, the visitor passes through the same sylvan scenery, and catches frequent glimpses of the harbour. Here and there a noble banyan tree woos the visitor to seek its refreshing shade.

The most delightful excursion, if the visitor can spare the whole day, is to Nausori, on the Rewa River (12 miles). It can be made in the form of a drive to Nausori and back again by the same route; but the more interesting way is to take the steam launch, and proceed up the river, to the Colonial

Sugar Company's mills, arranging to be met with a carriage at the hotel at Nausori, thence to be driven back to Suva. The Rewa is a noble river—the largest in Fiji—and navigable 50 miles from its mouth. The steamer passes along the front of the town until it reaches Laucala Bay, the outlet of the Rewa and other rivers—a beautiful sheet of water about two miles wide, and fringed with low banks of mangrove thicket. Here the vessel turns in a westerly direction, and for several hours pursues its way up the river, which winds in and out in its wayward course between banks of brilliant greenery, out of which stand prominently lines of cocoanut palms, fronting banana plantations and fields of waving sugar-cane. Every turn opens up a vista of new beauty. Village after village is passed, each with its group of gaily-dressed natives idling in the fore-ground. On one side is the Roman Catholic mission of Naililili, with its imposing pile of buildings; on the other, higher up—Davuilevu—the picturesque mission settlement of the Methodists. On the river itself are fleets of barges carrying sugar from the mills; canoes, cutters, and bamboo rafts laden with fruit, bound for Suva; and native boats, the occupants of which are busy spearing fish. At Nausori, the Fijian headquarters of the Colonial Sugar Company, visitors are made welcome by the staff, who do not grudge the time expended in showing the mills and explaining the interesting details of sugar-crushing. After a pleasant hour or two thus spent, the visitor crosses the river in a punt to Nausori, where he can lunch in comfort at the hotel, and where his car from Suva will be waiting. The return drive is over a good road, cut for portions of the way through native forest and bush, and here and there skirting native and Indian settlements, but always in the midst of the rich and wonderful vegetation which is the striking feature of Fijian scenery. Here may be seen in profusion, beside the ever-attractive palm and the ornamental bread-fruit tree, orange and lemon trees, the pawpaw or mummy apple, the delicious granadilla, the luscious pineapple, and many other fruits; while in close proximity to the native houses are patches of bananas, of taro or yams, and sago palms. Ferns abound everywhere.

Apart from the driving excursions there is much to be seen that is of interest to the visitor while strolling about the town or on the hillsides. Take a seat under a spreading tree on the Victoria Parade and watch the stream of passing people. See the young Fijian as he walks along barefooted with a free, graceful stride and a carriage that a guardsman would envy, his *sulu* and singlet showing up the athletic symmetry of his body, his good-humoured, smiling face crowned by his magnificent hair. Fijians are intensely proud of their big heads of hair; the higher it stands out the prouder they are. Then passes by a group of Samoans—big, powerful fellows, tall and handsome, who, one thinks, would make fine soldiers, but whose principal work is taking in washing. Following them may be a number of Indian coolies and their womenkind—the men little slender fellows, who look as if they could be knocked over by a breath; the women a blaze of colour and silver jewellery. Here comes a few Solomon Islanders—smaller than the Fijians, but alert and workmanlike. Intermingled with all these are the white men, following their business avocations, clad from head to foot in immaculate white drill; while passing and repassing, in all kinds of vehicles and on foot, are seen the

European women doing their shopping or making social calls. In contrast to these, passes by a group of prisoners in charge of a few of the armed constabulary, who look smart and soldierly in their uniforms—blue tunics and white *sulus*, vandyked round the edge. Of all occupations the native Fijian likes soldiering the best. He scorns domestic service, and labour in the fields he does not favour. Nature has provided the Fijian with all he requires in the way of sustenance, and he therefore does not see why he should work. He leaves that to the Indian immigrants and to the natives of the Solomon Islands and other groups who pour into Fiji, and who between them all will swamp, in no great space of time, the native population altogether.

In the town of Suva itself there are but few places of interest to visit. It possesses a good Town Hall—erected as a memorial to Queen Victoria—the upper floor being utilised as a Museum. In the hall is to be seen a roll of *magi-magi* (sinnet, or cocoanut fibre rope) presented by the natives to the Administrator on the occasion of King Edward's coronation. It contains upwards of seven miles of rope in one length. Adjoining the Town Hall is the Carnegie Library. The Government offices—a light, airy structure built round an open space—the Pacific cable station, the Roman Catholic cathedral, the hospital, asylum for the insane, and gaol are all worth inspection. The Botanical Gardens will repay a visit. Here may be seen a profusion of tropical and rare plants—the lotus lily, held in reverence by the Hindus; the Fucharis lily, the large pure-white flower of which makes it a favourite for church decoration; and many other foliage plants, both native and imported. Here, too, is to be seen the *Via*, a species of arum or lily, with its great over-arching leaves of variegated green and white; and that noble and unique plant the “traveller's tree” the leaves spreading out from the palm-like trunk in the shape of a fan, with ribs six to eight feet long, each containing a reservoir of pure cold water, which is greatly availed of by thirsty travellers. The grounds of Government House, adjoining the Botanical Gardens, contain many rare plants and flowers. Nature has been lavish to Fiji in her bestowal of vegetable treasures, and a short stroll amongst the lanes on the hillside gives evidence of this at every step. Private gardens are hedged with “the king of plants,” the hibiscus; and the effect produced by the red, white, violet, and yellow varieties in lighting up the green of the mass of other shrubs is magnificent. The walls and verandahs of the houses blaze with colours. Here is the rich golden hue of the allamanda; there the jasmine, a mass of white and yellow bloom glittering in the sunlight and spreading its fragrance around; to another wall a striking effect is given by the presence of a Bougainvillea, a glowing mass of purple bloom. Here a climbing lily, the showy *Gloriosa superba* in all the pride of its scarlet and yellow; there a beautiful aristolochia, with its trumpet-shaped flower, greenish-white on the tube and bronze on the lid; shrubs innumerable, and chief amongst them crotons, the prettiest of all foliaged plants. Every variety of croton is here—broad-leaved and narrow-leaved—and every colour seems represented, the various shades of each passing from one to the other by imperceptible gradations. One variety shows leaves of a deep scarlet bordered with bright green; another, deep green blotched with orange and carmine; another with a ground colour of golden yellow, irregularly marked with bright

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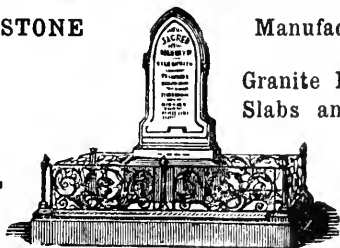
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green. It is impossible to describe the colour effects of these magnificent leaves; one can only gaze upon them entranced by their beauty. Growing by the side of a church is a *lagerstroma*, smothered with rose-pink blossoms, exquisitely fringed at the edges; while at the back door of another building is a handsome canna, deep yellow and orange. At the side of a garden walk are massed groups of richly-coloured coleus, and everywhere are beautiful varieties of dracaenas and the sweet-smelling white gardenia. Acres of land are covered with fern and bracken, and growing amongst them, and also skirting the walls of the houses, is a weed which is one of the marvels of the vegetable world. It has delicately-cut foliage, like a fern, and is starred over with little fluffy balls of pink blossom. As it is approached, it shrinks away as if frightened, and, touch it ever so lightly, its leaflets shrivel up and become bodily dejected, slowing expanding again of their own accord. As the chill of evening falls, it closes its leaves spontaneously and goes to sleep, opening them again to the first warmth of the morning sun. This wonderful weed is rightly called the sensitive plant (*Mimosa sensitiva*). Naturalists tell us that its sensitiveness serves as a protection against the destructiveness of insect larvae.

Should the visitor chance to be in Suva on a Sunday he has a choice of places of worship. Of European churches, the largest is the Roman Catholic Cathedral—the Church of the Sacred Heart—with a seating capacity of about 800. Next in size is the Holy Trinity Church (Anglican), which seats about 250, and after that St. Andrew's Church (Presbyterian), which accommodates about 200. Of native churches by far the largest and most numerous attended is the Methodist; then the Solomon Islanders'; and the smallest the Samoan. The visitor will be interested in attending the native Methodist Church at the Tamavua end of the town, the locality of which he will easily find by the loud-sounding call of the *lali*, and by following the stream of smartly-dressed natives, each carrying his Bible or hymn-book carefully wrapped up in cloth or paper. A gathering of native worshippers is an interesting and elevating sight. The men and women dressed in their best, the men mostly in white jackets and *sulus*, displaying their various tastes in the diversity of their neckwear; the women in their best toilets—silk and velvet and linen blouses and skirts, or wrappers, of all the colours in the rainbow, pink predominating; the men's hair smartly dressed and for the most part dyed a rich brown or yellow; the women wearing picture-hats, or bare-headed—their hair ornamented with fronds of delicate ferns artistically woven or plaited together, along with the red leaves of the hibiscus or dracena—a beautiful sight. One is struck by the reverent attitude of the congregation and the close attention paid to the preacher. Then the singing is a surprise. Natives, the men more especially, are gifted with rich musical voices—mostly baritone or bass—and all seem to possess a natural sense of harmony. They sing, too, with their whole heart; and the effect of the deep bass, blending with and supporting the lighter tones in perfect tune, is highly impressive.

Should the visitor extend his stay in Suva, the time can be pleasantly spent in exploring the rivers that flow into the Upper Harbour; in making an excursion by steam launch to the Navua, the second largest river in the

group, and on which is situated the mill of the Vancouver-Fiji Sugar Company; or in visiting an interesting plantation at the other side of the harbour, where all kinds of tropical products are grown and experimented with. He should not fail to visit Bau, a small island near the mouth of the Rewa River—the former native capital of Fiji, and the very hub of all that is high-bred and aristocratic in native Fijian life. Here lived, died, and was buried, Cakobau, the last of the great cannibal kings. The visitor can also arrange for an excursion to the reef, and indulge in the amusement of reefing, either on foot or in a boat; and he should not miss an opportunity of seeing a *meke-meke*, the national dance of the Fijians.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

Governor (and High Commissioner of the Western Pacific), Hon. Cecil Hunter Rodwell, C.M.G.; Private Secretary, Captain C. Dunstan; Acting Colonial Secretary, R. S. D. Rankine; Assistant Colonial Secretary, D. Stewart; Chief Clerk, F. J. Durman; Secretary for Native Affairs, K. J. Allardyce; Assistant Secretary for Native Affairs, V. G. Maxwell. Following are the Rokos (or District Chiefs) under this Department:—Tai Levu, Joni Madrawini; Cakaudrove, Joni Antonio Rabici; Lau, Alivereti Finau; Bua, Tevita Toganivalu; Macuata, Penijamani Veli; Kadavu, Kininavuwai Nanovo; Ra, Pope Epeli Seniloli.

Chairman of the Native Lands Commission, Gerald V. Maxwell; Native Lands Commissioner, R. Boyd.

Receiver-General and Commissioner of Stamps, R. S. D. Rankine; Chief Clerk to the Treasury, Harry B. Ching.

Collectors of Customs: W. H. Brabant (Suva); E. J. March (Levuka); J. M. Wilson (Lautoka).

Harbour Master: Charles Wooley (Suva); E. W. G. Twentyman (Levuka).

Chief Auditor, E. H. Morris; Assistant Auditor, R. H. Kirkwood.

Commissioner for Lands, Crown Surveyor and Conservator of Forests, D. Blair; Staff Surveyor, C. A. Holmes.

Chief Justice and Judicial Commissioner for the Western Pacific, Sir Charles Davson, K.C.; Registrar of the Supreme Court, Curator of Interstate Estates, Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles, and Public Trustee, Roger Greene.

Attorney-General, A. K. Young, K.C.; Crown Solicitor, ———; Chief Police Magistrate, G. C. Alexander.

First Grade District Commissioners: ——— (Colo North); W. A. Scott (Lautoka), A. B. Edwards (Rewa), W. E. Russell (Levuka), R. R. Kane (Ba), C. G. B. Francis (on leave for military service).

Inspector-General of Constabulary, E. A. Barnett, acting; Inspectors of Constabulary: E. A. Barnett (Suva), A. Stanlake (Lautoka), C. E. Pennefather (Ba), R. F. Swinbourne (Suva), N. S. Chalmers (Suva), A. E. S. Howard (Labasa); Inspector-General of Prisons, E. A. Barnett, acting; Superintendent, Suva Goal, James Dalton.

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. G. W. A. Lynch, Senior Medical Officer; Resident Medical Officer, Colonial Hospital, Superintendent, Public Lunatic Asylum, Medical Officer, Suva Gaol, Dr. A. Montague; Matron, Colonial Hospital, Suva, Nurse M. C. Anderson; Leper Asylum, Dr. F. Hall.

Superintendent of Schools, George Mackay, M.A.; Headmaster, Suva Boys Grammar School, G. E. Johns, B.A., B.Sc.; First Assistant, Boys Grammar School, W. S. McNiven, B.A.; Headmistress, Suva Girls Grammar School, Mary Maben, M.A.; Assistant Teacher, Girls Grammar School, M. E. McPherson; Headmaster, Lau School, D. W. Hoodless, B.Sc.; Headmaster, Levuka School, D. Garner Jones; Headmaster, Queen Victoria School, (vacant).

Master of s.y. "Ranadi," Captain R. F. Wallack.

Acting Commandant, Defence Force, Captain H. Hart Lewis.

Colonial Postmaster, Suva, H. P. St. Julian; First Class Clerk, Alexander Gray; Postmaster, Levuka, W. M. Caldwell; Postmaster, Lautoka, S. Yeates; Superintendent of Telegraphs and Telephones, C. C. F. Mouckton; Assistant Engineer, W. G. Covell; Accountant, T. J. Davis; Wireless Officer, W. Kearsley.

Superintendent of Agriculture, Charles H. Knowles, B.Sc.; Inspector of Produce, J. W. Philpott; Government Entomologist, F. P. Jepson, B.A.; Agriculturalist Chemist, C. H. Wright, B.A.; Agent-General of Immigration, B. Malcolm Booth; Immigration Department, G. B. Crabbe; Inspectors of Immigrants, G. R. Jordan, P. R. Backhouse, S. A. Lord, H. E. Disbrowe.

Government Printer, Sebastian Bach; Commissioner of Works, W. A. Miller; Deputy Commissioner of Works, W. C. Simmons; District Engineer, George Paulin, B.Sc., B.G.; Junior Engineer, L. G. H. Major; Mechanical Engineer, A. A. Ragg; Architect, Works Department, C. C. Ludolph; District Engineer, Eastern District, J. F. Osborn; District Engineer, Lautoka, Hubert Dyson.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, the Governor, Hon. C. H. Rodwell, C.M.G.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

Colonial Secretary, ———; Attorney-General, A. K. Young, K.C.; Receiver-General, R. S. D. Rankine; Chief Medical Officer, G. W. A. Lynch; Commissioner of Lands, Dyson Blair; Commissioner of Works, W. A. Miller; Superintendent of Agriculture, C. H. Knowles; Colonial Postmaster, H. P. St. Julian; Secretary for Native Affairs, K. J. Allardyce; Agent-General for Immigration, R. M. Booth; Registrar-General, Roger Greene; Badri-Mahraj.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

John M. Hedstrom (Eastern Division), H. M. Scott, K.C. (Suva), H. Marks, C.B.E. (Suva), R. Crompton, C.B.E. (Southern Division), F. C. Clappcott (Northern Division), R. A. Harricks (Western Division), J. A. Mackay (Vanualevu and Taviani Division).

NATIVE MEMBERS.

Ratu Joni Madraiwiwi (Roko Tui Tailevu), Ratu Joni Antonio Rabiei (Roko Tui Cakaudrove).

BUSINESS PLACES IN SUVA.

General Merchants, Importers and Exporters: Henry Marks & Co., Morris, Hedstrom Ltd., Brown and Joske, Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd., A. M. Brodziak Ltd.; J. C. Collins Ltd.,

Drapers:—Walter Horne & Co., Ltd, John Cleary.

Grocery and Hardware:—Sturt, Ogilvie & Co.

General Stores:—J. A. Mackey, J. Herrick.

Watchmakers, Jewellers, Curios, &c.:—S. Levy, J. H. Butler, J. Collie.

Timber Merchants:—Wishart & Sons, A. H. Marlow.

Auction Mart:—F. E. Riemenschneider.

People's Saleroom:—T. R. Anderson.

Livery Stables:—Bayly & Co., C. Koster, Gunpat.

Butchers:—Sunderland & Co.

Engineering Works:—Fiji Shipbuilding Company, Agnew & Co., G. Bish.

Boat Builders:—E. Emberson, S. A. Griffin.

Motor Repairs:—Suva Repair Works, W. G. Halstead.

Tobacconist, Hairdresser, Curios:—F. H. Gardiner.

Sailmaker:—W. E. McGowan.

Bakery:—Co-operative Bakery.

Photographic Studios:—Caine's Studios, E. E. de Mole.

Refreshment Rooms:—Miss Bentley, Mrs. Porges, Crowder & Son, W. Croker.

Aerated Waters:—W. Cuthbert's Soda Water Factory, Crowder & Son.

Surveyors:—Robins and West.

Saddler and Harness Maker:—J. R. White.

Furniture Makers:—R. N. Gunn, Fiji Furniture Factory.

Newspaper:—*Fiji Herald and Times*.

Legal:—Wm. Scott & Co., R. Crompton, W. C. la T. Brough, E. A. Bartenay.

Japanese Merchants:—Odate Ishibashi, Southern Pacific Trading Company.

Chinese General Storekeepers:—Jang Hing Loong & Co., Sang on Tiy, Ming Ting, Kwong Sang & Co., Tong Sang.

TRADE STATISTICS.**NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1917.**

Revenue (including Customs, £194,384; port and harbour dues, £12,830; native taxes, £16,130; licenses, excise, &c., £35,205; court fees, &c., £43,442; post office £16,952). £335,064 13s. 5d.

Expenditure (including charges on public debt, £23,294; Colonial Secretary's department, £12,849; legal, £20,817; constabulary, £14,263; medical, £20,640; hospitals and asylums, £12,677; post and telegraph Department, £25,784; Public Works, £54,482). £322,332.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR 1917.

	Imports					Exports
	£					£
United Kingdom	125,598					7,645
British Possessions.—						
Canada	26,504					183,895
Hong Kong	9,482					2,616
India	24,205					—
New South Wales	491,707					416,263
New Zealand	174,379					1,011,419
Queensland	619					—
Samoa	1,004					472
Straits Settlements	113					—
Tasmania	733					—
Tonga	248					201
Victoria	32,477					111,040
Other British	1,394					845
	<hr/>					<hr/>
Foreign Countries.—						
China	402					—
France	427					—
Germany	278					—
Hawaii	8,792					59 13 0
Holland	121					—
Italy	91					—
Japan	21,786					15,043
Norway	219					—
Sweden	2,445					—
United States	68,575					318,731
Wallis Island	703					134
Other Foreign	567					35
	<hr/>					<hr/>
Totals.—						
United Kingdom	125,598					7,645
British Possessions	762,865					1,726,753
Foreign Countries	104,406					334,003
Parcels Post	18,539					—
	<hr/>					<hr/>
	£1,011,408					£2,068,401
	<hr/>					<hr/>
Total trade						£3,079,809

The total value of the exports from Fiji for 1918 was £1,656,065. The decrease was in sugar, mainly due to labour shortage. Sugar exports totalled £981,318 for 1918, the lowest for several years. In 1917 the total value stood at £1,485,040, while 1916 was the record year, the figures standing at £1,729,658. Bananas showed a substantial decrease. The figures for 1916, 1917, and 1918 were £205,122, £169,718, and £132,877 respectively. The falling off in 1917 was due entirely to the shipping strike in Australia, and last year to the epidemic and the strike. Thousands of pounds' worth of bananas simply rotted on the ground, and growers' losses were very heavy indeed. The bright feature is the increase in copra exports. In 1918 a total of 19,318 tons, worth £469,332, was exported, as against 15,368 tons, the previous largest total, worth £359,372, in 1917. Other exports, principally rubber, sici-shell and molasses, yielded £72,838 for 1918, as against £53,728 for 1917.

TONGA or FRIENDLY ISLANDS,

(UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION.)

THE Tonga or Friendly Islands, of which there are about 100, great and small—many of them, however, being mere coral banks, giving root-hold to a few palms—are situated about 400 miles to the south-west of the Samoan group, and 200 miles south-east of the nearest island of the Fijian group. They are the nearest archipelago to New Zealand, being only 1,100 miles distant from Auckland, and are divided into three main groups, known as the Tongatabu, Haapai, and Vavau, the most southerly being Tongatabu. The far outlying islands of Nuafoou, Tafahi (Boscawen) and Nuaatoputabu (Keppels) are also included in the group, the people being Tongans, governed by chiefs holding authority from the Queen of Tonga. Nuafoou, which is about 13,000 acres in extent, is celebrated for two things—the enormous size of its cocoanuts, which are larger even than those of Rotumah, and therefore probably the largest in the world; and as being the only habitat of the Malau (*Megapodius Pritchardi*), a bird remarkable for laying an egg out of all proportion to its body. The island, which is very subject to earthquake shocks and volcanic disturbances, has in its centre a lake of considerable size. On one side the shore slopes gradually until it becomes almost level with the surface of the lake, and the tall and stately palm-trees grow right down to the water's edge, forming a marked contrast to the precipitous cliffs towering almost perpendicularly (to some 500 ft. or 600 ft.) on the other side. It was in the middle of this lake that a volcano broke out in 1886. There was another volcanic disturbance in 1912.

The Tongan Islands was first discovered by Tasman in 1643, and were next visited by Captain Cook in 1773, and again in 1777, on which occasion he stayed three months. The population numbers about 23,000, with about 350 Europeans. The epidemic of influenza, which scoured Polynesia in 1918, swept away nearly 1,000.

Assuming that a visit be made to the group from New Zealand—that being much the nearest route, the run from Auckland taking only four-and-a-half days—"the first land sighted," says a writer, who gives a good description of these islands, "is an outlier of the group called Pylstaart—an island lying some distance south of Tongatabu, and rising 700 feet above sea-level. It is said that in 1871 a vessel touched at this island rock and carried off some natives who were living there to South America. Since then the natives have been withdrawn from the island and placed out of harm's way on the island of Eua, which is the most southerly of the larger islands. Eua was at one time leased as a sheep run, but the tenant found it unsuitable, and now rears his flocks in the more congenial climate of New Zealand. Some eight hours or so from Pylstaart the low-lying island of Tongatabu is sighted. There are two entrances to the harbour of Nukualofa, the capital of Tonga—one from the north, the other from the east. By whichever approach the steamer



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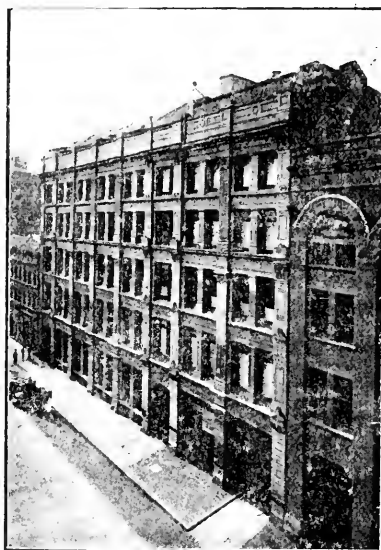
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enters, the points of interest are much the same—the intricate sinuosities of the coral reef, marked by the foam of the surf, and by the brilliant variation of colour in the shoal water; the unusual contour of the low-lying coral islands, with their beaches of yellow sand, or fringe of dashing breakers; and the novel character of the vegetation, indicated in the distance by the feathery heads of the cocoanut palms silhouetted against the sky. Nukualofa seen from the approaching steamer, is a strikingly pretty little town, white, bright, and cheerful with ample open spaces, green and restful to the eye. The visitor who sees it for the first time cannot fail to be impressed with the unusual character of its streets and roads—grassy lawns, bordered or dotted with such trees as we coax into flower in our hot-houses—dracenas, crotons and other plants of brilliant foliage and shrubs bearing odd fruits or loaded with blossoms rich in colour and in fragrance. The most pestilent weed in Tonga is one of the marvels of the vegetable world. In some places, near the tomb of the late king for instance, it covers and chokes the sward; but in wider and more shady places it forms a low undergrowth. It has delicately cut foliage like a fern, and is starred over with little fluffy balls of pink blossom. Brush its leaves ever so lightly, and they shrivel up as with a blight; and if you walk where it forms a turf, your footsteps are marked by the shrinking of its foliage. Its apparent blight, however, lasts only for a few minutes, and then it slowly expands and rises again to its exact position. As the chill of evening falls, it folds its little leaves and goes to sleep, opening them again to the first warmth of the morning sun. This is the sensitive plant (*Mimosa sensitiva*). To a stranger the church-politics of Tonga are a little perplexing. Besides the Roman Catholic Church, zealously administered by the Marist Brothers, there are two Wesleyan Churches, the old and the new, differing from each other in government, but little or not at all in creed and ritual. The old Wesleyan Church occupies the finest site in Tonga, the beautiful green knoll, so conspicuous as one approaches the town by sea. The church retains its connection with the Methodist body in Australia, and its affairs are regulated by the Australian Conference. Beside the church on the hill is the grave of Captain Croker, of H.M.S. 'Favourite,' who was killed in an attack made many years ago on a village inland from Nukualofa. Then there is the new Wesleyan Church, which some years ago seceded from the mother church, and is now known as the Tongan Free Church. Besides the royal chapel, within the palace grounds, there is a large oval building, in which the services of the Tongan Free Church are held. The architecture of a Tongan church has a distinct character of its own. The building has the oval shape of a native house, and, if it is thatched, as it generally is, presents a picturesque appearance. The interior, even more than the exterior, possesses a distinctive local character. The roof, a lattice-work of crossed battens bent to follow the necessary curves, is supported on a scaffolding of beams, which in its turn is supported on two rows of solid tree stems, running the full length of the building. No nails are used in the construction of the frame-work, the parts being bound firmly together with variously coloured sinnet, which on the larger surfaces is wrought into tasteful geometrical fashions. Sometimes the Tongan Church is fitted up with pews, but quite as often there are no seats, the congregation squatting cross-legged on the floor.

the men on the one side, the women on the other. The young Tongans are well trained in church psalmody ; and if the opportunity offers itself, visitors will find it worth while to attend one of the native services. Of the public buildings in Nukualofa those which most challenge attention are the Royal Palace and Church, standing side by side within the same enclosure at the end of the wharf. The palace is an unostentatious balconied building, suggestive not so much of royalty as of successful trade. The church is a handsome wooden structure, and is beautifully fitted up inside with various New Zealand woods, the carvings on the pulpit and royal dais being exceedingly pretty. The tomb of the late Prince Wellington stands near the church ; and the ' langi,' erected to the memory of the late King George, will be found further up, at the back of the town, near the Wesleyan college for girls.

" Tongatabu is an island of coral formation, and therefore presents no heights from which extensive views can be obtained. What will most interest the greatest number of visitors is the novel character of the vegetation, and the glimpses of native life and manners. Of these, a drive of a few hours will suffice to give the visitor a fair idea. A favourite drive is that to Houma, a native town about eight miles from Nukualofa, the way lying through cocoanut plantations and native villages. The town of Houma is itself of interest, being still surrounded by the earthworks of the old fighting days. And then there are the ' blow-holes,' through which, as the great combers roll in from the Pacific and break upon the reef, vast columns of water rise in fountains, to fall in magnificent showers of spray. A somewhat longer ride is that to Mua, some twelve miles distance from Nukualofa where may be seen the wonderful and mysterious tombs of the old Tongan kings. These tombs, or ' langis,' as they are called, are evidence of a power of mechanical contrivance quite beyond the present generation of Tongans. A langi is a four-square enclosure, some 50 by 30 feet in extent, enclosed by two tiers of large coral-blocks, laid end to end, accurately squared and fitting closely together. A corner block in one of these langis, which lies a little away in the bush to the left of the road as one drives from Nukualofa, measures, roughly, 24 feet by 5 feet by 4 feet ; and probably there are other blocks as large, or larger. The interior space of a langi is a broad platform covered thick with fragments of coral brought from the beach, and now, from the neglect of years, overgrown with trees and ferns. Local authorities agree in considering these wonderful erections to be tombs of ancient Tongan kings, though to the ignorant eye they look like places of defence. On a fine day, with a cool sea-breeze blowing, the twelve miles' ride to Mua, through the village of Bea, will be found most interesting and delightful. The grassy road winds through avenues of lovely trees. Lofty palms incline their graceful trunks at various angles and with curious curves, whilst the young cocoas, not yet at the fruit-bearing age, wave their enormous fronds in the wind—most graceful of all the trees that grow. Next to the palm, and its rival in grace if not in grandeur, is the bauana, plantations of which are interspersed among the groves of cocoanut trees. Hedges of citron trees line the lanes through which you drive ; and orange trees dangle their fruits overhead as you pass beneath their branches ; whilst many strange nuts and fruits attract and perplex the attention. Nor is colour wanting, though it is not perhaps so plentiful as

one expects in a tropic wilderness. The yellow hibiscus, with the rich claret stain in the depth of its golden chalice, is a miracle of beauty—a more queenly flower, perhaps, even than the magnificent crimson variety. Stretching from tree to tree and binding stem to stem with its luxuriant vines, the convolvulus grows rampant, expanding in the sunshine, a lovely bell the colour of the sky; whilst every spot not appropriated by some other plant is filled with the handsome foliage and crimson flowers of the Indian shot. The scarlet pods of the chili are thick by the wayside, and occasionally one sees a patch of sugarcane, of dalo, or of yams, or the bursting pods of a group of cotton trees. Occasionally the road opens upon a native village; and amongst human haunts nothing more picturesque, more peaceful, or more beautiful can be seen than a Tongan village as it presents itself for the first time to the attention of a passer-by; a park-like space, with a short, soft sward, dotted with forest trees, which are knotted and gnarled by age into the shapes beloved of artists; and here and there a pretty reed-built oval hut, half revealed, half concealed amongst its citron and orange trees—lighted up with the scarlet glow of a pomegranate, and perfumed with the heavy fragrance of white gardenias. Near to Mua, and within a mile of the langis are limestone caves, with a subterranean river, and a lake of fresh water of some extent and depth. Another object of interest well worth a visit is the Haamunga, or Trilithon, like the langis, a mysterious relic of an older civilisation in Tonga. The Trilithon consists of two enormous upright blocks of stone, set like the jambs of a doorway, with another huge block laid across the top and curiously mortised into the two uprights. How these blocks were brought to the spot they now occupy, and what purpose they originally served, cannot now be even conjectured. The Trilithon lies near the town of Kologa, on the eastern passage, and about sixteen miles from Nukualofa, from which it may be visited either on horseback or by boat.

“On leaving Tongatabu the steamer makes for the middle group of the Tongan Islands, and anchors off Haapai in about twelve hours from Nukualofa. On its course north-east to Haapai the steamer passes the Namuka group, considerably to the west of which lies Falcon Island (153 feet), which was thrown up by volcanic eruption in 1885. On nearing the Haapai group the two volcanic islands—Tofua* (1,800 feet) and Kao (3,030 feet)—may be seen to the left. From Tofua the Tongans get their best kava stones, and the black water-worn pebbles with which they cover the graves of their dead. The three chief islands of the Haapai group are Lefuka, Fua, and Haano. It is in the offing of Pangai, a township on the west shore of Lefuka, that the steamer comes to anchor. Like Tongatabu, Lefuka, is low-lying and of coral formation, the reef shelving out for a considerable distance round the island, which is long, and so narrow that a walk of ten minutes takes one from the west shore to the east. There are a few good houses in the village. Here as in Nukualofa, the king has a palace, and being of Haapai birth, is said to prefer Pangai to his capital. Lefuka, as regards formation, vegetation, and

* It was within sight of this island, in May, 1789, that the crew of H.M.S. “Bounty” mutinied and set their commander, Lieutenant Bligh, adrift in a launch. On landing at Tofua he was treacherously attacked by the natives, and John Norton, his quartermaster, was killed.

native life, is a repetition of Tongatabu on a smaller scale. It was at the north-west point of Lefuka, on the 29th of November, 1806, that the 'Port au Prince' came to anchor, for the last time in seven fathoms of water. Three days after the ship was seized by the natives and most of the crew massacred. Amongst the few saved was William Mariner, who, becoming a favourite with the king, Pinau, lived for some years amongst the natives like one of themselves, learned their language, familiarised himself with their customs, and on his return to England supplied material for a history of Tonga, which is, in its way, a classic. After being looted by the natives the 'Port au Prince' was hauled in close to the shore and burned; and relics of the unfortunate vessel possibly remain still to be discovered at the north end of the island.

"A run of eight hours brings the steamer to Vavau, the most northerly of the Tongan group. These islands are of volcanic origin, and consequently entirely different in appearance from Haapai and Tongatabu. The entrance to Vavau is surpassingly beautiful, resembling more the passage of an island sound than the approach to an island of the South Seas. After passing the outlying islands, the shore, for some miles is a succession of bold cliffs, wooded headlands, receding bays, and glistening beaches, with here and there open grassy plots, dotted with trees like an English shrubbery. The port of Vavau is completely landlocked, and as the water is deep the harbourage for vessels of all sizes is one of the finest in the world. The town of Neiafu, ideally perfect in situation—lying, as it does, on a green slope and plateau above the harbour—is really an orange grove, over which is scattered the native houses and churches. The houses of the white population are placed mostly on the slope that overhangs the harbour, and the whole is backed by the wooded hill of Olopeka, from which, by an easy ascent of not more than twenty minutes, a fine view may be obtained of the harbour and its shores."

The following description of Tonga, written in 1913, is from the pen of the late Rev. Dr. Watkin:—

Vavau is one of the finest harbours in the world. As a native of Sydney I share my countrymen's admiration for Sydney Harbour. But owing to its rich tropical vegetation, its cocoanut palms, its orange trees laden with golden fruit fringing the water's edge, Vavau has some attractions which Sydney lacks. The natural beauties of Sydney might be improved by a judicious planting of some of the headlands with vegetation not so sombre in hue as the indigenous trees are. Vavau is not a perfectly land-locked harbour. It is formed by three islands, and in addition to the main entrance there are two other entrances, one which can be used by small craft, the other by boats. Those who believe in the Anglo-Israel theory may add to their argument about Britain possessing the gateways of the world the fact that owing to Tonga being under British protection the Empire will have in Vavau a most important strategical point when the completed Panama Canal alters the political geography of the world. The voyager from Vavau to Nukualofa, via Haapai, has an opportunity of studying Tongan character in the hundreds of deck passengers, a noisy, good-humoured crowd, who are happy on deck under conditions which would be intolerable to the average Australian. The Union Company must find Tongan deck passengers very profitable.

"Vavau has its splendid concrete wharf. Haapai is an open roadstead where the skill of Tongans as navigators is shown. The Tongan is almost amphibious. The distances which some of them have swum when canoes or boats have been capsized far off from land are surprising, and would be beyond

belief but for the way in which they have been attested. Nukualofa, the capital, presents a pleasing appearance, when viewed in the early morning from the steamer's deck. Its aspect but for the tropical vegetation is distinctly European. The houses in view are not native in their construction. The canoe has been superseded by the boat. Many Tongans live in weather-board cottages, and some in what may be called villas. They are not as picturesque as the native homes. It is questionable whether they are healthier. Tonga is under constitutional Government. It has its hereditary ruler, and a Parliament consisting of an equal number of hereditary chiefs and elected representatives. I was present at the opening and prorogation of Parliament. It was a gala day in Nukualofa. The Kingdom of Tonga is without a parallel among the kingdoms of the world. It is without poverty, without a national debt, without serious crime, and virtually possesses land nationalisation. To Shirley Baker, who in his time played many parts, missionary, doctor, politician, premier, deportee, Tonga owes no small debt of gratitude for the legislation which prevents an inch of Tongan soil being sold. In fact, there are some who whisper that one cause of the European trader's wish for the extradition of Baker by Sir J. B. Thurston was this legislation, which prevented them from becoming possessed of land in the island kingdom. All the land belongs to the people. It is not equally divided. But every Tongan has land on which to erect his dwelling, and land for cultivation. The tropical climate and the fertile soil make the conditions of life easy. The burden of taxation is light. It is questionable whether there is a happier, more contented, and law-abiding people on our planet than the Tongans are. They are well-fed and well-dressed. Horses, buggies, phaetons abound. The Tongan maiden wears her gold necklet. There are few Tongan homes without a sewing machine. Tongan girls can make their own dresses after the patterns they copy from the fashion books. No Tongan boy or girl is without education. There are schools in every village, school being held three days a week. Higher education is provided for in Tubou College (Methodist) and the Government College. These Tongan lads and maidens are educated in some respects up to matriculation standard, some of them near the mortar-board. The names of those who have won distinction are painted in letters of gold on the honour lists on the college walls. Brass bands are numerous, and perform very fairly. The singing of Tongan choirs is a surprise to visitors. Their singing is all sacred, and unaccompanied by any musical instrument. There are thoughtful men in Tonga (not missionaries) who question whether the higher education of the Tongans is on the wisest lines. The value of education is to be judged by its usefulness in after life. If the educational curriculum in the colleges paid less attention to higher mathematics and more to the technical and the practical it would be more useful. The Tongan is not a lazy man. He is not 'born tired' like the Samoan. He does not allow his women to drudge like his Samoan and Maori kinsmen. No Tongan woman is a drudge either in the field or the home. But the Tongan can afford to be independent. He will build boats; he can become a very fair carpenter; but the roads which the Government is constructing in Tongatabu are being made not by Tongans, but by Nine boys. The great source of a Tongan's prosperity is the cocoanut tree, from which he makes copra with great ease, and at little expenditure of labour. Bananas, pineapples, fungus (sent to China to enrich soups), are all exported in large quantities. Tens of thousands of as fine oranges as the world produces lie rotting under the trees for want of a market. There is no poverty in Tonga, but there is no wealth. The tribal or communal system which has prevailed from time immemorial is altogether opposed to any member of the tribe accumulating property. Tonga presents a most instructive lesson to Socialists. There are to be seen exhibitions both of the strength and weakness of Socialism. A people without poverty, but a people also without individualism. However ready the Tongan may show himself to be to utilise the inventions and discoveries of others, under the communism which exists there the Tongan will not be the inventor or discoverer. There is no place in Tongan Socialism

for the individual who will seek to rise above his fellows. To those whose ideal of life will be realised in short hours of labour, abundance of food, and 'neither poverty nor riches,' Tonga will be 'Utopia.' But whether humanity at large will be content with that Utopia becoming world-wide is not a matter of speculation. Social and economical conditions must alter in civilised lands, but they will not follow the Polynesian pattern when the changes are effected. Except for the richness and variety of Tongan vegetation, Tongatabu does not present much attraction to the sightseer. There are no mountains and no running streams. There are the graves of the ancient kings, and the remarkable stones, like Druidical remains, which are not supposed to have been erected by the ancestors of the present Tongans. These stones, known as the Haamonga, consist of two upright stones 16ft. high, 5ft. thick, 12ft. wide, and a horizontal stone, 16ft. long, 4ft. 9in. wide, which is let into the two perpendicular ones. I have read statements to the effect that the stones could not have been found in Tonga, but must have been brought from elsewhere. The Tongan tradition is that they were brought from Savage Island. But, as the stones are coral, they could have been obtained in Tonga. Tongatabu is an upheaved coral reef, covered with rich alluvium. Like some of the Druidical remains in Europe, on the top of the horizontal stone there is a small basin, which in all probability was used in connection with the blood of human sacrifices. My month in Tonga was educational in many ways. I think that Tonga is a splendid lesson as to the success of missionary effort, and is a proof that Christianity civilises. Those acquainted with the history of missions in the South Seas know that the London Missionary Society sent in their first mission vessel, the 'Duff,' a number of mechanics, who were semi-missionaries. Some of these were landed on the Tongan Group. They attempted to civilise in order to Christianise. Their mission in Tonga was a disastrous failure. The Tongans of those days were not 'friendly islanders.' Each group had its separate chieftain, and the islands were at war with each other. Some of the missionaries had to flee from Tonga, and find an asylum in Sydney. One of them abandoned Christianity, and became a heathen. The Methodist Mission began in 1835. The Roman Catholics were some years later in the field. Now Tonga is a Christian land, with Custom Houses, Post Offices, Postage Stamps, Constitutional Government, laws political and sanitary. They are a civilised people. They have a Supreme Court and Police Courts. Property is more secure, and life is more sacred in Nukualofa than they are in the Australian Commonwealth. They owe this to the successful efforts of Protestant and Romanist missions. I take the opportunity of expressing my admiration for the self-denial and successful work of the Marist Brothers in Polynesia. Some of their methods do not commend themselves to me. But the man who can stand in the Roman Catholic cemeteries of the South Seas and not feel a thrill of respect and admiration for these French priests, who left their own land and gave a life-long service for the uplifting of the Polynesian peoples, is, I unhesitatingly write, not 'Christianlike.' 'If the Master praises, what are men?' "

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	£	s.	d.
Dynamite (lithofracteur), per lb.	0	4	0
Dynamite caps and detonators, per 100	0	4	0
Kerosene, 150 degrees test and over, per gal.	0	0	3
Kerosene, under 150 degrees test, per gal.	0	1	6
Kerosene, for industrial purposes only, per gal.	0	0	3
Lead (shot and bullets), per cwt.	0	5	0
Methylated Spirits, per gal.	0	2	0
Opium, per lb.	1	0	0
Powder (sporting), per lb.	0	1	0
Palings, per 1,000	0	2	0
Spirits (on all kinds of strength of which can be ascertained by Syke's hydrometer to be over proof), per proof gal.	1	0	0
Spirits (as above which are under proof), per liquid gal.	0	17	0
Spirits (the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Syke's hydrometer), per liquid gal.	0	17	0
Shingles, per 1,000	0	2	0
Timber, undressed, per 100 superficial feet	0	1	6
Timber, dressed and surfaced, per 100 superficial feet	0	2	0
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb.	0	4	0
Tobacco, unmanufactured, per lb.	0	2	0
Wines, per gallon	0	2	0
Wines, sparkling, per gal.	0	8	0

(b) AD VALOREM 25 PER CENT.

Firearms.
Jewellery, including watches.
Wax Vestas.

(c) AD VALOREM 12½ PER CENT.

Articles previously exported for repairs, on the value of the repairs.

All other articles and goods not enumerated above and not appearing in the list of articles exempt from duty set forth in (d) of this Schedule.

(d) LIST OF GOODS EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

Bags and Sacks (new) for copra.
Ballast (ship's, pig and scrap iron).
Beche-de-mer.
Books and periodicals.
Coal.
Coke.
Coin.
Fruit Cases and Shooks.
Ice.
Live stock, including domestic fowl of all kinds imported for breeding purposes only.
Meat (fresh, frozen or preserved by cold process).
Outside packages in which goods are ordinarily contained.
Passengers, luggage.

PART II.—EXPORT DUTIES.

Coin, gold and silver	2½	0	0
Copra, per ton	0	15	0
Mares, each	2	0	0
Stallions and geldings, each	1	0	0
Pigs (male and female)	0	10	0

WHARFAGE.

(a) GENERAL RATES.

	£	s.	d.
Baskets, each	0	0	3
Carboys, each	0	0	3
Carotells, each	0	0	3
Demijohns, each	0	0	3
Drums, each	0	0	3
Firkins, each	0	0	3
Half-chests, each	0	0	3
Kegs, each	0	0	3
Quarter sacks, each	0	0	3
Packages (not other specified)			
Under five (5) cubic feet, each	0	0	3
If five (5) cubic feet, and under ten, each	0	0	4
If ten (10) cubic feet or more, for each ten cubic feet or portion thereof	0	0	4
Bags, each	0	0	4
Sacks, each	0	0	4
Barrels, each	0	0	4
Quarter casks, each	0	0	4
Kilderkins, each	0	0	4
Tubs, each	0	0	4
Octaves, each	0	0	4
Crates, each	0	0	9
Hogsheads, each	0	0	9
Tierces, each	0	0	9
Pipes each	0	1	0
Butts, each	0	1	0
Puncheons, each	0	1	0
Leaguers, each	0	1	0
Tanks, each	0	2	6

(b) SPECIAL RATES.

Live Stock—Horses, mules, asses and horned cattle, each	0	0	9
Sheep, pigs and goats	0	0	4
Anchors, cables and chains, per cwt.	0	0	3
Ballast for ships (other than iron), per ton	0	0	6
Bananas, per bunch	0	0	1
Bananas, per case	0	0	2
Boilers(engine), per cwt.	0	0	3
Bricks, tiles and slates, per 100	0	0	3
Cotton, per bale	0	0	3
Cotton, per bag	0	0	4
Coals and coke in bulk, per ton	0	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Copra, per ton	0	1	0
Candlemts, per ton	0	1	0
Fungus, per ton	0	1	0
Pearlshell, shark fins, Leche-de-mer, per cwt.	0	0	1
Cocoanuts, per 100	0	0	1
Doors and pairs of sashes, each	0	0	2
Engines (fire and steam), per cwt.	0	0	2
Cocoanut fibre, per cwt.	0	0	1
Galvanised iron (wire, sheet, bundle or case), per cwt.	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gravestones, each parcel or package	0	0	6
Hay and straw, per bale	0	0	6
Iron in bar, rod, sheet, bundle, pig, tire wheels, wire pots, camp ovens, pipes, and rails, per cwt.	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Laths and palings per 100	0	0	3

	£	s.	d.
Mouldings and architraves, per 100 running feet	0	0	3
Oars, per dozen	0	0	4
Lead in any form, per cwt.	0	0	1 ¹ / ₂
Machinery, per cwt.	0	0	1 ¹ / ₂
Pianos and harmoniums, each	0	2	6
Shingles, per 1,000	0	0	4
Spars, per running feet	0	0	0 ¹ / ₂
Staves and shooks, per 100	0	0	3
Timber, per 100 superficial feet	0	0	1 ¹ / ₂
Yams, kumalas, potatoes, in bulk, per cwt.	0	0	1
Carrots, onions, turnips, in bulk, per cwt.	0	0	3
Posts and rails, per 100	0	2	0
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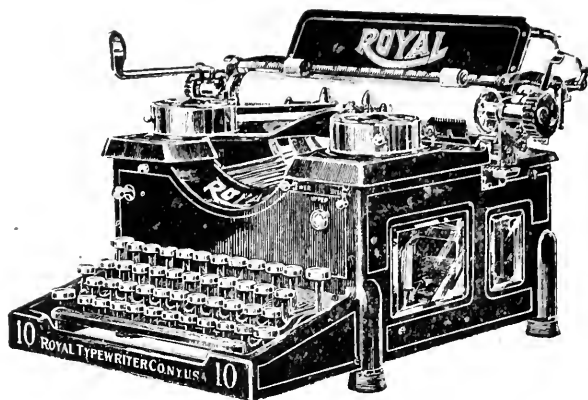
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SAMOA OR NAVIGATORS ISLANDS.

The 171st meridian divides the former possession of Germany (now administered under mandate by New Zealand) and those of the United States; the islands to the east (Tutuila, Manua, &c.), belong to the United States, and those to the west (Savaii, Upolu, &c.) are British.

THE Samoa or Navigators' Islands lie between 13 degrees 30 minutes and 14 degrees 20 minutes south latitude, and between 169 degrees and 173 degrees west longitude, and are, therefore, thoroughly tropical. They comprise Savaii, Apolima, Manono, Upolu, Tutuila (Pago Pago), Aunu'u, Manua, Ofu, and Olosenga.

The islands, which lie pretty near that mysterious line of longitude, where a ship suddenly sails out of one day into the day before, are distant some 2,500 miles from Sydney, the journey occupying about 12 days via Fiji, and are one of the groups that have been built up by volcanic forces, aided by the work of the coral polyp. Pago Pago, one of the ports of call of the American mail steamers, and the site of the American naval depot, is in Tutuila. Almost entirely landlocked, Pago Pago affords the best anchorage and, in addition, is one of the prettiest spots in the South Seas. If, when the islands were parcelled out between the two Powers, Germany obtained no harbour to compare to this, she was in other respects the more fortunate, for no island in the Pacific exceeds Upolu for richness and fertility, and that is saying a great deal.

Apia, the capital of Samoa, is situated on Upolu, and it is the home of most of the white population. The bay of Apia is shaped like a half-moon, having Mulinnu Point for the western and Matautu Point for the eastern horn of the crescent, the distance of the chord from horn to horn, if one may use that expression, being about two miles. Right and left from the respective horns of the crescent the reef stretches towards the middle point of the chord, a sheer submarine wall of coral, but leaving in the middle, opposite the point where the river enters the bay, a wedge-shaped space of water deep enough to harbour the largest vessels. In ordinary weather the bay gives as secure a harbourage as a mere roadstead can give, but in anything like hurricane weather the danger of all kinds to shipping is considerable.

Very little is known of the early history of the Samoan Islands. The earliest notice we have of them is the visit of the Dutch "Three Ship Expedition" under Roggewein, in 1722. The French explorers followed: Bougainville in 1768, and La Perouse in 1787. During the visit of the latter at the small village of Asu, in Tutuila, a boat's crew of the Frenchmen and M. de Laugle, one of the officers, were massacred while on shore. In 1791 the British war vessel "Pandora" visited the islands. In 1830 the London Missionary Society established a mission in one of the Samoan Islands, and followed that up by extensive operations in all the islands. The United States exploring expedition, under the command of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes,

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United States Navy, made the first scientific investigations in the islands, in 1839. This expedition, composed of six vessels, was equipped for the particular purpose of surveying and exploring the unfrequented islands of the South Seas. A staff of competent civilian scientists was on board, and the ships (all naval vessels) were prepared for accurate survey work. The surveys then made of the Samoan Islands, though necessarily hurried ones, are the basis of our charts to-day. As early as 1850 England, Germany, and the United States were represented by commercial agents in Apia. During the next 20 years British, Germans and Americans established stations, acquired land, and developed intimate relations with the natives.

In 1872 Commander Richard W. Meade, United States Navy, commanding the U.S.S. "Narragansett," visited Pago Pago, and made an agreement with Manga, the highest chief of Tutuila, in which Manga expressed his desire for the friendship and protection of the United States, and granted to the United States the exclusive privilege of establishing a naval station in Pago Pago Harbour. Commander Meade made this treaty on his own responsibility. In May, 1872, President Grant communicated this agreement to the Senate, saying that he would not hesitate to recommend its approval, but for the protection to which it seemed to pledge the United States, which was not in accord with the foreign policy of the Government. The Senate took no action on the agreement. Naval officers have long recognised the strategic value of Pago Pago, with its magnificent harbour, and its situation at the crossroads of the Pacific trade routes from North America to Australia, and from Panama and South America to the Orient, and that a coaling station at this point would be of inestimable value to the United States.

In 1873, in response to a public demand for more information about the Samoan Islands, the American Department of State sent Col. A. B. Steinberger as special agent to the Samoan Islands to report upon their condition, which report was submitted in the latter part of the year 1873, and transmitted to Congress in April, 1874. Steinberger was sent back to Samoa a second time, carrying a letter from the President and some presents to the chiefs of Samoa, his official relations with the United States being severed when the letter and the presents were delivered. Steinberger formed a government for Samoa, of which he became premier (practically "dictator"). It was said, and probably with cause, that Steinberger had promised the Samoans the protection of the United States. The American State Department, in answer to a resolution in the House of Representatives, March 28, 1876, transmitted all the correspondence in Steinberger's case to Congress, and repudiated any agreement which Steinberger might have made with Samoa as without authority.

In 1876 Steinberger's Government fell into difficulties with the foreign Governments at Apia, particularly that of Great Britain, and he was deported in the gunboat "Barracouta." The Government of Steinberger collapsed after his deportation.

In 1877 the chiefs of all Samoa sent Manea as ambassador to the United States to conclude a treaty, hoping at least to obtain the protection of the United States. He was unsuccessful in this particular object, as the people of the United States were not ready to assume such serious obligations. In

January, 1878, Mamea concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce at Washington, the first treaty ever entered into by Samoa, and which contained formal definition of the relations of the United States to the Samoan Group : " Naval vessels of the United States shall have the privilege of entering and using the port of Pago Pago and establishing therein and on the shores thereof a station for coal and other naval supplies for their naval and commercial marine, and the Samoan Government will hereafter neither exercise nor authorise any jurisdiction within said port adverse to such rights of the United States or restrictive thereof." The fifth article provided that should any difference arise between Samoa and another Government at peace with the United States, " the Government of the latter will employ its good offices for the purpose of adjusting those differences upon a satisfactory and solid foundation."

The United States here made its first departure from its policy of avoiding entanglements with foreign Governments, which entanglements, as a matter of fact, came very quickly. The treaty was ratified by both the United States and Samoa during the year 1878.

In 1879 treaties were concluded between Germany and Samoa and between Great Britain and Samoa, by which Germany was granted a coaling station at Saluafata, Upolu, and Great Britain was granted one at a place to be later determined. The treaties were otherwise much similar to the one concluded with the United States.

In 1885 Dr. Stuebul, the German consul general, took possession of all the land within the municipality of Apia, in the name of his Government, which action was the cause of much disorder. In conformity with the American treaty with Samoa, " to employ its good offices," proposals were made to Germany and England for them to authorise their diplomatic representatives in Washington to consult with the Secretary of State with a view to the establishment of order. A conference was held at Washington in June and July, 1887, which was adjourned until autumn in order to allow the foreign ministers to consult with their home Governments, it being understood that in the meantime the status quo would be preserved. Almost immediately after the adjournment, the German Government, through its representatives in Samoa, declared war on the Samoan King, Malietoa, who was dethroned and deported ; Tamasese was declared to be king, with Brandeis, a German, as adviser. This action of Germany, declared to be a lack of consideration of the United States, aroused adverse feelings in that country.

In September, 1888, many of the Samoan people revolted against Tamasese, and chose Mataafa as king, and a war ensued. The Germans in Samoa deported Tamasese. The feeling in the United States against Germany was accentuated. Five hundred thousand dollars were appropriated by Congress for the protection of the interests of the United States. The American squadron in Samoa was reinforced.

On March 15 1889, there were gathered in the harbour of Apia, the American ships " Trenton " (the flagship of Rear-Admiral Kimberly), " Vandalaria," and " Nipsic " ; the British ship " Calliope " ; the German ships " Adler," " Eber," and " Olga." A hurricane developed on that day, and by the evening of March 16 only one of those seven vessels remained afloat —

the "Calliope," which by her superior power and by magnificent seamanship, was enabled to put to sea in the face of the hurricane. This frightful disaster did much to bring about a settlement of Samoan affairs.

On June 14, 1889, the Berlin general act was concluded, and was later agreed to by Samoa. This act, after declaring the independence and neutrality of the Samoan Islands, and stipulating for the provisional recognition of Malietoa Laupepa as king, provided for the establishment of a Government. The principal feature of the Government was a supreme court, the chief justice to be appointed by the three Powers, or, failing agreement, by the King of Norway and Sweden. A municipal government for Apia was provided, and also a land commission, to settle the very troublesome questions of titles to lands.

From the Samoan standpoint the new Government was not a success from the start, caused in some degree by the dilatory methods of the first chief justice. The strained relations between the German residents and the British and American residents of Upolu continued. The Mataafa party was never reconciled to the recognition of Malietoa Laupepa as King. War broke out in 1893, Mataafa rebelling against the authority of King Malietoa, and many lives were sacrificed. Mataafa, with 12 of his chiefs, was deported to the Marshall Islands, the three Powers concurring and sharing in the expense of maintenance. The Mataafa followers still maintained an organisation, however, and were ready to rebel again when opportunity offered.

In 1898 King Malietoa died. By agreement among the Powers, made before the death of Malietoa, Mataafa was brought back to Samoa very shortly after Malietoa's death occurred, he having signed an agreement to abide by the law of Samoa and not to engage in hostilities against the Government. The Berlin general act had made provision that the successor to the king should be selected by the Samoans according to their customs, and, failing a selection, that the chief justice of Samoa should decide as to which claimant should be king, this decision to be final. The method of selecting a king was not set forth. The Samoans could not come to any agreement as to the successor of Malietoa; there was no provision in Samoan customs that the majority should rule. The followers of Malietoa Tanu and of Mataafa, the rival claimant, were armed and ready for war. After some months of this uncertainty, the decision was referred to the chief Justice, who decided in favour of Malietoa Tanu. Mataafa proclaimed himself King, and opened hostilities abetted more or less openly by the Germans, who refused to recognise Malietoa. Mataafa gained the ascendancy and the consuls of the three Powers recognised a temporary provisional government under Mataafa. This step was taken by the consuls to avoid further bloodshed.

The United States flagship "Philadelphia," Rear Admiral Albert Kantz in command, arrived at Apia in March, 1899. At a conference between officers commanding the naval vessels of the three Powers, and the consuls, it was decided that Mataafa must withdraw from Apia and cease hostilities, and that Malietoa Tanu was legally the king.—The German consul general and the officer commanding the German cruiser "Falke" dissented, and openly opposed by proclamation the orders issued by Admiral Kantz. In the

hostilities which ensued Mataafa's forces and villages were shelled by the American and British men-of-war.

On April 1, 1899, a force of marines and sailors from those vessels was ambushed near Apia while attempting to destroy some native villages, and two American officers, one British officer, two American sailors, and one British sailor were killed and five men were wounded. Other casualties among the combined forces took place, sentinels being killed by the natives.

When this news reached home the three Powers decided to send a commission of three men, one from each Power, to Samoa to take over the Government temporarily and restore peace. The American commissioner was Mr. Bartlett Tripp. The commission arrived at Apia on May 13, 1899, and immediately set about restoring order. The hostile Samoan armies laid down their guns, the commission agreeing to purchase all guns turned in. Both Malietoa Tanu and Mataafa agreed to abide by the decisions of the commission. At the request of the commission Malietoa resigned the kingship, and it was decided that there should be no king until the Powers made some further agreement. A successful provisional government was formed and peace was restored. The three Powers then decided that the only way to govern the Samoan Islands was to divide them among the Powers—Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. Great Britain and Germany made a separate agreement, by which Great Britain renounced all rights over the islands in favour of Germany as regards Savaii and Upolu, and in favour of the United States as regards Tutuila and other islands, upon Germany surrendering to Great Britain her rights in regard to Choiseni, Ysabel, and also the Shortland Islands, in the Solomon Group. The announcement that Great Britain had agreed to forego her claims and make this arrangement was a great surprise to Samoa and the Australasian colonies.

On August 30, 1914, Colonel Logan, on behalf of the New Zealand Government took possession of German Samoa for His Majesty the King. As the flag was slowly hoisted to the top of the staff above the offices of the German administration, and fluttered out on the south-east trade wind, to the booming of the guns of the "Psyche," the scene was a memorable one. The troops, on the word of the officer commanding the Expedition, came to the salute, the band played the National Anthem, and three cheers were given for His Majesty. Then followed the reading of the proclamation in the presence of a large assemblage of Europeans and Samoans, the officers of the Expedition, the naval officers, and the leading chiefs of Samoa, after which the troops, with the band of the Fifth Regiment playing a lively tune, marched back to quarters. For the first time in the history of the Empire a British Dominion Overseas had sent an invading force across the ocean, and had captured a foreign territory. The six ships of war forming the expedition, and the two transports, steaming in line ahead, across the waters and between the islands of the Southern Pacific, made an imposing spectacle, and, eventually, the appearance of such a formidable and totally unexpected force off Upolu in the early dawn, and, later, off the port of Apia, was a great surprise to the Germans, the British, and the natives. The "Psyche" (Captain Marshall) steamed on ahead, and, under a flag of truce, entered the inner harbour, which was thoroughly swept for mines by two of the little

steamboats. She promptly landed an officer, with a demand from the Admiral for the surrender of the Islands within half an hour, he having an overwhelming force at his disposal. In the temporary absence of the Governor from Apia, this demand was made to his deputy, who intimated that in the absence of the Governor he could not approve of the surrender, but that no resistance to the landing of an armed force would be made. The Governor, who had previously been apprised of the arrival of the force, had, it was stated, gone to a meeting with some of the high chiefs. The position of affairs having been ascertained, a signal was made to the troopships, which at once steamed to their allotted anchorages and promptly commenced the disembarkation of the troops. The landing of the advance party was accomplished with celerity. Every bridge, and road, and entrance to an exit from the town was quickly guarded. Eventually the disembarkation of the whole force with guns, rifles, ammunition, camp equipment, provisions, and a complete wireless outfit was effected with remarkable dispatch, without the loss of a single life, and with no greater accident than a broken leg. In a few minutes after the landing of the covering party, the German flag, that for fourteen years had flown over these islands, had been hauled down, and in a little while Colonel Logan and his staff had installed themselves in the offices of the late Government. The post office, the customs house, the telephone exchange, and other public buildings and property were quickly seized, and the officials of the Government, one after another, were brought before Colonel Logan, and put on parole. Colonel Logan had gone quickly and effectively to work, and in a very brief space of time had established a British Military Government over German Samoa. Such, in brief outline, is an account of the capture and occupancy of German Samoa by the New Zealand Expeditionary Force. It is pleasant to think that Samoa was taken without bloodshed.

Savaii* is the largest island, being somewhere about 150 miles in circumference, with a height approaching 4,000 feet. It is, nevertheless, the least fitted to support a large population, having been so recently subject to volcanic action that much of its surface is absolutely sterile. In spite of a considerable rainfall, it possesses only a single river, owing to the porous nature of the vesicular lava, which offers a large extent of heated surface, so as to evaporate the greater part of the moisture, while the remainder sinks down and appears as springs near the coast. The narrow belt of fertile soil, which in places extends between the mountains and the sea is, however, exceedingly beautiful, being covered with a luxuriant vegetation.

Upolu is the middle island of the group, on which Apia, the capital, is situated. It is forty-five miles long by about fourteen broad, but is of less regular shape than Savaii, and contains about 580 square miles. The channel that separates it from Savaii is about eight miles broad. A chain of moun-

* "Savaii disputes with Hawaii the honour of being the original home of the Polynesian race, and of being the traditional Hawaiki whence the ancestors of the Maoris of New Zealand migrated to the great southern islands. Both names—Savaii and Hawaii—would be pronounced Hawaiki by a Maori, but the word may only have a general meaning, like the word 'home' in English."

ains runs through its centre from east to west, whose slopes are interspersed with rich valleys, gradually trending towards the shore, with belts of level land several miles in width and many in length. Nearly the whole of these mountains, valleys and flat lands are covered with forests of evergreen trees or with neatly laid-out plantations; the scenery being frequently enlivened by cascades leaping and bounding down the mountain sides, where they stand out plainly to view amidst the verdure by which they are surrounded. The highest mountain is at the east-end, in the district of Atua, and is named Fao. The views in the neighbourhood of Saluafata especially are very beautiful and varied. In addition to the constant interchange of hill and dale, of rocks and valleys, the scene is at times varied by large patches of a small plant, somewhat resembling heath, of a light green colour, which the visitor often mistakes for green sward.

Apia is a picturesquely situated little town, and presents many sights of interest to the visitor. Lying behind a fringe of cocoanut palms, which afford a grateful shade, it stretches in a straggling line along the beach for a distance of about a mile. The Government offices, hotels, and stores all lie along the beach. Scattered here and there are private dwellings, principally along the Tivoli Road, a delightful avenue that leads up to Stevenson's old home. Some of the dwellings are exceedingly pretty in design, and are for the most part built in bungalow style. About a mile from the beach is the hospital, quite an up-to-date building that was presented to the people of Samoa by the late Herr Kunst, who also purchased "Vailima," some time after Stevenson's death. "Vailima" is the official residence of His Excellency the Administrator. Other striking buildings are the Market Hall, the Court House, the Tivoli Hotel, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Public School, the London Missionary Society's buildings, the Alcazar, a place of public entertainment which owes its origin to Mr. H. J. Moors, and the American and British Consulates. A wireless station is erected at Tafaigata, at the back of Apia. The tower is about 360 feet in height. As one saunters along the roads leading away from the beach he passes numerous thatch-roofed habitations of the natives, who are a mild-mannered hospitable people. Every house is as open as the day, and the stranger, be he poor or princely, is welcome therein. Two favourite picnicing spots within easy distance of the town are Papasea (sliding rock) and Lanatao. The former affords never-ending amusement to young and old alike, and is one of the spots every tourist visits. It is a wide rock that has been worn wonderfully smooth by the water that has been falling over it through the ages, and exciting as is the experience of "shooting the chute" it is nothing to the thrill which shooting this rock occasions. At the bottom of the waterfall is a crystal pool, and it is into this that one has to make his slide. European parties are invariably accompanied by some Samoan belles. One of the latter will place herself in position on top of the rock. The woman or man desirous of making the slide will then sit behind her, and the next moment both are shooting over the rock. It is a mad whirling moment. Then there is a splash, and both are in the pool. Lanatao affords a picture surprisingly grand and beautiful. It is a lake some three miles in circumference, formed in a crater at the top of a mountain

over 2,000 ft. above the sea level, and surrounded by some of the most gorgeous tropical vegetation in the South Seas.

The Samoans are the most attractive people in the Pacific. Of large stature, well formed, with good disposition, and pleasing features and manners, they commend themselves to the good opinions of all who meet them. They are of courtly manner, in no sense obsequious, and the charms of the women have led many a wanderer to stay in these delectable isles for the remainder of his life. They are the true Polynesians, probably the finest physical specimens of the race. In appearance they are of a light reddish-brown or copper colour, erect in bearing and handsome in features. The face has many of the distinctive marks of the European. The nose is straight, the chin firm and strong, the cheek bones rather prominent, and the forehead high. The hair is black and soft—sometimes wavy. There is nothing about them to suggest the negro. The men are tall, proud in bearing, muscular in limbs and torso, rarely corpulent, very active, of great endurance—withal, a very handsome race of men. The women, fit mothers for a race of strong men, are often noticeably beautiful in features. In girlhood and early womanhood they have beautiful figures, but, like other natives of the tropics, they do not retain a good figure long. They are graceful, light-hearted, and merry; their eyes are soft and dark, with an expression of gentleness on the open countenance that is altogether pleasing.

The Samoan does not like work much. For this trait he has been severely criticised, but the critics do not take into consideration his life and environment. His wants are few; the climate demands that little clothing be worn; Nature is prodigal of her favours; and the heat of the day is not conducive to exertion. It is customary for the Samoans to rise at daylight and do the hardest work of the day before the sun is high. Their food is easily produced; breadfruit requires no cultivation; bananas, taro, and yams require little beyond the planting; pigs and chickens are raised to a considerable extent, but are generally reserved for food at feasts, not for ordinary daily use. The men and women fish on the reefs, and the men go out to sea in canoes for sharks, bonitas, or smaller fish. There are certain fish which the women catch, and these are to be found under stones on the reef; the women also collect clams and other shellfish. Men spear the fish from canoes, or while standing on the reef, and they also use the hook and line in deep water, by day and by night. This kind of labour the Samoan likes. He will row or paddle in his boat for hours at a time with no fatigue, but it is not easy to induce him to do a day's work in the towns. There are, however, notable exceptions to this rule, and when there is a proper incentive the Samoan is capable of the hardest kind of work. There is no desire to amass wealth. By the simple communistic system under which the Samoans live, each person contributes the profits of his industry to the family fund, and there is no incentive for one person to work harder than his fellow labourer; the drone fairs as well in the good things of life as the worker. Energy and ambition must be manifested in the head of the family in order to produce any increase in prosperity.

The Samoans are greatly attached to religious observances. It may be said that all Samoans are Christians, and, though many of them are not

church members, all go to church. There are family prayers in the morning and evening in every Samoan home, and Sunday is very religiously observed as a day of rest.

The missionary societies represented are, the London Missionary Society and the Methodist Missionary Society of Australasia (Wesleyan), Protestant ; the Societe de Marie, Roman Catholic ; the Church of Latter-Day Saints Mission, Mormon ; and the Seventh Day Adventists. All Samoan Churches belong to one of these societies. The London Missionary Society has the greatest number of adherents. With the exception of the Mormon mission, whose adherents are comparatively few, the missions in Samoa are self-supporting. The Samoans contribute large sums to religious enterprises, and many Samoans are sent as missionaries to other South Sea islands.

The people are generous and hospitable to a remarkable degree. Any stranger is given a cordial welcome in any house, given food and sleeping accommodation, and no question is asked about compensation. There are so few foreigners in the islands that this admirable trait has not been stamped out by imposition or abuse of confidence. Prostitution, in the accepted sense of the term, is unknown, though illicit intercourse is not infrequent. The child born out of wedlock labours under no disadvantages, and an erring girl is soon forgiven by her family and by the community. There is no polygamy. The art of falsehood is practised in Samoa, but open, bare-faced perjury in the courts is rare. In criminal trials the alibi is practically unknown. Petty theft is uncommon, and foreigners find the locks and bolts on their houses growing rusty through disuse. The women marry young, and large families are the rule. The large infant mortality has prevented the over-population of the islands in past years, supplemented by an occasional epidemic of measles or other contagious diseases. Samoans seldom emigrate to other countries.

The dress of the people consists of a " lavalava " or loin cloth, and in the case of women, of a waist or upper garment of some kind, sometimes of a long, loose gown. The men consider it undignified to appear without a shirt or coat or both on occasions of ceremony, such as attending church, visiting foreigners or receiving distinguished guests, but on ordinary occasions they wear no clothing but the " lavalava." The women wear only the " lavalava " in their own homes, or where other Samoans may see them, but it is usually considered immodest for them to expose the bust in the presence of foreigners, except when unmarried girls take part in some Samoan ceremony such as dancing the siva, the national dance. On ceremonial occasions the men and women revert to the old national garb by wearing their fine mats or tapas as clothing.

Tattooing is universally practised. A young man is not supposed to meet other men on equal terms until he has been tattooed. The tattooing is performed by skilled operators, on special occasions which are marked by feasting and the giving of presents. The tattooing extends from a line above the hip bones nearly to the knees, and the pattern is nearly the same for everyone ; from a little distance it looks as if the colour were laid on uniformly and solidly. The missionaries at first attempted to abolish the practice, and laws were made against it, but to no avail. The custom will doubtless disappear

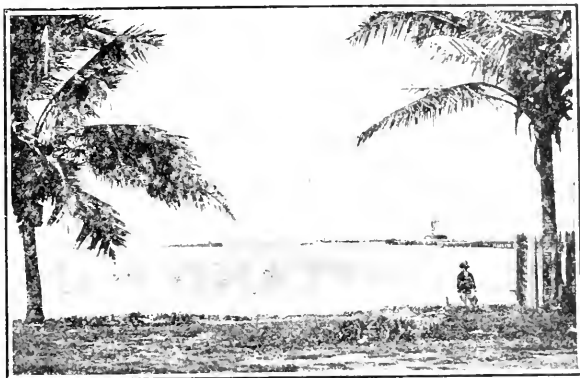
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in the course of time, as there is little to recommend it. The operation is painful and the young man is usually laid up for several days following the tattooing, which, in itself, takes three or four days. The women are not invariably tattooed but usually have numerous small designs tattooed on the knees and the back of the hands.

The fauna, like that of most of these volcanic groups is exceedingly limited. There is an indigenous rat of small size, and four species of snakes. Among the birds, which comprise pigeons, doves, duck, plovers, herons and rails, is one most remarkable species—*Didunculus strigirostris*—a ground pigeon of metallic greenish black colour, with a beak of extraordinary shape, which forms a link between the living African *treroninae* and the extinct dodo. It is now only found on the Island of Upolu, where it is very rare, and will probably soon become extinct. Wild pigs are abundant and wild cattle are not unknown.

The fruits common to all islands—coconuts, oranges, pineapples, bananas, guavas, mangoes, mummy apples, &c.—grow to perfection in Samoa; cocoa and rubber being largely grown with satisfactory results; and attention is being devoted to the cultivation of vanilla, coffee, cinnamon, and nutmegs, all of which are apparently well suited. Chinese labour has been introduced.

The Samoan vegetables are chiefly the breadfruit, taro and yam. Bananas are used as a vegetable. There are practically no other vegetables in common use. The taro (*Caladium Colocasia*) is common in tropical countries. It is a succulent plant with edible, starchy, tuberous root-stock. The leaves are large and heart-shaped. The plant is cultivated, but requires little care. There are several varieties, one variety growing best in wet places and another variety growing best on newly cleared land and on the hillsides. When the taro is mature it is dug; the tops of the root-stocks are cut off and at once replanted; they take root and mature in less than a year. Taro is cooked in many ways, usually roasted or boiled, but is never made into "poi," as in Hawaii. It has a large percentage of carbohydrates, of which starch is the most important, and a low percentage of fat, protein, and crude fibre. It furnishes an abundance of nutritious food, which alternates with breadfruit in the diet of the Samoan. Europeans soon cultivate a taste for breadfruit, yam and taro. The yam (*Dioscorea*) (Samoan "ufi") is another tuber very common in the tropics. There are many varieties in Samoa, each with a distinctive name. The yam grows to a much larger size than the taro. It is more difficult to cultivate; therefore it is not grown nearly so extensively as is taro, although the soil is suitable for its growth, and it is well liked by the natives. In planting the yam, the earth must be loosened to a considerable extent around the roots, and a heap of earth made for each plant, whereas, in planting the taro, the native pulls up a few weeds, makes a hole in the ground with a stick, inserts the tops cut from the taro root, and nothing more is done until the taro is ripe and is pulled up or dug from the earth. Many vegetables of the temperate zone thrive in Samoa, but there are few truck gardeners in the islands. The following vegetables have been grown with success: Tomatoes, lettuce, radishes, beets, carrots, parsley, sweet corn, eggplant, onions, beans, watermelon, and sweet potatoes. In British Samoa, where Chinamen may dwell, there are a few truck gardens. Arrowroot ("masoa") is indi-

genous, but is seldom cultivated. It is used for puddings or fancy dishes. Kava (*Piper Methisticum*) (Samoan, "ava") is a shrub grown extensively throughout Samoa for its root, from which the national beverage of the same name is made. The drink is an emulsion of the powdered kava root and water, prepared and served with some ceremony. It is not an intoxicant unless consumed as a strong decoction and in large quantities, when, strangely enough, without effecting the head it produces unsteadiness in the legs. The drug has no injurious effects unless drunk in large quantities.

The islands are rarely effected by hurricanes, the one in March, 1889, being the last of any consequence to occur. Earthquakes are fairly frequent, but not generally severe. One occurred in June, 1917. Evidences of volcanic activity are abundant. In 1867 a submarine volcano came suddenly into eruption near Olosenga, vomiting forth rocks and mud to the height of 2,000 feet, killing the fish and discolouring the sea for miles around, and in 1905 the volcano on Savaii again became active. There are two seasons, the hot and rainy (January, February and March), and the dry season, the latter being the best time for visiting the group. The thermometer seldom registers over 82 degrees and seldom below 72 degrees, except high upon the hills. In spite, however, of its tropical climate the nights are cool. The influenza epidemic at the end of 1918 had disastrous effects in Samoa, being responsible for the deaths of no fewer than 8,000 people.

The story of the influenza scourge in Samoa at the end of 1918 is thus told by the Apia correspondent of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* :—

"Early in November wireless news reached Apia of the dreadful Spanish influenza then already as far west as California, and every effort should have been made to maintain a strict quarantine in Apia. On November 7 the 'Talune' arrived, and was immediately admitted to pratique, although she had many cases on board. She was permitted to land several sufferers, two of whom soon died. There were no restrictions, and people went off and came ashore as they chose. During the day, however, word was sent ashore to the waiting passengers that they were not to come on board until the last moment, as most of the ship's servants were too ill to care for them. This shows the helpless, imbecile state of affairs in this port. Within a week's time the infection had traversed Upolu, and was established on Savaii, and within one month's time over 8,000 persons out of a total of 41,000 had perished. Just over 3,000 or more are slowly and dangerously convalescing, so the list is not yet complete. As at one time 80 or 90 per cent. of the people were lying helpless, many died from starvation, who might probably have recovered, for even when rice, milk, and other items were sent out and delivered, the survivors were too weak to prepare and apportion the food. One day the funerals in Apia numbered 71, and probably out of this small town and its environs nearly 700 were buried. The New Zealand troopers, with their motor lorries, did wonderful service, day after day, gathering in the dead, who were simply lifted out of their houses as they lay in their sleeping mats. The mats were wrapped around them, and they were deposited in one great pit at Vaimaea, after it was found impossible to gather labourers to dig individual graves. There were no mourners or ceremony; as fast as the different lorries came the bodies were placed in the pit by heroic workers, who were many of them quite unfit, and who had constantly to quit as they became infected themselves. Captains Richardson, Smith, Cotton, and others deserve special mention, but not more so, indeed, than the brave rank and file, who were faithful to their dreadful task, which was carried on in silence for there were none to wail for the departing. Most of the great chiefs of

Samoa are buried, as well as most of the mission teachers, and 56 per cent. of the Government officials; and deaths still continue. Of those who passed away probably 66 per cent. were adult males. A good many women also went, and some children, though the latter were largely immune. We have now thousands of widows and orphans, and some of us think that the Government of New Zealand, whose officials carelessly allowed this infection to get ashore, ought to provide for these surplus children in some substantial way. The rainy season is now about to commence, food is scarce, and there are few workers to provide it. Rice and sugar are needed, together with some milk and arrowroot for the delicate ones. Many natives are expressing their high dissatisfaction with the conduct of affairs here, and they justly draw comparisons with the comfortable state of affairs at Pago Pago, where sensible quarantine regulations kept their port clean. Nearly 100 of the black boys employed on the D.H. and P.G. plantation died, and of the whites and half-castes, a goodly number passed out. Two vessels now in harbour are being worked by blackboys commandeered from the German plantations. Over 7,000 tons of copra has to be handled within the next four months, and it cannot be figured out just how this is to be done with the help we may expect. The copra crops, as well as the cacao, are not affected, and promise well, but we have no labourers to handle them in full. Most of the cacao plantations, which three or four years ago were devastated by the canker, were replanted, and are rapidly coming forward, and the beetle which wrought such havoc amongst the cocoanut trees has nearly disappeared, the result of stringent regulations and of the work of parasites. On December 2 an Australian warship arrived, bringing several doctors and an efficient and experienced nursing staff from Australia, and as soon as this welcome contingent was landed arrangements were made for their distribution throughout those districts which were then most afflicted. Owing to the break-down of the inner-island fleet of motor-cutters, for lack of crews to handle them, it was no easy job to put these capable and willing workers quickly in touch with the sick and dying natives, and since their departure from Apia little has been heard of their operations, for the island boats are not yet freely operating. On the copra stations there has been a considerable call for rice, sugar, milk, arrowroot, and for some meats. Of course, some of the stores were sold out, but gradually abundant supplies are being forwarded. Amongst the natives there is still a fair supply of cash, and administrative and private assistance has not been lacking, but the cash will soon be done, and it is questionable if the convalescing weak natives will be able to work their food plantations or cut copra to supply their necessities. Many thousands are now recovering, but are still weak and unable to help themselves. The feeling against those who were responsible for the introduction of this plague is intense, and the high state of efficiency displayed by the Pago Pago Administration is held up as showing what might and ought to have been done in Apia."

TRADE STATISTICS.

Since it has been administered by New Zealand, Samoa has been very prosperous. What Samoa needs most is a wharf and basin at Apia, where ships can load and discharge in any weather. At present it is an open roadstead. With new harbour works the saving in the cost of lighterage should provide sufficient interest and sinking fund for a loan which would construct the required accommodation. Also the saving of damage to cargoes due to lighterage would be very large. The country wants opening up by roads also. The trade of Samoa increased in 1917 by over £200,000 as compared with

1916. The figures for 1918 would have been a record for the island but for the epidemic. The following table shows the value of imports and exports, and the total trade of Samoa, exclusive of specie and military stores, from 1910 to 1912, and from 1914 to 1917, the figures for 1913 not being available:—

	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
1917	£317,773	£320,444	£638,217
1916	180,340	235,415	415,755
1915	267,091	262,389	499,180
1914	236,239	220,519	456,758
1912	249,720	252,224	501,944
1911	203,312	219,494	422,806
1910	173,118	176,688	349,806

The following is a return of the total values of imports and exports for the calendar year 1917 (exclusive of military stores).

	Imports £	Exports £
United Kingdom	3,393	—
Australia	94,082	43,492
New Zealand	*103,432	25,122
Tonga	548	34
Fiji	4,958	3
Ellice Islands	1	648
Union Islands	13	—
Canada	307	2,799
India	30	—
Ceylon	72	—
Malay States	98	—
U.S.A.	107,665	247,606
American Samoa	29	554
Swain's Island	—	178
Hawaii	2,232	8
Philippine Islands	25	—
France	131	—
Holland	113	—
Sweden	18	—
China	358	—
Japan	268	—
Total	£317,773	£320,444

Details of the items of imports and exports are as follow:—

IMPORTS.

	£
Beer	86,219 lts. 892
Spirits	11,454 „ 1,874
Still Wine	21,944 „ 518
Sparkling Wine .. ..	.. .. 24
Tobacco and Snuff	6,805 Kg. 988
Cigars	681 „ 257
Cigarettes	3,468 „ 1,329

Includes Specie, £16,000

	£
Provisions	101,798
Apparel and Drapery	65,782
Machinery	4,027
Hardware	17,647
Timber	10,742
Other goods	106,769

£317,773

EXPORTS.

	£
Copra 8,992 tons	230,971
Cacao 1,207 „	69,549
Kava 2,060 lbs.	39
Rubber 70 tons	14,087
Pineapples, preserved 8,360 doz.	1,777
Papain 2,881 lbs.	1,385
Hides 1,287	1,003
Other exports	1,633

£320,444

(For Later Trade Returns see Index.)

POPULATION.

In an official return, dated September 30, 1918, the native population of British Samoa, appears thus:—

Upolu	22,161
Manono and Apolima	1,033
Savaii	14,156
	37,350

These figures have been considerably modified, as a consequence of the wave of pneumonic plague which swept through Western Samoa with devastating effect. Exact figures relating to the number of deaths are not yet available, but the official returns are sufficiently complete to point to a mortality of not less than 8,000, or 20 per cent. of the total population.

LIST OF OFFICIALS.

Office of Administrator:—Colonel R. W. Tate, Acting Administrator, Captain W. A. G. Penlington, Secretary.

Agriculture Department:—Mr. H. P. Ritchie, Director of Agriculture, Mr. Codd, Inspector.

Chinese Department:—Captain R. J. Carter, Chinese Commissioner, Mr. J. E. Kerslake, Assistant Chinese Commissioner, Mr. R. Tattersall, Clerk.

Customs and Taxation Department:—Mr. J. H. Robertson, Collector of Customs and Taxes, Mr. T. O. W. Brehner, Deputy Collector of Customs and Taxes, Mr. F. L. McFall, Tidewater, Mr. Ulberg, Clerk, Mr. E. M. Street, Clerk, Mr. C. Felix, Clerk.

Education Department:—Mr. E. W. Beaglehole, Director of Education, Mr. Rendle, Schoolmaster, Miss Whitmore, Schoolmistress.

Justice Department:—Mr. C. Roberts, District Judge, Mr. E. W. White, Assistant Judge and Crown Prosecutor, Mr. F. H. Salter, Registrar of Court, Mr. W. Martin, Clerk of Court.

Lands and Works Department:—Mr. N. H. Macdonald, Chief Surveyor and Commissioner of Land and Works, Mr. D. Dobson, C.E., Engineer and Surveyor, Captain W. T. Beck, D.S.O., Comptroller of Stores, Mr. W. J. Hulek, Clerk and Assistant Storekeeper, Mr. P. Warner, Head Foreman, Mr. J. Westerlund, Head Carpenter.

Land and Title Commission :—Mr. R. Williams, President, Mr. N. H. Macdonald, Deputy President, His Honor, Judge Roberts, Mr. F. E. Syddall, 20 Samoan Commissioners, Mr. H. Jowett, Secretary, Asiata Niko, Native Secretary and Interpreter.

Medical Department :—Surgeon-General S. Skerman, Principal Medical Officer, Captain F. L. Atkinson, N.Z.M.C., Senior Medical Officer, Captain R. E. Paterson, N.Z.M.C., Medical Officer, Dr. W. R. W. James, Medical Officer, Mr. J. A. Nicol, Hospital Secretary and Steward, Sergeant Mansley, Dispenser, Miss G. Hall, Matron, Miss Paterson, Sister, Miss I. Dette, Maternity Nurse.

Native Department :—Captain Cotton, Secretary Native Affairs and Judge of the Native Court, Mr. H. Jowett, Registrar, and Secretary to L. and T. Commission.

Police and Pensions Department :—Captain Gillespie, Commissioner of Police, Mr. H. Bennett, Inspector, Mr. D. H. McKenzie, Chief Clerk, Mr. S. Young, Clerk.

Port and Marine Department :—Lieutenant J. Allen, Harbourmaster, Captain F. Lewer, Pilot.

Postal Department :—Mr. F. Auld, Postmaster, Mr. E. Riddell, Chief Clerk, Mr. L. C. McIsaac, Lineman.

Treasury :—Mr. A. Loibl, Financial Secretary, Mr. F. Foss, Accountant.

Savaii :—Mr. R. Williams, Deputy Administrator, Mr. H. J. Ellerby, Secretary to Deputy Commissioner, Savaii.

PRINCIPAL RESIDENTS AND THEIR OCCUPATIONS.

Allen, Lieutenant J., Harbourmaster, Apia.
 Allen, E. F., Merchant and Ship Owner (S.S. & T. Co.), Funafuti, Ellice Isles.
 Allom, C. V., Manager (B.P. & Co.), Apia.
 Annesley, A. G., Cocoa Buyer, Commission Agent, Apia.
 Andrew, T., Merchant, Apia.
 Atkinson, Captain F. L., Senior Medical Officer, Apia.
 Auld, F., Post Master, Apia.
 Beaglehole, E. W., Director of Education, Apia.
 Beck, Captain W. T., D.S.O., Public Works Department, Apia.
 Bennett, H., Police Department, Apia.
 Betham, A. (H.J.M.), Apia.
 Betham, Mont., Storekeeper, Vaimea.
 Boteler, P., Manager (J.R. & Co.), Apia.
 Brebner, T. O. W., Customs Department, Apia.
 Brighouse, T. W., Trader (J.R. & Co.), Samatau.
 Brolly, C. S., Merchant.
 Churchward, G., Merchant, Apia.
 Cobcroft, A. R., Planter, Apia.
 Cook, J., Trader (H.J.M.), Pasitoouta.
 Cotton, Captain, H. C., Secretary, Native Affairs.
 Croudace, R. D., Accountant (J.R. & Co.), Apia.
 Curry, J. E., Trader, Sogi.
 Dean, C. C., Merchant, Apia.
 Dexter, W. C., Merchant.
 Easthope, R. (B.P. & Co.), Apia.
 Eccles, J. M., Accountant (A.N. & S.), Apia.
 Elliott, P. C., Proprietor Central Hotel, Apia.
 Fabricius, R., Merchant, Apia.
 Fabricius, P. C., Junr., Merchant, Apia.
 Forsell, S. H., Joint Manager (U.R. & C.R. Ltd.), Aleisa.
 Foss, F., Accountant, Government Treasury, Apia.
 Franzen, F., Dentist, Apia.
 Gascoigne, J., Engineer, Apia.

Glen, A. S., Accountant (J.R. & Co.), Apia.
 Godinet, L., Wheelwright.
 Godinet, J., Blacksmith, Apia.
 Griffin, H. S., Manager, L.M.S. Press, Malua, Upolu.
 Haubold, F. E., Trader, Apia.
 Hellesoe, C., Baker and Merchant, Apia.
 Hellesoe, Ch., Saddler, Apia.
 Hellesoe, J., Trader (H.J.M.), Sasaai, Savaii.
 Hetherington, I. C., Director (H.J.M.), Apia.
 Huch, E., Merchant, Malua.
 Hulek, J. F. A., Accountant, Public Works Department, Apia.
 James, Dr. W. R. W., Medical Officer, Apia.
 Jessop, B. T., Clerk (B.P. & Co.), Apia.
 Johansson, N., Merchant, Apia.
 Johnston, J., Storekeeper, Apia.
 Jones, H. S., Engineer (A.N. & S.), Apia.
 Keeling, A. D., Manager, Bank of N.Z., Apia.
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 King, A. A., Lotopa.
 Landells, W. J., Blacksmith, Salelavalu.
 Laurensen, W., Carpenter, Vaimoso.
 Lewer, Captain F., Pilot, Apia.
 Loibl, A., Government Financial Secretary, Apia.
 Macdonald, N. H., Government Surveyor, Apia.
 Mackay, B., Bank of N.Z., Apia.
 Mackenzie, G. Hay-, Manager, U.S.S. Co., Apia.
 Martin, W., Clerk of Court, Apia.
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 McFarland, A. (B.P. & Co.), Apia.
 McFall, F. L., Tidewaiter, Customs Department, Apia.
 Meredith, S. H., Merchant, Apia.
 Milford, H., Carpenter, Apia.
 Mitchell, Mason, American Consul, Apia.
 Moors, H. J., Merchant.
 Morley, H., Joint Manager (U.R. & C.E.), Tanumapua.
 Mulqueen, E., Clerk, U.S.S. Co., Apia.
 Nicol, A. J., Secretary and Steward, Hospital, Apia.
 Nicholl, W. J., Clerk (B.P. & Co.).
 Ott, R. F., Plantation Manager, Saleimoa.
 Parkinson, A. J., Trader, Lenlumoega.
 Paterson, Captain R. E., Medical Officer, Apia.
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 Pundt, D., Trader (S.H.M.), Mulifanua.
 Railey, L., Baker and Storekeeper, Apia.
 Reed, H., Chas., Manager "Alcazar," (H.J.M.), Apia.
 Rendle, C. A., School Teacher, Government School.
 Riddell, E., Chief Clerk, Post Office.
 Ritchie, H. P., Agricultural Department.
 Roberts, C., District Judge, Apia.
 Robertson, J. H., Collector of Customs, Apia.
 Salter, Captain, F. H., Registrar of Court, Apia.
 Schafer, W., Engineer (H.J.M.), Apia.
 Schulenburg, J. T., Clerk, Military Liquidations, Apia.
 Scott, G. A., Plantation Manager, Papaseea.
 Smith, A., Accountant, Apia.
 Smyth, A. G., Manager (A.N. & S.), Apia.
 Stowers, Jas., Carpenter, Apia.
 Stowers, Jos., Carpenter, Apia.
 Stowers, L., Storekeeper, Magia.

Stowers, A., Carpenter, Magia.
 Street, E. M., Customs Department, Apia.
 Swann, W. J., Chemist, Apia.
 Syddall, H. A., Merchant, Apia.
 Syddall, F. E., Merchant, Apia.
 Tattersall, A. J., Photographer, Apia.
 Tattersall, R., Clerk, Chinese Department, Apia.
 Ulberg, H., Customs Department.
 Ulberg, P. C., Wheelwright, Apia.
 Verlaet, V., Trader, (A.N. & S.), Aleipata.
 Walker, A., Bank of N.Z., Apia.
 Warner, P., Foreman, Public Works Department, Apia.
 Waterhouse, H. D., Accountant (Andrew and Syddall).
 Westbrook, G. E. L., Merchant, Apia.
 White, E., Assistant Judge, Apia.
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 Williams, A., Tinsmith, Apia.

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5. Leaf, smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff, 3s. per Kilo (gross weight).
6. Cigarettes, 9s. per Kilo (gross weight).
7. Cigars, 7s. 6d. per Kilo (gross weight).
8. Fire-arms, 16s. each. §
9. Gunpowder and explosives, provided the latter are not imported for agricultural purposes, 4s. per Kilo.
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1. Articles that are washed ashore, and "Average" Goods, provided such articles are re-exported.
2. All articles imported by the Government, the Imperial Navy, the Imperial Postal Authorities, and the Samoan Observatory, for the use of the respective importers; likewise, all articles intended for the building, the maintenance, and the working of the wireless stations, no matter whether the said stations are carried on by the Empire itself, or by the private contractors on behalf of the Empire.
3. All goods imported by christian missions and ecclesiastical societies, hospital and health resorts, provided such goods are directly used for the purpose of religion, teaching, and the care of the sick.
4. Physical (relating to physics), astronomical, chemical, mathematical, optical, and similar instruments used for scientific purposes.
5. Medical instruments and apparatus, medicines and bandages.
6. Ships sailing to the colony under their own power, and marine engines of all kinds.

7. Agricultural machinery and the necessary replacement parts, agricultural implements, material for field railways, and explosives for agricultural purposes.

8. So-called Chinese tobacco, *i.e.*, tobacco rendered useless by chemical processes for consumption by whites and natives, subject to the condition that the selling price of such is only slightly higher than cost price. The selling price shall be fixed from time to time by the Customs.

9. Breeding cattle of every description.

10. Seeds and young plants.

11. Manures, disinfectants, and preventives for tree-diseases, rats, and the like.

12. Wrapping and packing materials for the exportation of Home products.

13. Coins and pieces of money that are permitted to be circulated in the colony.

14. Household articles, clothing and linen that have been imported for the use of immigrants. Such free importation is limited to the four months following the arrival of the said immigrants in the colony.

15. Clothes, linen, a small quantity of articles of consumption, and the like, that travellers carry for their own use and as personal luggage.

16. Fresh meat and vegetables, fresh fish, fruit and ice.

17. Mineral waters and filters.

18. Puff advertising matter, samples of no commercial value being parts of articles subject to "ad valorem" duty.

19. Printed books, completely printed or written paper, maps, printed music, and material for instruction.

20. Coffins, tomb-stones and decorations for graves.

21. Samoan products of the neighbouring islands, intended for trans-
mission.

LICENSES AND TAXES.

1. GENERAL PERSONAL TAX.

For all male persons not natives (whites, foreigners), and those regarded as such, over the age of 18 years and resident in the colony for more than six months, per year £1 5s.

2. SPECIAL TAXES LEVIED YEARLY.

On boats plying for passenger traffic	10s.
On lighters and other boats used for trading	£1
On houses (excluding Samoan houses of natives), and on land and buildings used for business purposes	1 p.c.
On every goods shed, store or other place from which is sold annually :—	
Class 1.—More than £10,000, with $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. added on the amount over £10,000	£50
Class 2.—Not less than £5,000, and not more than £10,000	£40
Class 3.—Not less than £2,500, and not more than £5,000	£25
Class 4.—Under £2,500	£15
On every copra shed, not taxed in foregoing classes 1-4	£2 10s.

3. OCCASIONAL TAXES.

Butcher (without license), on their sales	3 p.c.
For shows (Merry-go-round, circus, theatre, Cinematograph), &c., of the takings	5 p.c.

4. LICENSES.

No person shall carry on as the owner or manager any of the under-mentioned professions or occupations without a license, for which the following tax must be paid in advance yearly—

A.—FOR THE BUSINESS OF.

Hotel	£40
Brewery and Distillery	£15
Mineral Water Factory	£15
Ice Factory	£10
Printing Office	£5
Butchery	£2 10s.
Bakery	£2 10s.
Every other trade or industry not specially taxed	£1

B.—FOR PRACTISING AS A—

Dentist	£12 10s.
Solicitor	£12 10s.
Doctor	£10
Surveyor	£10
Auctioneer and Commission Agent	£7 10s.
Process Agent	£6 5s.
Photographer	£2 10s.

Government official or private employee with total income of :—

Class 1.—Over £1,500	£20
Class 2.—Over £1,000, and not exceeding £1,500	£10
Class 3.—Over £600, and not exceeding £1,000	£5
Class 4.—Over £400, and not exceeding £600	£2
Class 5.—Over £200, and not exceeding £400	£1

Non-Resident commercial traveller, commission agent or buyer .. £25

(For one visit of not more than three months duration the tax shall be half of the full tax of £25.) Commercial traveller without samples for each stay, but not more than £25 for any financial year £12 10s.

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Commission Agents**

AMERICAN SAMOA.

THE islands of American Samoa, from east to west, are:—Rose Island (a coral atoll, uninhabited, and practically of no value), Manua, Olosega, Ofu, Tutuila and Aunu'u. The islands of Manua, Olosega and Ofu are generally known as the Manua group. The population of the group, including whites, is 7,550.

The seat of Government is at the naval station in Pago Pago Bay, on the Island of Tutuila. American Samoa is divided into three general administrative divisions, Eastern District of Tutuila, Western District of Tutuila, and Manua District, these corresponding to the Samoan political divisions which have existed from early days. Each district is administered by a native district governor appointed by the governor. The districts are divided into counties, each administered by a county chief. These are also very ancient political divisions, each ruled by one high chief. The county chiefs are appointed by the governor, but the selection is limited, as the office is usually given to the chief whose name entitles him to it by Samoan custom—an hereditary position which is held during good behaviour. District governors are chosen from the rank of county chiefs. Each village is controlled by a village chief, "pulenuu," elected annually and appointed by the governor if the selection is approved. The village councils are composed of the "matai" (heads of families) in each village, and each is presided over by the village chief, except on occasions of the election of the village chief when the village magistrate presides. The suffrage is restricted to the "matai," in accordance with the Samoan custom, whereby the family, not the individual, is the unit of society. The district governor, county chiefs, the village chiefs have each a policeman, who acts as messenger, and assists in keeping order. Laws are enacted by the governor. A board of health enacts health regulations, which have the force of laws when approved by the governor. The board of health is composed of two naval medical officers and two non-medical members. The annual fono (general meeting) is held the latter part of each year, to which all parts of the islands send delegates. The people are notified in advance and have preliminary district meetings in which are discussed matters to be presented at the annual fono and in which petitions are prepared. At the fono matters of general interest are discussed, new laws or changes in existing laws are recommended and information is asked and given regarding all matters connected with the administration of the Government.

The Island of Tutuila, of irregular shape, is about 18 miles long and from five to six miles wide in the widest part. It is estimated that it contains 77 square miles of land. A mountain ridge extends nearly the whole length of the island, with spurs on each side, and with indentations of deep valleys. The aspect is extremely rugged, but more so in the eastern than in the western part. There is very little level land except at the foot of the mountains along the coast, and with the exception of a broad fertile plain in the south-

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western part of the island. On this plain are several villages of importance and extensive cultivations of cocoanut trees. The north side is bold and precipitous, with a few level spaces here and there, barely large enough to support a village. The mountains are wooded to the top, the whole island being a mass of tropical vegetation, extremely beautiful to the eye of the traveller. Pago Pago Bay, the safest and best harbour in the South Seas, has its entrance to the southward and nearly cuts the island in twain. It is formed in the crater of an immense volcano, the south side broken away and open to the sea. About a mile from the harbour mouth it turns sharply to the westward, giving the harbour the appearance of the foot of a stocking, with the United States naval station situated in the instep, facing north and entirely sheltered from seaward. The sea can not be seen from ships at anchor inside the harbour, the ships lying quietly in smooth water during the heaviest gales. High mountains encompass the harbour, villages nestling comfortably on the narrow strip of level land along the shore. Pago Pago, the most important village of the island, is at the extreme toe of the stocking, to follow the simile. Fagatogo lies behind the naval station. Aua, Lepua and other small villages are on the north side. The harbour is well buoyed and lighted and may be safely entered by the largest vessels by night or day. Other harbours of importance, with villages of the same names, are Leone and Fagaitua, on the south side, and Fagasa and Masefau on the north side; but, with the exception of Leone, these harbours are of little value. In the centre of the island rises Matafao Peak, 2,133 feet in height, sharp, narrow and symmetrical. Mount Alava, 1,608 feet, and Mount Pioa, 1,650 feet in height, mark the mountain chain to the northward and eastward of Pago Pago Bay. Mount Tnaolo (or Olotele), 1,480 feet, is the highest mountain of the western part of the island.

Manua, 60 miles east of Tutuila, 14 square miles in area, is cone-shaped, the centre being about 2,000 feet in height. Its southern and eastern coasts rise rapidly from the sea. The principal village, Tau, is on the west coast, on an open roadstead. Near Tau is the village of Faleasao, on a small bay, giving an excellent anchorage during the south-east trade winds.

Olosega is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Manua, to the westward. There are two small villages on this island. Ofu is separated from Olosega by a narrow passage, easily forded. It has only one village. Both of these islands are rugged and mountainous, but there is enough land to support the small population. The combined area of the two islands is 1.7 square miles.

The climate is sub-tropical. The south-east winds blow strongly from April until November; during the other months of the year the winds are variable, frequently from the west and north-west, with occasional gales. Hurricanes are of rare occurrence, but the disaster in Apia during the one in March, 1889, keeps the possibility of another such hurricane always in mind. The rainy season extends from December to March. February shows the greatest average rainfall; July the least. The average yearly rainfall for 12 years in Pago Pago has been 179.02 inches. The year 1908 shows the greatest rainfall, 284.4 inches, and the year 1905 the least, 130.05 inches. The temperature is highest during the summer months, December to February; coolest during the winter months, June to August. December shows the

highest average temperature for 12 years, 81.9 degrees F., and June the lowest average temperature, 78.7 degrees. The highest temperature is about 88 degrees and the lowest is about 70 degrees. In the harbour of Pago Pago there is much rain, one mountain on the eastern side of the bay being called the "Rainmaker" from its habit of precipitating the moisture out of every passing cloud.

This climate, where there is so little variation of temperature from day to day, affects people from temperate zones according to their temperamental adaptability to tropical conditions. Those persons who abstain from over-indulgence in intoxicants, and who do not attempt too great physical or mental activities during the middle of the day, can remain here for many years with little or no harmful effects. Others, who attempt the same strenuous methods of living to which they are accustomed in colder climates, soon complain of increasing irritability and forgetfulness, with more or less physical breakdown. Such persons are likely to find a return to a temperate climate advisable after about two years.

There are no public lands in American Samoa. When the American flag was raised, there were no crown lands in these islands, and all of the land was owned by individual proprietors. The land required by the United States Government for its naval station, about 40 acres, was acquired by purchase or by condemnation proceedings, where full compensation was given. Nearly all the land is owned by natives, but a few small tracts are owned by foreigners, the titles having been established before the land commission during the Government under the Berlin general act, between 1890 and 1899. The amount of arable lands is small. There is but one white planter in American Samoa at present, Mr. E. W. Gurr. His plantation is a freehold in a valley on the north side of the island. He has planted cocoanut trees, rubber, cacao, and a small amount of coffee. An ex-enlisted man of the navy holds a small leasehold of about 140 acres, partly planted in cocoanuts and bananas. The Mormon mission holds 360 acres of land in the western district under a lease of 40 years, acquired in 1902, and it has expended considerable sums of money in clearing and planting the land with cocoanuts.

The soil is a rich mould upon the slopes and even upon the precipitous mountain sides, while the valleys and level tracts are a deep alluvial deposit of the same, the whole a decomposition of vegetable matter, with only a slight proportion of decomposed lava. This, being impregnated with iron, makes a vigorous tillable loam. So rapid is the growth and decay of vegetable matter, and so long has it been accumulating, that the interstices of broken lava upon abrupt declivities are filled with soil, which is again protected from heavy washes by trees and shrubbery. Lava beds descend to the sea in many places, with black and forbidding faces. The "iron-bound coast" extends for several miles east of Leone Bay, the edge of a great lava bed, against which the sea roars unceasingly. The sea has cut tunnels in the lava, breaking through the crust many yards inland; the air compressed within the tunnels or chambers by the surges of the sea forces the imprisoned water high into the air through those inland "blowholes" with a geyser-like effect. On a stormy day the sight is a magnificent one. The hills and valleys are

rocky, but the volcanic rock is still disintegrating. Many land-slides occur during the wet season from this cause.

Copra is practically the only export from American Samoa. It is shipped to foreign countries where oil is extracted from it; the oil is in great demand in the manufacture of cocoanut butters of various kinds, soaps, and for other purposes. The copra of American Samoa is sun dried and of excellent quality. Since the raising of the American flag the Government has encouraged the natives to plant more cocoanuts, to dry their copra thoroughly, and to bring in only the best quality of copra, cut from ripe nuts, and excellent results have followed.

It is said that there are over 600 varieties of fish found in Samoan waters, some of which are edible and some poisonous. Dr. David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, California, visited Samoa in 1902 and made a report on fishes in Samoa, which has been published in a large volume, with numerous plates. Edible fish are not plentiful, and the natives do not engage in fishing as a commercial pursuit. One foreigner, a Japanese, is catching and selling fish on a small scale, but his catch is usually sold to the natives at high prices. Crabs and crayfish are found on the reefs, the village of Nuuli being noted for the number of these crustaceans caught in the vicinity. Palolo is a remarkable species of marine worm which has its home in the coral barrier reef and which comes to the surface of the water on the night of the last quarter of the moon in October. If the last quarter of the moon is early in October the palolo does not come until the last quarter of the November moon. The natives know when to expect the palolo and know where to find it; they consider it a great delicacy.

The Samoans suffer from a number of tropical and epidemic diseases. Among these are measles, dysentery (bacillary), tuberculosis, which has been increasing since the epidemic of measles of 1911; filariasis and its sequellæ, among which is elephantiasis; dengue, yaws, affecting chiefly the children; Samoan conjunctivitis, with occasional resulting blindness when improperly treated; and almost universal infections with intestinal parasites, including uncinariasis (hookworm), ascariasis (round worms), and trichocephalasis (whip worm). Measles is a serious disease and has been the cause of many deaths in the epidemics of 1893 and 1911. White residents suffer very little from many of these diseases, because of greater cleanliness and because flies and mosquitoes are more carefully excluded from their houses. Many serious diseases are unknown in American Samoa, as, for example, leprosy, smallpox, yellow fever, cholera, plague, malaria and tropical dysentery. Venereal diseases, except gonorrhea, are unknown. The latter disease occasionally appears, but careful segregation of all known cases until cured, combined with the tracing back of infections, has kept this scourge of the most civilised countries down to a minimum. The entire medical work is in charge of navy medical officers, there being no civil practitioners in American Samoa. A member of the hospital corps is a qualified dentist and does all the necessary dental work. The health officer of American Samoa has the care of the Samoan sick and this work is performed at the hospital. This consists of a central administration building, three very large oval Samoan houses, three smaller round Samoan houses, and necessary outbuildings or latrines, baths

and cook houses. The patients live in the Samoan houses to which they are accustomed and which offer many sanitary advantages over foreign-built houses. While at the hospital the patients are given instructions as to the proper sanitation of the homes. The sanitary inspector (a naval hospital steward), two other members of the hospital corps, three Samoans enlisted in the naval service to learn to care for the sick, and a Samoan nurse are on duty at this hospital.

About 50 miles of public roads have been constructed since the establishment of the Government. The roads follow the shore line in many parts of the islands, and some of them have presented many difficulties in their construction. The standard width of the road is eight feet, but this is exceeded in most roads. All bridges are eight feet wide. The roads are of the simplest possible construction; coral, sand, or volcanic ash have been used to surface the roads where practicable. The construction work has been done by natives, the villages furnishing half of the labour free. A foreman employed by the civil government has laid out the roads and has had charge of the work. At one period a competent civil engineer was employed to lay out the roads, and his work was of great value. The roads were originally intended for pedestrians only, as until late years there were very few horses on the islands. Carts were only introduced in 1911, there being only a few carts and motor cars on the island at Tutuila at the present time. The roads will naturally be improved as the demand for good roads is felt by the natives. Bridges are built of Australian hardwood, jarrah and blackbutt having given good service. Fir or oregon pine is much cheaper, but this wood rots very quickly. Cement tiles for cross drains is manufactured by civil prisoners and furnished at cost. The captain of the yard is superintendent of roads, being in charge of the construction and cleaning of all roads.

There are several general stores in American Samoa, most of which are located in Pago Pago Harbour.

Tutuila is connected with the outside world by a highly-powered United States Government wireless station which is open to the public for communication purposes.

MISSIONARIES.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Rev. C. J. Kimmersley, at Leone.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

Rev. E. Bellwald, Pago Pago.

Rev. T. Estibal, Leone.

Brothers and Marist Sisters Schools at Pago Pago and Leone.

LATTER DAY SAINTS.

Elders V. G. Woolley, C. J. Sharp and A. D. Madson.

CUSTOM DUTIES.

GENERAL DUTIES.

On all goods, not specified under the head specific duties or free list and ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Tobacco, snuff, &c., per lb.	\$0.25
Cigars, per thousand	3.00
Cigarettes, per thousand	1.00
Brandy, whisky, gin, and all spirituous beverages, per gallon.	2.50
Bay rum or bay water of first proof, per gallon—	2.50
(Spirits of greater strength than that of first proof, and all imitations of brandy, spirits of wine, &c., are subject to the highest rate of duty.)	
Champagne and sparkling wines :—	
One pint to one quart, per dozen	3.00
One-half pint to one pint, per dozen	1.50
One-half pint, per dozen . . . . .	.75
In bottles of more than one quart, on the quantity in excess of one quart, per gallon	1.00
Still wines (ginger wine or cordial) and vermouth in casks or packages containing 14 per cent. absolute alcohol, per gallon . . . . .	.40
Still wines containing more than 14 per cent. absolute alcohol, per gallon . . . . .	.60
Still wines in bottles, per case of one dozen bottles, one pint to one quart, per case	1.20
Still wines in quantities in excess—5 cents per pint or fractional part. (Any wines, ginger cordial, or vermouth of more than 24 per cent. of alcohol to be classed as spirits, and duty to be paid accordingly. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the commandant shall prescribe.)	
Ale, porter and beer, per gallon . . . . .	.25
Ale, porter and beer, other than in bottles or jugs, per gallon. . . . .	.20
Malt extract :	
Fluid, in casks, per gallon . . . . .	.20
Solid or condensed, ad valorem	40 ⁰ / ₁₀₀
In bottles or jugs, per gallon . . . . .	.40
Cherry juice or prune juice or prune wine, &c., containing no alcohol, or not more than 14 per cent. of alcohol, per gallon . . . . .	.40
Above 14 per cent. alcohol, per gallon . . . . .	.60
Above 24 per cent. alcohol, to be classed as spirits.	
Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and all mineral water, &c., containing no alcohol, in bottles containing a-pint, per dozen . . . . .	.12
One and a half pints, per dozen . . . . .	.20
More than one and a half pints, per gallon. . . . .	.10
Jewellery, precious stones, or pearls, set or strung, ad valorem	60 ⁰ / ₁₀₀
Diamonds or precious stones, cut but not set, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₁₀₀
Imitations not exceeding an inch in dimensions, or engraved or mounted, ad valorem	20 ⁰ / ₁₀₀
Pearls in natural state, not strung or set, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₁₀₀
Perfumery, &c., containing alcohol, per gallon	2.50
Firearms, ammunition, &c., governed as per "Arms Ordinance."	
Opium and preparations, &c., containing opium, strictly prohibited.	

FREE LIST.

Fresh beef, mutton, poultry and game; fresh fish; fresh vegetables; fresh fruits; ice; live animals and birds; seeds, plants, bulbs, and cuttings wearing apparel; articles of personal adornment; toilet articles, &c., of persons arriving, for their own use and not for sale; printed books, magazines, and newspapers.

The importation and sale of the following articles is allowed by permission of the commandant: Spirituous liquors, medicines and drugs, stallions, firearms and ammunition.

The names of the commandants and governors of American Samoa with their terms of office are as follow:—

Commander B. F. Tilley, U.S. Navy, Commandant, February 17, 1900, to November 27, 1901.

Captain U. Sebree, U.S. Navy, Commandant, November 27, 1901, to December 16, 1902.

Lieutenant-Commander H. Minett, U.S. Navy, Acting Commandant, December 16, 1902, to May 5, 1903.

Commander E. B. Underwood, U.S. Navy, Commandant, May 5, 1903, to January 30, 1905.

Commander C. B. T. Mocre, U.S. Navy, Governor, January 30, 1905, to May 21, 1908.

Captain J. F. Parker, U.S. Navy, Governor, May 21, 1908, to November 10, 1910.

Commander W. M. Crose, U.S. Navy, Governor, November 10, 1910, to March 14, 1913.

Lieutenant N. W. Post, U.S. Navy, Acting Governor, March 14, 1913, to July 14, 1913.

Commander C. D. Stearns, U.S. Navy, Governor, July 14, 1913, to October 2, 1914.

Lieutenant N. W. Post, U.S. Navy, Acting Governor, October 2, 1914, to December 6, 1914.

Lieutenant C. A. Woodruff, U.S. Navy, Acting Governor, December 6, 1914, to March 1, 1915.

Commander John M. Poyer, U.S. Navy, retired, Governor, appointed March 1, 1915, to

Mr. T. W. Heney, writing of Pago Pago, in a series of articles descriptive of the tour of the Australian Imperial Press Delegation, says:—

“To almost anyone Pago Pago is a joy. After several days at sea, when one grows tired of the august monotony of sea and sky, and the company of people too well known, it is a pleasure to go ashore in the real tropics, where the little yellow beaches are backed by cocoanut palms and banana plantations, amongst which are the huts and churches of the natives, where the water is a living blue and of astonishing transparency in the shallows, where natives in their old time outrigger boats or in the craft of the Europeans bring fruit and flowers for sale, where the hills stand up round the little bay all a riot of tropic vegetation to their crowns. The people are of a fine dignity and courtesy. They bow as one meets them on the roads, they murmur ‘good morning,’ and the children say ‘Talofa’ shyly. They all walk splendidly

erect, bareheaded, often clad, the men only in a sulu or waist-cloth hanging to the knees, heavily tattooed underneath; the women in white and ample gowns. They offer their fruits or mats or shells or baskets or necklaces; if you wish to buy, it is simple, and if you do not, they accept your negation with politeness and without importunity. It is a pleasure to lean on the ship's rail and watch the Samoan put his own copra aboard for sale in San Francisco; he works with such energy, such animation, as if he liked it, with shouts and friskings, and you will see a youngster show off by insisting on shouldering two bags of copra instead of one, or having his bag pitched clean off the heap on to his waiting shoulder. Then he will walk slow and erect as in a procession till he reaches the cargo net, when he will just give a heave of the shoulder and the bag will fly into the middle of the heap. Certainly no wharflies I have ever seen in white man's lands work anything like this.

"You leave the steamer, and, casting a long glance round the hills, the lovely bay, the native villages on the farther shore, the official residences, the avenues of palm, and the ample lawns, take your way into the town which is one long street beside the water. In a native house with a roof that comes nearly down to the ground some youngsters are dancing the native dances for the ship's passengers. The Samoan girl in the middle of the floor slowly advances and retreats, the music is the maddening endless lap of a mat or drum, some assistants clap hands or sing in the native language. Beside the path are the people's houses and the bush groves all about. It is a tropic bush, the tall coconut palms high overhead, and below the many-coloured hibiscus, the frangipanni still showing its waxed flowers with their heavy scent, bread fruit trees with the young green fruit as big as mandarins, great bushes of red, yellow, and green crotons such as we grow in pots in Australian hot-houses, acalyphas with all their glow of coloured leaves, all this and much more growing at one's side as one walks the narrow path. At one end of the town are churches, for the Samoan is a religious person; at the other the residence of the Governor.

"Pago Pago, on Tutuila Island, is the finest harbour in Samoa. It has been for a generation the headquarters of American naval and island policy in the Pacific. The Americans are entitled to credit for what they have done there. They have made a naval base, a port, a town, without destroying the island race they found there. As soon as our ship passed into the port waters her bar was locked. No one may offer the natives liquor, nor may they buy or make it. There is no bar in Pago Pago. The native race is pure. The American immigration laws permit little if any foreign settlement, and even in the townships where the white troops and white men live there is not a noticeable number of half-castes. Of Samoan children there are many, and they are beautiful youngsters, boys and girls alike. The intertribal wars have ceased, and now the native race increases from 5,000 at occupation to 7,000 in 1912. The Government collects, ships, and sells their copra, which is practically the only product of the soil suitable for export, and as the price of copra has on the whole been on the increase, the yield to the native has grown from year to year. Though like all Pacific races, they do not love work, they do work, and work hard when it has to be done. They made their own roads under Government superintendence, and the Government, with the mission authorities, teaches their children, looks after their health, and paternally guides them in the way they should go. I repeat, as far as any casual visitor to Pago Pago can see or learn, the American experiment has been a blessing to the Samoans and an honour to America. The native race increases steadily, there is no fringe or diseased or degraded half-castes, there is no eating cancer of our shameful diseases. Disease there is, and poverty and crime, no doubt, for the Samoan is human; but America has not taken away his land, his freedom, or his native system, and thrust upon him grog and venereal disease, turned his women into prostitutes, and condemned his whole breed to death in misery and shame. All honour to those far-sighted and humane American administrators who have made it possible for any honest visitor to say these things.

" Captain Poyser, U.S.N. (retired), who is the present Governor of the islands that form American Samoa, came aboard the steamer before we left to return calls paid by most of the Australian Press Delegation. He left a congressional report on the American colony, published in 1912, which bears out the witness of our own eyes whilst ashore. It seems that there is not much scope for white settlement in the group, though no doubt in this rich volcanic soil covered with a vegetation that rots in four years into humus, there is room for new forms of production. They are too far away from large centres to be able to do much with fruit ; sugar and coffee have their enemies, so that copra remains their staple. But rubber, sisal, and other materials may follow, for when the native population increases, the labour problem vanishes in air ; and where a soil of richness, abundant sunshine, and rain together promise splendid returns in semi-tropical products, we may expect that the energy and the resourcefulness of American development has not said the last word. When the copra of American Samoa is sold to Lever's the trade balance is heavily Australian ; when the copra goes to San Francisco the balance is American. The laws of the colony are few and simple, binding white man and Samoan alike. The organisation is largely based upon the old Samoan custom of chiefs and sub-chiefs (responsible now to the American Governor), and of annual meetings, a function like a witenagemote of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers. The unit of the State is the family. There is a native police of stalwart armed men in distinguishing red turbans and red embroidered sulus. The white population is practically the staff of American officials and a few others. There are quite a number of American ladies and children, who all look well.

" One does not wish to labour the history of this fine port which American wisdom long ago chose as its island base, and has prudently, humanely, and consistently developed ever since. But it does remain in my view a successful and an honourable experiment. I look at a pamphlet which proclaims that a further stage of our journey is ' the melting place of the Pacific,' meaning that all the Pacific races meet and fuse in one another. Well, Pago Pago is not that. It is Samoan of the Samoans. It is the home of a healthy, virile race, that will keep its place in the sun by its own right hand, and thanks to a succession of wise and kindly administrators can look the whole world in the face. No Australian will ever regret his visit to Pago Pago. And no American need ever deter any honest observer from going there. The Americans may have been fortunate in selecting a comparatively small island as the scene of their work, they certainly have profited by the labours of the London Missionary Society, they may have had a tractable lot of native people to manage. Again they may have had to work against all the open and hidden obstacles to the white man's mission in tropic lands. They have, as far as one can see, dealt justly, mercifully, and wisely with their native wards in American Samoa, and the Australian, as he remembers his own cruel record with his own native race, must pay to America the tribute of his sincere admiration."

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NAURU (OR PLEASANT) ISLAND.

(BRITISH MANDATE.)

NAURU (or Pleasant) Island, one of the former German possessions lies a few miles south of the equator and about 160 miles north-west of Ocean Island. It is an upraised atoll of circular form about three and a half miles in diameter, the highest elevation being about 250 feet. In 1916 there were 1,284 natives on the island as against 1,310 in 1912. A few of these were employed by the Pacific Phosphate Company, but the main source of labour consists of recruits from the Caroline Islands (of whom there were 450 in 1916), and Chinese mechanics and coolies numbering about 300. There are 75 white inhabitants, including the missionaries of the Sacred Heart and American Board of Missions. The commercial value of the island lies mainly in the vast deposits of phosphates extending over some 4,500 acres. These are worked by the Pacific Phosphate Company by virtue of their agreement with the Jaluit Company. The phosphate is conveyed on light railways to the dryers and is then shipped from the jetties in cargo boats to the steamers which, in fine weather, are made fast to the buoys close to the edge of the reef. Since their arrival a dozen years ago the activities of the company have entirely changed the economic conditions of the natives who lived formerly remote from civilisation. New wants have arisen. Money is needed to satisfy them; and the Nauruans, who have always shown themselves adverse to any sustained labour, have established a considerable trade with the Chinese and Caroline Island employees of the company in pigs, ducks, fowls, fish and nuts. The interior of the island consists of undulating forest land. A small lagoon about a mile inland is the centre of a specially fertile section of coconut palms and the coast belt is one continuous grove. The production of copra is from 300 to 400 tons a year but should average at least 500 tons annually in ordinary seasons if suitable drying arrangements were made and the natives could be induced to thin out the palms. Though Nauru was surrendered to H.M.A.S. "Melbourne," in September, 1914, and was included with the rest of the German New Guinea possessions on the capitulation of Herbertshohe, it was not until November 6 of that year that it was effectively occupied by troops from Rabaul brought by the s.s. "Messina." In accordance with the terms of the capitulation local laws and customs were continued as far as practicable, and a civil administration was established on January 1, 1915. The outstanding feature of Nauru is the wireless station of 60 kilowatt power which was erected by the Germans to link up the island with their other Pacific possessions and Tsingtau. It was opened in December, 1913, and though partially dismantled toward the end of 1914 it was restored directly afterwards and is now controlled by the naval authorities. A good road has been made round the island, wide enough to permit motor cars to pass one another. The rainfall varies greatly as will be seen by the following figures covering a five-year period: 1912, 110 in.; 1913, 65 in.; 1914, 106 in.; 1915, 78 in.; 1916, 18.33 in. The highest shade temperature reading in 1916 was 99.5 deg. Fahr., and the lowest 68 deg. The rudiments of education are

imparted by the schools of the Sacred Heart Mission and the American Board of Missions. About two-thirds of the native population are Protestants and one-third Catholic. Thirty police are maintained, recruited chiefly from the Gilbert Islands. A telephone installation on the Island links up the European settlement with the Government and wireless stations.

The imports for 1916 totalled £34,548 as against £46,447 in 1915, the following being the details:—

	1915	1916
Trade goods	£16,567	£9,526
Provisions	12,880	9,377
Hardware	9,003	9,771
Coal	3,199	2,783
Timber	3,031	1,449
Oil	1,152	929
Sundries	615	713
	£46,447	£34,548

The exports for 1915 and 1916 were as follows:—1915, phosphates, 85,808 tons; copra, 328 tons; 1916, phosphates, 105,012 tons, copra, 277 tons.

In trade goods the Japanese, and in tools and general hardware the Americans, supply most of the requirements. In the past much of the machinery was imported from Germany direct. German coinage has been withdrawn from circulation.

The population figures are as follow:—

	1913	1914	1915	1916
Europeans	109	96	105	90
Chinese	553	460	397	278
Caroline Islanders	495	493	343	449
Nauruans	1,332	1,272	1,287	1,284

Administrator:—Mr. C. E. W. Smith-Rewse.

Mr. A. W. L. Tocke, writing in the Melbourne *Argus* in March, 1919, says of Nauru:—

“Nauru might be described as the richest place in the world for its size so great is its potential wealth. It was in pre-war times a rather important outpost of the German Empire, possessing one of the most powerful wireless stations in the Pacific. In September, 1914, it was captured by a small body of sailors from H.M.A.S. ‘Melbourne,’ who destroyed the wireless plant and took prisoner the whole German colony, numbering 30 men. The island lies about one degree south of the equator, and its distance from Sydney is a little over 2,000 miles in a straight line, touching San Cristoval Island, in the Solomon group. Physically and ethnographically, Nauru is typical of most of the coral islands of the Pacific, but it is of special value and interest to Australia on account of its immense deposits of phosphate guano, from which our most valuable fertilisers are manufactured. The island, which is about five miles long and three wide, is practically one vast phosphate field containing, at a rough estimate, sufficient material to supply the requirements of this country for a hundred years or so. These deposits are remarkable, not only in point of quantity, but also in quality, for Nauruan guano contains phosphoric acid equivalent to at least 80 per cent, of tribasic phosphate of

lime, and less than 2 per cent. of oxide of iron and alumina combined. In its natural state this phosphate is hard as stone, and quite odourless. It is blasted out of the ground, and then broken up and dried in the sun or in large artificial dryers, for the purpose of extracting the latent moisture. When sufficiently dry it is shipped in bulk. For the four years ending June, 1918, the total amount of phosphate guano imported from Nauru into Australia amounted to 147,060 tons, valued at £331,910; but it must be remembered that during this period shipments were greatly restricted through the scarcity of tonnage and other adverse circumstances arising out of the war. Under normal conditions 100,000 tons could be imported annually without difficulty. The island, being surrounded by an unbroken coral reef, offers no protection to ships, and the cost of constructing an artificial breakwater here would be prohibitive, owing to the great depth of the surrounding sea. But safe moorings are provided for vessels calling at Nauru by a chain of large buoys which have been laid at a little distance from the shore. The principal settlement on the island is Yagor, which a few years ago was a primitive village of native huts. It is now a flourishing little town, lit by electricity, its dwellings furnished with the comforts of civilisation, and its factories fitted with costly machinery. The principal industry of Nauru is the mining of phosphate; there is a small local trade in native goods and copra, but the island is too small to be of any commercial value apart from its great wealth of phosphate. Nearly everywhere the surface of the island is hard and rough with broken coral and the jagged tops of coral pinnacles, which stand from 10 feet to 20 feet high when the intervening phosphate has been removed. The age of these phosphate deposits cannot be computed with certainty, but it is safe to assume that for hundreds of years this island, owing to its isolated position, was the home of myriads of sea birds, which nested there undisturbed by the presence of man. The droppings of these birds gradually permeated the coral rock, which, in the course of centuries, was transformed by the secret alchemy of Nature into pure phosphate of lime of the rarest quality. Owing to the stony and ungenerous soil agriculture is unknown on Nauru, which strikes one as a strange paradox considering that this place yields such great quantities of the richest material for fertilising the fields and gardens of the outside world. The island is also subject to long periods of drought, during which cultivation must come to a standstill, as irrigation is impossible. Coconut and pandanus, the staple food-bearing trees, seem largely self-grown, and take their chance of survival until the rain brings them a renewed lease of life. Yet in spite of such adverse conditions a few varieties of indigenous flora thrive here in amazing vitality—such as the coconut, pandanus, wild almond, and a large umbrageous tree of which there are some fine specimens. How these plants survive the long droughts is explained by the fact that a considerable quantity of rainwater percolates the coral strata of the island and lodges in subterranean caves and hollows which are accessible to the powerful roots of the trees. These underground reservoirs are also tapped by water holes at which the natives fill their tiny buckets of coconut shell. Thus through the wonderful economy of Nature life is maintained, and the island preserves its verdure during years of protracted drought. When the drought breaks it generally breaks with a vengeance. Torrential rains fall, and sometimes for weeks fierce storms beat upon the island with hardly any intermission. There is a striking dearth of wild life on the island due principally to the lack of fresh water, for the places where it is naturally conserved are difficult of access, and significant of the inhospitableness of the place is the entire absence of the crow, that hardy and resourceful forager which ranges the world. But though animal life is so scarce on land, the surrounding sea abounds in fish, which forms the principal food of the islanders, whose skill in fishing it would be difficult to match in any other part of the world. Often forced in days gone by to depend for their very existence on the fish they could catch, their energies of mind and body, inspired by stern necessity, have been for generations almost solely devoted to the task of getting their food from the sea, so that by a long course of hereditary

training they have become a wonderful race of fishermen, almost as much at home in the water as on land. Before the advent of the white man they made their hooks and lines out of the rough and scanty material obtainable on the island, which they fashioned to their needs with remarkable skill and ingenuity, making their hooks out of bone and pearl-shell ground to the required size and shape with infinite care and patience, and their lines from the fibre of the cocoanut husk, teased into strands and twisted as fine as the thinnest twine. These primitive appliances are still made and preferred by some to the imported articles of European manufacture. The homely sight of cooking is rarely noticed here. Uncooked food seems more to the native taste, or, perhaps, is eaten simply to save trouble, and these people are wont to satisfy their hunger like brutes. Raw fish is a common article of diet. A hungry fisherman will pick up a live fish and devour its flesh, tearing away the skin and scales with his teeth. Yet it must be said to their credit that these islanders, who not so long ago were cannibals, have not retained the worst traits of the savage, and in some respects show a fair amount of advancement. The national costume of these islands for both sexes and all ages consists of a single garment—a ridi, or kilt made of strips of vegetable fibre, which hangs from the hips to a little above the knees. But the civilisation of the white man has burdened the brown man with useless and hideous garments that point a moral and illustrate a fallacy. Nature, so to speak, clothes the dark-skinned people of the tropics at their birth; their bare brown limbs have not the appearance of nakedness, so that in an equatorial climate European garments are both unnecessary and unsuitable. Being, as a rule, physically well proportioned, the islander in native dress—or, rather, undress—is generally a rather picturesque sort of person, but a wild darkie in dirty dungarees, flaming red jersey, boots, and a black hat, is a sight that moves one almost to tears. The imported kanaka labourers have abandoned the fashion of their ancestors for garments of cloth. The ridi is worn only by the natives of the island, who sometimes affect European garb on Sundays and special occasions."

Mr. Thomas J. McMahon, F.R.G.S., in an interesting article in the *Sydney Mail* of April, 1919, says:—

"The Naurians are a very handsome race, tall and well formed. The women are accounted the best-figured in the Pacific Islands. Some are indeed veritable giantesses. The islanders are noted for their pleasant manners, and will always give the most friendly greeting to strangers. They are also noted for their hospitality, and will invite visitors to their huts to partake of food. The natives are very fond of sport—that, no doubt, being one reason why they are so active and muscular. The popular sport is the decoying and catching of frigate birds. As every male owns a bicycle, so he owns from one to 100 frigate birds, and these he keeps tethered with long fishing-lines on to great frames or roosts. The birds are mopsy-looking creatures, with voracious appetites. A native will sit for hours a few yards away from his birds, and toss hunks of fish at them, which they catch with the utmost dexterity. Just before feed-time the native will come along and stir up his birds to some exercise. He will prod and shoo them, and they require a lot of stirring before they will move; but once on the wing they wheel and circle in the air, the fishing lines preventing escape. Very tame birds are allowed their liberty, and they go for long flights out to sea, getting abundance of food in chasing down fish-catching birds and causing them to disgorge their supplies of newly-caught fish. Great rivalry exists between villages as to the number of birds that are owned, and on certain gala days crowds from every village will come along to some chosen rendezvous carrying the big roosts covered with birds. There is much dancing and rejoicing, and, it might be said, betting as to the day's sport. The rendezvous is some open spot on the coast. The roosts are set up an equal distance apart, and the decoy birds are let loose. They act with wonderful sagacity in soaring aloft

and getting in touch with wild birds. Perhaps one or two wild birds will be all that can be seen previous to the flight of the decoys; yet in half an hour the air will be literally dark with them. Then it is interesting to see the decoys enticing the untamed down to the roosts. It really seems as if the cunning birds are fully aware that bets are being made on their efforts, for they will even use what looks like force to compel birds to come to the roosts, where the moment they rest a smart young native standing under the roost frame seizes the leg of the bird and tethers it. When the day's sport is over, and a count is made, congratulations are showered on the winning village, followed by dancing, singing and feasting. The victorious villagers have the right to boast for twelve months of their superior dexterity, and, like some good 'sports,' they can blow their own trumpets with singular success. These people have a ruling or high-caste class, with a king, several chiefs and chief women, who still have a great deal of influence, though the natives are not the slaves they were 50 years ago. The present king, Oweida by name is descended from a long line of kings, and is a delightful and intelligent old chap. On festive occasions he appears in top hat, frock coat, well-creased grey trousers, ironed collar, smart tie, black boots with brown laces, and a gold-top walking-stick. At most times he is to be seen riding about the island on his bicycle, to which a Red Cross flag is attached. He is a staunch supporter of the Red Cross, and every native hut has a Red Cross badge in the window or a flag on the roof. Nauru, although so close to the Equator, has a mild and healthy climate, and this is certainly a factor in the energy displayed by the white people in the number of social entertainments that are given, such as dramatic performances, fancy dress dances, cricket and tennis matches, fetes and concerts. This energy has during the war resulted in thousands of pounds being collected for patriotic purposes. The wife of the Administrator is the leader of all social and patriotic affairs, and she is a very popular lady. A most interesting person to meet, and one who has lived on the island for over 45 years, is Mr. Ernest Milner Hindmarsh Stephen. When a child of six years he was wrecked on Nauru, and it was not until he came to manhood that his father, a captain in the British navy, found him after many years of search. Mr. Stephen is a self-educated man, and, despite his sad isolation, is a well-read man. He is engaged on a book which will tell the story of his strange life. He is an authority on the history and people of Nauru, and speaks the language fluently. For many years he was a trader, but is now living retired. Nauru is certainly a valuable island; but the generally-accepted estimates of its value are absurd and fanciful. A few facts will contradict some errors extant. The quality of the phosphate is not of quite the same high grade as that of Ocean Island, the quantity is not inexhaustible, or worth untold millions, and there is not room on the island for half-a-dozen companies. An insuperable difficulty to even one more company would be the impossibility of securing a safe mooring area in the uncertain sea which surrounds Nauru. The island, if of limited value, is nevertheless of great use to the world, and this use could not be more fairly, more freely, distributed to the world than under the progressive advantages of British administration; and no country will benefit by British administration in the Pacific more than Australia. When Australian administration can be made progressive and safe, then will it be the time for Australia to assume the responsibilities to which by every law of close relationship she is most naturally entitled to undertake."

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

(FRENCH.)

THE Society Islands, eleven in number, lie between the parallels of 16 and 18 south latitude and the meridians of 148 and 154 west, and were so called in honour of the Royal Society, by which learned body a British scientific mission was sent out under the command of Captain Cook to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disc in the year 1769 at the island of Tahiti, or Otaheite, as it was formerly styled. The islands, which are divided by a wide channel into two groups—the Leeward and the Windward—were first reported as a discovery by Wallis in 1767. There can, however, be no doubt that they had been visited by Spaniards before that time. The statement so often made that they were seen by Queirco (or Quiros) in 1606 is certainly incorrect. Queiros passed through the Tuamotu group 500 miles to the eastward of Tahiti, and a misreading of an entry in his log caused it to be said that he had seen Tahiti. The group is among the most beautiful and picturesque in the world, and was one of the earliest posts of the London Missionary Society, who began work there in 1796.

Tahiti is by far the most considerable island, its circumference being variously estimated at from 110 to 130 miles. It has a population of some thing like 11,000, of whom about a tenth are French, British, and other Europeans; there are also a number of Chinese. It is formed by two distinct mountains of great elevation, which are connected by a long narrow isthmus of about three miles in width. Consisting as it does of volcanic ridges, of inexhaustible fertility, and valleys watered by abundant streams, this island is of much commercial value, its delightful climate bringing to maturity all the products of the tropics, which are nowhere to be found in greater fulness and perfection. Every traveller has extolled the beauty of Tahiti and the title "Paradise of the Pacific" is well bestowed. Captain Cook speaks thus of it: "Perhaps there is scarcely a spot in the universe that affords a more luxuriant prospect than the south-east part of Otaheite. The hills are high and steep, and in many places craggy; but they are covered to the very summit with trees and shrubs, in such a manner that the spectator can scarcely help thinking that the very rocks possess the property of producing and supporting their verdant clothing. The flat land which bounds those hills towards the sea, and the interjacent valleys also teem with various productions, which grow with the most exuberant vigour, and at once fill the mind of the beholder with the idea that no place upon earth can outdo this in the strength and beauty of vegetation.

The natives are a fine and handsome people but civilisation and liquor have sadly deteriorated the race, "surpassing all others in physical beauty, that excited Cook's admiration. Of late years the population has been stationary, neither increasing nor decreasing. A number of Tahitians served at the front with the French colonial contingents.

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Papeete, the capital (with a population of about 3,600), is a gay little city and the emporium of trade of the Eastern Pacific, and is in communication with Auckland and San Francisco by means of steamers sailing every few weeks. The town was bombarded in September, 1914, by the German cruisers "Scharnhorst" and "Gneisenau," and considerable damage was done. The French gunboat "Zelee" and the steamer "Walkure" which were in the harbour at the time, were sunk.

The other Windward Islands are Mehetia, an extinct volcano, which forms the eastern limit of the group, and Moorea, also volcanic, but of larger size and very fertile, the population of the latter being 1,500.

The principal Leeward Islands, whose population totals about 6,000, are Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora, all mountainous and rugged. The first named has a capital harbour. Raiatea rises to a height of 3,385 feet, and is well watered and exceedingly fertile, while Borabora also has a fine harbour, and its shapely cone, though only 2,380 feet high, renders it a striking object from the sea.

The climate is pleasant and agreeable. Though situated so far within the tropics the thermometer in summer ranges between 75 and 85 degrees, seldom exceeding the latter temperature, as the trade winds from the surrounding ocean moderate the heat.

There are two cocoanut plantations of about 14,000 trees each and many smaller ones. Two sugar-mills each provide from 200 to 300 tons of sugar per annum, not quite enough to supply the local demand. There are hundreds of vanilla plantations, almost all in the hands of natives, and in this connection it must not be forgotten that Tahiti produces nearly half of all the vanilla grown in the world, though it is not of so valuable a quality as that of Reunion, Seychelles, or Mexico.

Tahiti and the other islands under the French flag, of which it is the centre, are steadily prospering, as is proved by the increase in the imports and exports which for the years mentioned have been as follows, the figures representing francs:—

	Imports	Exports
1907	3,331,000	6,961,000
1908	3,868,000	7,013,000
1909	4,613,000	9,664,000
1910	5,659,000	11,690,000
1916	7,121,348	10,481,651

Apart from oranges and cocoanuts, of which large quantities are shipped, the principal products are copra, mother-of-pearl shell, vanilla, beche-de-mer, cotton, fungus, and phosphates.

Governor, Monsieur G. Julien.

Consuls: British, H. A. Richards; American, J. A. Layton; Swedish, L. Sigogue; Norwegian, L. Brault; Chilian, E. Touze.

Principal Business Firms: S. R. Maxwell & Co., Ltd., of Auckland, A. B. Donald, Ltd., of Auckland, Compagnie Navale de l'Océanie, of Paris, Comptoir Francaise, of Paris, Raoulx et Fils et Cie; also the Compagnie Francaise des Phosphates de l'Océanie, of Paris, who work the deposits of phosphate rock on Makatea Island, and who have an office at Papeete. The last-named firm also carries stocks of Australian coal for bunkering vessels.

LOW ARCHIPELAGO, or TUAMOTU GROUP, and the GAMBIER ISLANDS.

(FRENCH.)

IN no part of the Pacific are atolls so thickly congregated, in none are they so varied in size from the greatest to the least, and in none is navigation so beset with perils as in the Tuamotus. This name is commonly spelt differently ; it is correct as we have given it. The name by which the group was originally known to the Tahitians was Ponmotu, literally "pillar islands," from the fact that to the native mind they appeared as pillars rising almost perpendicularly from the depths of the ocean. The word was mispronounced by Europeans as Paumotu, which means "conquered" or "destroyed" islands, in consequence of which a deputation of the natives in 1851 requested the French authorities at Tahiti to change the name to Tuamotu, literally "islands out of view, below the horizon, or distant islands," which request was acceded to, and therefore Tuamotu has been the official designation since 1852, and it is that by which the group is universally known in Eastern Polynesia. This extraordinary collection of islands, called the "Low (or Dangerous) Archipelago," extends over 16 degrees of longitude, and consists of four groups, containing altogether 78 atolls, without taking into consideration the detached islands to the south-east. They are all of them of similar character, and exhibit very great sameness in their features. When they are seen at a distance, which cannot be great on account of their lowness, the aspect is one of surpassing beauty, if the dry part of the island, or belt, is sufficiently covered with trees ; but much of this beauty is dispelled on a nearer approach, as the vegetation is usually found to be scanty and wiry. The archipelago, like the adjoining groups of the Marquesas and Society Islands, is under French control. The population is about 3,850, of whom about 30 are Europeans.

The isles are of that peculiar form of which the origin has so long been an enigma to geologists—that is to say, they consist of coral belts, frequently not more than a mile wide, or even less, of a circular, oval, or sometimes triangular form, enclosing in the majority of cases a central lagoon, with an entrance on the side opposite to the direction of the prevailing trade wind. These passages are in some instances navigable for vessels of large tonnage ; in others they consist of a mere depression in the surface of the reef sufficient to enable the natives to paddle their fishing canoes in and out of the lagoon at high tide.

"The lagoons themselves are generally shallow, though in some places they exhibit vast hollows with an apparent depth of 50 or more fathoms. Their appearance is most extraordinary and beautiful ; the water, from the absence of the debris of streams or of any kind of alluvium (from the fact of the land being entirely composed of coral rock and gravel), exhibits so surprising a transparency that an object of the size of a man's hand may in calm

weather be distinctly seen at a depth of 10 fathoms. The aspect of the bottom is that of a wilderness of marine vegetation of the most wonderful forms, and gorgeous colours, seeming in some places to be spread over the surface of sloping hills, in others to be growing out from the sides of tall pillars or towers, pierced with vast caves, in which the refracted beams of the sunshine cause the water to glow with the colours of the opal, and the innumerable species of zoophytes clinging to the rocks to glisten like gems, while between the huge caverned masses are wide spaces floored with sand, perfectly level, and white as snow, upon which the great green mounds, covered with coral trees, throw fantastic shadows, so that in leaning over the side of a canoe and contemplating these so remarkable appearances one cannot escape being reminded of the fabled grove of Aladdin.* Amongst all this are to be seen great multitudes of fishes, of the most extraordinary shape and hues, gold and purple, and violet and scarlet, jet black, mottled, and every shade of green. In some of the enclosed lagoons all the fish at times are poisonous, the reason for which is unknown.*

Of all the islands of the South Pacific, with the exception of San Pablo of Magalhaens (no doubt the same to which Cook gave the name of "Palmerston"), the Tuamotus was first known to European navigators. The earliest discovered was San Miguel Archangel, seen by Quiros in 1606. Others were visited by Le Maire, Schouten and Roggewein. Attention was first attracted to the pearl deposits by the shell which was obtained from thence by the natives of Tahiti and used by them for all manner of domestic purposes. The trade in pearlshell of the group is more than a hundred years old, for, when the brig "Favourite," of Port Jackson, rescued Mariner at Tonga, in 1810, she had on board a part cargo of pearlshell which had been procured in the Low Archipelago. The pearlshell fishery has been for years past controlled by legislation, certain banks being opened each year, and only for four to six months in each year, the object being to give each area not less than two years' rest. Supervision is also exercised by the Government to prevent the fishing of small shell and to ensure the meat of the oyster being thrown overboard into deep water, so that the ova may not be destroyed. The 500 or 600 tons of shell raised each diving season probably does not represent

* Even in the lagoon, where certain shell-fish seem to sicken, others it is notorious, prosper exceedingly, and make the riches of these islands. Fishes, too, abound; the lagoon is a closed fish-pond, such as might rejoice the fancy of an abbot; sharks swarm there, and chiefly round the passages to feast upon this plenty, and you would suppose that man had only to prepare his angle. Alas! it is not so. Of these painted fish that come in hordes around one's boat, some bear poisonous spines, and others are poisonous if eaten. The stranger must refrain, or take his chance of painful and dangerous sickness. The native on his own isle is a safe guide; transplant him to the next and he is as helpless as yourself. For it is a question both of time and place. A fish caught in a lagoon may be deadly; the same fish caught the same day at sea, and only a few hundred yards without the passage, will be wholesome eating; in a neighbouring isle perhaps the case will be reversed; and perhaps a fortnight later you will be able to eat them indifferently from within or without. According to the natives these bewildering vicissitudes are ruled by the movement of the heavenly bodies. . . . White men explain these changes by the phases of the coral.

half the existing shell, so there is not the slightest fear of the banks being exhausted; in fact, if the Government did not restrict the diving operations to a few months per year more than a thousand tons could easily be fished in twelve months, which would, however, have the effect of glutting the London market for "black-edged Tahiti" shells. London, by the way, is the market to which all the Tuamotu shell is sent and it is sold there at the regular auction sales held every month throughout the year.

The islands of this group are usually not more than 30 feet above the level of high water—frequently much less,—covered with a vegetation, stunted and wiry, consisting chiefly of pandanus (screw palm), with patches of cocoanut. The majority of the islands are as yet incapable of any cultivation, except chiefly for the growth of the cocoanut, consisting as they do almost entirely of coral gravel, with very little soil.*

The Tuamotu group is administered from Tahiti. The administrator visits the islands at intervals in an auxiliary schooner owned by the Government. The local affairs at each island are controlled by a chief and a district council.

The Tuamotuan race seems in a fair way to survive, the births for some years past having exceeded the deaths; the most recent figures available giving for fifteen of the islands for one year the compensable-ratio of fifty births to thirty-two deaths. Long habits of hardship and activity doubtless

* "The atoll is an uncomfortable home. There are some, and these probably ancient, where a deep soil has formed, and the most valuable fruit trees prosper. I have walked in one with equal admiration and surprise through a forest of huge breadfruits, eating bananas and stumbling among taro as I went. This was the atoll of Namorik, in the Marshall group, and stands alone in my experience. To give the opposite extreme, which is yet far more near the average, I will describe the soil and productions of Fakarava. The surface of that narrow strip is for the most part of broken coral limestone, like volcanic clinkers, and excruciating to the naked foot; in some atolls I believe, not in Fakarava, it gives a fine metallic ring when struck. Here and there you come upon a bank of sand, exceedingly fine and white, and these parts are the least productive. The plants (such as they are) spring from and love the broken coral, whence they grow with that wonderful verdancy that makes the beauty of the atoll from the sea. The cocoa-palm in particular luxuriates in that stern 'solum,' striking down his roots to the brackish, percolated water, and bearing his green head in the wind with every evidence of health and pleasure. The pandanus comes next in importance, being also a food tree, and he, too, does bravely. A green bush called 'miki' runs everywhere; occasionally a purao is seen; and there are several useless weeds. According to M. Cuzent, the whole number of plants on an atoll such as Fakarava will scarce exceed, even if it reaches to, one score. Not a blade of grass appears; not a grain of humus, save when a sack or two has been imported to make the semblance of a garden; such gardens as bloom in cities on the window-sill. . . . The land crab may be seen scuttling to his hole, and at night the rats besiege the houses and the artificial gardens. The crab is good eating; possibly so is the rat; I have not tried. Pandanus fruit is made, in the Gilberts, into an agreeable sweetmeat, such as a man may trifle with at the end of a long dinner; for a substantial meal I have no use for it. The rest of the food supply, in a destitute atoll such as Fakarava, can be summed up in the favourite jest of the Archipelago—cocoanut beefsteak, cocoanut green, cocoanut ripe, cocoanut germinated: cocoanut to eat and cocoanut to drink; cocoanut raw and cooked; cocoanut hot and cold—such is the bill of fare."—*Stevenson*.

explain the contrast with the figures of the adjoining Marquesas group. The Tuamotuan besides displays a certain concern of health and the rudiments of a sanitary discipline.

The archipelago is divided between two main religions, Catholic and Mormon. The natives prepare considerable quantities of copra, the only other article of export being pearlshell.

Makatea Island, 120 miles north-east from Tahiti, which is of upheaved coral formation 350 feet in height, contains some immense deposits of phosphate rock, and is now being worked by a company registered in Paris called the *Compagnie Française des Phosphates de l'Océanie*, the shareholders of which are French and British. Already many thousand tons have been exported and several hundred workmen are employed. The quality is high grade, from 83 per cent. to 85 per cent. of tricalcie phosphate of lime. The development of this industry has benefited Tahiti and will continue to do so in view of the money spent in paying wages and salaries and purchasing supplies.

Gambier Islands * or Mangareva, literally "a branch removed from its parent stock" now produces but little pearlshell. The inhabitants are poor and decadent, diseases introduced by the white man and insanitary modes of living have reduced their vitality. Hardly a tree but the cocoanut is to be seen, and that furnishes the main food of the inhabitants. The group only contains some 40,000 acres. A party of Mormons first attempted the civilisation of the people. They were driven off by some French Catholic missionaries, who arrived in 1834. Possession was taken by France in 1843. The Gambier Group consists of ten islands, only four of which are inhabited—Mangareva, Taravai, Akamaru and Aukena. Rikitea, on the island of Mangareva, is the principal port and the residence of the gendarme, who looks after the administration of the group; but in the highest matters which may arise for consideration, the Government at Papeete has jurisdiction. The islands have the appearance of the tops of submerged mountains. Those of the island of Mangareva have considerable height. The tops of some of them are pyramidal in shape, of the same contour as that of the Matterhorn. On one side, that towards the sea, the declivities are sharp and nearly perpendicular. They are barren and rocky and without trees. All the islands are surrounded by reefs, and it requires delicate navigation and a good light to enter that of Rikitea. Rikitea is a pretty village, extending about a mile along the shore, a beautifully shaded street, lined mostly with bread fruit trees upon which the inhabitants depend for food. Mixed with them are large orange trees, and some coffee, and rising high above these are cocoanut trees with their broad spreading feathery palms. On a slight elevation at one end of the street is the large Catholic church with its two square towers. Some members of an exploring expedition in 1905 gave a glowing description, telling of golden candlesticks and altar and reading desk as composed most entirely of pearls of great value. There is a fine display of pearl ornamenta-

* Captain Wilson, the discoverer of the interesting Pelew Islanders, and who brought one of them, Prince Lee Boo, to London, was the first to observe these islands, which he named Gambier, after the patron of the South Sea Mission, with which he was connected in 1797.

tion, such as roses and leaves made out of shell, but no gems of value are scattered about. Such may have been donated to the church, but they are doubtless kept in a safe place when not sold to defray the expenses of the church. On the hill near by is the remains of a convent, which in the time of the great Catholic missionary prosperity had native nuns, and in a near by island was a monastery for the men. At that time there were a large number of inhabitants compared with those of to-day, there now being only a few hundred. Many have died of tuberculosis, and those who remain are thin and sickly in appearance and have not that smiling jolly look characteristic of most of the inhabitants of Polynesia. The slopes which back the town are covered with a thin reed-like grass, whose stalk is thicker than that of ordinary straw. It is gathered and dried, and cut in lengths of about two feet and tied in bundles and sent to the other islands, the natives using it to make fine hats and fans. The pearl fishing has gone down of late years. Few cocoanuts are grown, and consequently the resources of these islands are very limited.

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TUBUAI, or AUSTRAL ISLANDS and RAPA.

(FRENCH.)

THESE islands lie southward of the Society Islands and Low Archipelago, and are seldom visited, even by the French to whom they have belonged since 1881. Raivavae, the easternmost island is 10 miles long, surrounded by a reef extending nearly one mile from the land, covered on its southern and eastern parts with wooded islets. Tubuai, the next island westward, is about five miles in extent and very fertile. The other islands are Rurutu and Rimitara. The climate is very healthy. The population does not exceed 1,000; it was at one time much larger, but of late has apparently been stationary. The natives export copra, sponges and arrow-root, and supplies of pigs, fowls, vegetables, and fruit may be obtained in limited quantities by voyagers. Beautiful in appearance these islands are less fertile than the Tahitian group, while the sombre foliage of the iron-wood trees contrasts with the livelier vegetation elsewhere.

Rapa, or Oparo, is an outlier to the south-east—a very picturesque island, some 20 miles in circumference, with remarkable needle-like peaks, 2,000 feet high. Ahurei harbour lies on the eastern side of the island, and is the site of the chief village of the French Residency. There is another fine harbour on the south-west side, almost landlocked. Coal, or rather lignite, exists. There is only a small population.

Professor Macmillan Brown, writing in the *Christchurch Press* in August, 1917, of Rapa, which he had visited a few months before, says:—

The men of Rapa are born sailors, and for generations have manned the schooners and steamers of French Oceania. The whole crew of the little steamer I voyaged on consisted of Rapa men. And, as in all those islands away to the south, the males greatly outnumber the other sex. And this is a provision of nature much needed; for, as in the Marquesas Islands, there is no barrier reef, though there are patches of coral in the harbour; and to catch the fish which, along with the poi or taro-paste, forms the staple of their food, they have to venture out in the long whaleboats that have replaced their frail canoes into seas as wild as those around the coasts of New Zealand. It is little wonder that the French find them the best of sailors. It is farther south than Easter Island, which, like it, has no reef; but the two islands differ in formation—Easter Island has no harbour and practically no bays, whereas Rapa has, besides its almost land-locked deep fiord, more than a dozen deep bays, and it is this broken coast line that makes sailors; the often placid waters of their bays tempt the people from early childhood to trust themselves to sailing craft, and by the time they reach manhood fear of the sea, even in its moods, has passed away. Without sheltered inlets, Easter Islanders have never become sailors, although their ancestors must have reached this Pito te Henua or end of the world, as they call it, over thousands of miles of the roughest of oceans. Rapa since ever it was discovered by Vancouver in 1791, has been the resort of whalers and trading craft to fill the gaps in the crews. But the mischief was that, in calling here, as in most of the other islands of the Pacific, European ships left the seeds of epidemics that swept out the bulk of the inhabitants. Vancouver estimated the number

of the inhabitants of this little dot on the map at 1,500; the Tahitian missionary, Davies, estimated it at 2,000 when, in 1826, he brought back the two Rapa men who had been carried off to Tahiti on a European ship, and there converted. And the people talked of a time when every bay swarmed with inhabitants, and had to fight with every other bay for the sustenance which was too scanty for their thousands. Unfortunately the schooner that left the Rapa converts left also a European epidemic which reduced their numbers and retarded their abandonment of their old gods; added to this calamity, three white men landed afterwards and taught them how to distil alcohol from the root of the dracaena, an art that is now beginning to decimate the Tuamotuans. The inhabitants were soon reduced to a thousand. And when Moerenhout arrived in 1834 there were only three hundred. Diseases from the visits of whalers and the operations of Peruvian slavers continued to reduce their numbers. In the nineties they were only three hundred, and when the last census was taken in 1911 they were 183. The decay has evidently been arrested, and to-day there are 220 with large numbers of their men away on ships all over the Pacific Ocean. They have so increased that they are even thinking of re-colonising one of the numerous bays that have been so long without an inhabitant. A Tokelau islander who had been kidnapped in 1870 by a French cruiser and dumped down on the little island with Rapa islanders, who had also been kidnapped, boasted to me that he had fifty-two children and grandchildren; his haunt swarmed with children, as the old man pointed out with pride; with his Tam o' Shanter on and his light skin, he reminded me of many an old fisherman I had seen in the Highlands of Scotland. The Rapa people are, as a rule, darker than the Austral Islanders, and the children, who were in shoals everywhere, had more negroid faces than any I have seen in Polynesia, but many of the men and women evidently grow out of this negroidism and get the often-brown, wavy hair, the fine faces, the stalwart forms, and the stout legs of the true Polynesian; some of the women I saw must have been six-footers. There is little disease amongst them, and I anticipate from the manifest fertility of the race that before many generations have passed every valley and bay will have its village, and the little island will again have its thousands of inhabitants. And now that they are all devoted to their new religion and kept in peace by French authority, the disproportion between the supplies of food and the numbers to be fed will fail to lead, as it did before, to everlasting war between the valleys for the possession of available land; the ancient fort that crowns every pass will not be needed; in fact, the demand for Rapa sailors will always keep the food and the population abreast.

THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS.

(FRENCH.)

THE mountainous Marquesas Islands are of volcanic origin, and, like all of the volcanic islands of the Pacific, are extremely picturesque and fertile. They lie north of the Tuamotu or Low Archipelago, and about 900 miles from Tahiti, and consist of nine chief islands, of which seven are inhabited, with a total area of some 480 square miles. The sovereignty of the group was ceded to France by a treaty with Admiral Du Petit Thouars in May, 1842, and a military colony was established in Tai-o-hae Bay, at Nukahiva, but the result was in no way commensurate with the expense of the establishment, and this, after the experiment had lasted 17 years, was abandoned in 1859.

In their general appearance and the outline of their coasts the Marquesas resemble the Samoan group. The interior is steep and hilly, most of the islands being about 3,000 feet in height. They are unlike other islands in the Pacific in that their coasts, with one exception, are not fringed by coral reefs. The climate is salubrious, giving rise to little sickness, either amongst the natives or strangers. None of the volcanoes are active, but there are thermal and mineral springs.

The port—the mart, the civil and religious capital—is Tai-o-hae, and lies strung along the beach of a precipitous green bay in Nukahiva. “Along the beach the town shows a thin pile of houses, mostly white, and all enshrouded in the foliage of an avenue of green puraoos; a pier gives access from the sea across the belt of breakers; to the eastward there stands, on a projecting bushy hill, the old port, which is now the calaboose or prison; eastward still, alone in a garden, the Residence flies the colours of France.” The white population consists of a handful of persons of varying nationality, mostly French officials.

The island of Nukahiva, famous for the magnificent cascades which pour over its sea-cliffs, is 17 miles long from east to west, and 10 miles broad, and offers great resources for cultivation, for its valleys are broad, well watered, and possess rich soil. It has been frequently visited and described, and its inhabitants are perhaps the best known of any of the archipelago.

Hiva-oa, another exceedingly fertile island, is about 21 miles long and seven miles in its average breadth. The other islands are of but small commercial importance, there being but little level ground, so that the area for cultivation is much restricted.

The natives are said to surpass all other South Sea islanders in physical beauty; the men are well proportioned and have fine, regular features, while many of the women are fair and handsome. But, although the French have long since put an end to civil warfare and cannibalism, the Marquesans are dying off with appalling rapidity, European vices and customs having done

their work. In 1850 the islands were estimated to contain 50,000 inhabitants—now there are less than 3,500! The natives behold with dismay the approaching extinction of their race, and have grown so despondent that they, never an industrious race, have now ceased altogether from production.

"The thought of death," wrote Robert Louis Stevenson, who spent several months in these islands, "is uppermost in the mind of the Marquesan. It would be strange if it were otherwise. The race is perhaps the handsomest extant. Six feet is about the middle height of males; they are strongly muscled, free from fat, swift in action, graceful in repose; and the women, though fatter and duller, are still comely animals. To judge by the eye, there is no race more viable; and yet death reaps them with both hands. When Bishop Dordillon first came to Tai-o-hae he reckoned the inhabitants at many thousands; he was but newly dead, and in the same bay Stanislaô Moanatihi counted on his fingers eight residual natives. Or take the valley of Hapaa, known to readers of 'Herman Melville' under the grotesque misspelling of 'Hapar.' The tribe of Hapaa is said to have numbered some 400, when the smallpox came and reduced them by one-fourth. Six months later a woman developed tubercular consumption. The disease spread like a fire about the valley, and in less than a year two survivors, a man and a woman, fled from this new-created solitude. When I first heard this story the date staggered me; but I am now inclined to think it possible. Early in the year of my visit, for example, or late the year before, a first case of phthisis appeared in a household of 17 persons, and by the month of August, when the tale was told me, one soul survived, and that was a boy who had been absent at his schooling. And depopulation works both ways, the doors of death being set wide open and the door of birth almost closed. Thus in the half-year ending 1888 there were twelve deaths and but one birth in the district of the Hatiheu. Seven or eight more deaths were to be looked for in the ordinary course; and M. Aussel, the observant gendarme knew of but one likely birth. At this rate it is no matter of surprise if the population in that part should have declined in 40 years from 6,000 to less than 400, which are the estimated figures. And the rate of decline must have been accelerated towards the end." Opium; bad spirits, and disease are largely responsible for the decrease. The use of opium, which was introduced by Chinese plantation labourers had a very injurious effect on the natives, many of whom became opium eaters, but the French authorities stopped its importation some 15 years ago. Leprosy, also introduced by the Chinese, is widely spread throughout the group.

"The Marquesan, among the most backward and barbarous of islanders, is yet the most commodiously lodged. The grass huts of Hawaii, the birdcage houses of Tahiti, or the open shed with the crazy Venetian blinds of the polite Samoan—none of these can be compared with the marquesan paepae-hae or dwelling platform. The paepae is an oblong terrace, built, without cement, of black volcanic stone, from 20 to 50 feet in length, raised from 4 to 8 feet from the earth, and accessible by a broad stair. Along the back of this and coming to about half its width runs the open front of the house, like a covered gallery; the interior sometimes neat and almost elegant in its bareness, the sleeping-place divided off by an endlong coaming; some bright

raiment perhaps hanging from a nail, and a lamp and a sewing machine, the only marks of civilisation. On the outside, at one end of the terrace, burns the cooking-fire under a shed; at the other there is, perhaps, a pen of pigs; the remainder is the evening lounge and *à fresco* banquet-hall of the inhabitants. To some houses water is brought down the mountain in bamboo pipes, perforated for the sake of sweetness.

"The great majority of Polynesians are excellently mannered; but the Marquesan stands apart, annoying and attractive, wild, shy, and refined. If you make him a present he affects to forget it, and it must be offered to him again at his going; a pretty formality I have found nowhere else. A hint will get rid of any one or any number; they are so fiercely proud and modest; while many of the more lovable but blunter islanders crowd upon a stranger, and can be no more driven off than flies. A slight or an insult the Marquesan never seems to forget. . . . With people so nice and so touchy it was scarce to be supposed that our company of greenhorns should not blunder into offences. . . . Hoka, on one of his visits, fell suddenly into a brooding silence, and presently after left the ship with cold formality. When he took me back into favour, he adroitly and pointedly explained the nature of my offence. I had asked him to sell cocoanuts; and in Hoka's view articles of food were things that a gentleman should give, not sell; or at least that he should not sell to any friend.

"The Marquesas and Society Islands being the most easterly groups of non-coraline islands in the Pacific, it is interesting to note the extreme poverty of their animal life. Indigenous terrestrial mammals are quite unknown; neither are there any snakes, and only one lizard. Birds are much less numerous than in the more western islands, no less than twenty-five genera of the Fiji and Samoan groups being wanting, and there is only one new form to supply their place—a peculiar fruit pigeon, which inhabits the western part of Nukahiva. Insects also are extremely scarce. This striking diminution of the forms of life indicates that the islands must have been peopled by emigration from the west, and do not contain the relics of an ancient continental fauna, as is sometimes supposed; for in that case there would be no reason why the remainder of genera and species of birds, reptiles, and insects should regularly decrease from west to east, as they undoubtedly do."

NEW GUINEA.

PAPUA OR BRITISH NEW GUINEA, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, AND
(LATE) GERMAN NEW GUINEA ARE DEALT WITH
IN SEPARATE CHAPTERS.

NEW GUINEA is the largest island in the world excepting Greenland, possessing every variety of climate, rich in minerals, and capable of supplying all tropical products. The western half belongs to Holland, the north-eastern part belonged to Germany, but is now occupied by the Australian military forces, while the south-eastern portion forms a territory of the Australian Commonwealth.

Discovered by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century, it was nominally annexed by Torres in 1606 as a Spanish colony. In 1793 the British East India Company annexed New Guinea, but failed to effectively occupy the territory. In 1828 the Dutch Government officially proclaimed possession over the western portion, as far as the 141st meridian of east longitude. The remainder of the island remained untouched, except for various exploring expeditions, until 1883, when the Queensland Government annexed the vacant territory, only to have their action repudiated by the Home Government of the day, who scoffed at the suggestion that Germany or any other power contemplated the acquirement of the country. A united and vigorous protest from the Australian colonies, however, finally induced a change of policy, when, 18 months later, it became evident that Germany really had designs upon it. About the end of 1884 Germany annexed the northern portion of the then unallotted territory—and in due course also the islands known as the Bismarck Archipelago—and Great Britain assumed control of the remainder (together with the D'Entrecasteaux, Trobriand, Louisiade, and other islands) under a guarantee from the Australian States to provide an amount sufficient to cover its cost of administration. The British portion—Papua, as it is now officially designated—was placed under Commonwealth control on September 1, 1906.

New Guinea is, in parts, extremely fertile, and affords in its plains and valleys unlimited possibilities for development of tropical agriculture, and as settlement extends so will discoveries of its mineral deposits be made. The territory has a large population. There are, however, large tracts that are quite uninhabited, and the population is nowhere dense. The natives are intelligent, though indolent, and, like most native races, well suited to agriculture and kindred pursuits. Generally speaking they are small framed and active and hardy.

There is no dominant language, the number of tongues even is unknown, and no living man can make himself understood throughout New Guinea. The extent to which this difference of language exists may be gathered from the statement made to me that within 15 miles from Yule Island, in Hall

Sound, six languages are spoken," to quote from a report from Mr. Atlee Hunt. "These are not merely dialects of one main tongue, but entirely different languages, having perhaps some principles of construction in common, but whose words vary so widely that it is impossible for a man knowing but one of them to comprehend what is said to him by any of the others. . . . There is no general organisation of the natives into tribes owing allegiance to one chief. The people reside in villages, which vary in size from a collection of half a dozen houses to a fair-sized township with over 1,000 inhabitants. These villages are in most cases quite independent of each other, though temporary alliances, in times past, for warlike purposes, and now, for hunting, fishing, and in some localities, for trading expeditions, are not unusual. Even in the villages there is, as a rule, no one person acknowledged as leader in all matters—one man may be the fighting chief, another the hunting chief, another the controller of dances, and so on. It is altogether a mistake to regard the natives of New Guinea as amongst the lowest classes of savages. It is true that the practice of cannibalism formerly prevailed extensively, and it is believed to exist still among the tribes who yet remain beyond the sphere of Government influence, but against that must be set their permanent villages, the high-degree of excellence attained in house-building, their skill in boat-construction and navigation, the culture of gardens—as their large well-kept fruit and vegetable plots are called—the possession of a just and minute system of laws as to ownership and property generally, the intense family affections, the care for the aged and infirm, their abstinence from all forms of intoxicating liquors, to say nothing of many other attributes the possession of which shows that they are far from being the hopelessly irreclaimable barbarians they were formerly believed to be. It is at least doubtful whether they have any defined religion. A belief in sorcery is general, and legends, which suggest controlling influences on the part of certain spirits, mostly evil, and some of which, perhaps, indicate the belief in a life beyond the grave, are not uncommon, but, so far as is known, there is no general conception of one beneficent all-powerful Deity."

DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

Dutch New Guinea, which includes the whole of the island west of the 141st meridian, has an area of about 150,000 square miles, and a native population estimated at about 200,000. As far back as 1829 a settlement was established but it was abandoned in 1836, because most of the garrison died of fever. For more than half a century nothing was done by the Dutch in the way of colonisation until in 1898 settlements were founded at Manokwari, on the northern, and at Fakfak, on the western coast. In 1902 another settlement was founded at Merauke, on the high banks of the navigable Merauke River, not far from the British boundary, and only a day's steam from Thursday Island.

Since 1907 systematic exploration work has been carried out by the Dutch Government over the whole area of the territory by parties of the Colonial Army. With great difficulties the exploring detachments penetrated through swamps and virginal forests into the inner parts of the central

range, the Nassau Mountains, whose snow-covered summits of over 15,000 feet were ascended. Out of this work resulted a practically complete map of the whole country. At the same time the country was wholly taken in administration. Besides this systematic exploration there have been numerous scientific expeditions. Dr. Wichmann led an expedition in 1903. In 1907, and again in 1909, extensive exploration was done by Dr. Lorentz. In 1910 an expedition, organised by the British Ornithologists Union penetrated some distance into the interior. In the party there were 12 Europeans—Mr. Walter Goodfellow, the leader, Dr. Wollaston, Mr. Shortridge, Captain Rawling, Dr. Marshall, Mr. Stalker (who died a few days after the landing), and six officials lent by the Dutch Government, besides 10 mountaineering Gurkhas, 60 native soldiers, and 80 convicts. They landed in January, and after extraordinary difficulties in crossing a country which resembled a network of river, swamp and delta, they reached the mountains at the head of the Mimika River. One of the many interesting discoveries made by the expedition was that of a race of pygmies, described by Mr. Goodfellow as a "merry little people, but exceedingly shy." In 1910-11 Dr. Max Moszkowski led an expedition, and there was another in 1912-13 under the command of Captain Herderschee.

Dutch New Guinea is divided into three divisions. The Northern Division is administered from Ternate (one of the northern Moluccas). The Administrator (Resident) is Mr. L. Tip; the official in charge at Manokwari (termed the Assistant Resident) is Mr. E. E. W. G. Schroder. Further officials are settled at Sorong (western end), Bosnik (Schouten Islands), Seroei (Japon), Wakde (N.E. Coast), Denta (N.E. Coast), and Hollandia (Humboldt Bay).

The Western and Southern Divisions are administered from Ambon, which is one of the southern Moluccas. The Administrator (Resident), is Mr. N. J. van den Brandhof; the official in charge (Assistant Resident) in the Western Division at Fakfak is Mr. J. Seyne Kok. Further officials are settled at Babo (McCluer Bay), Kokas (idem), Inawatan or Bira (idem), Kaimana (South Coast), and Misool (island off the West Coast). The official in charge (Assistant Resident) in the Southern Division at Merauke is Mr. H. M. Lublink Weddik, further officials being settled at Koembe and Okaba.

The Aru Islands, off the west coast, are a separate division of the Residency of Ambon, the official in charge being Mr. W. E. C. Veen, at Dobo.

Trade is rapidly increasing, especially the export of such products as copra, damar (resin), shells (mother-o'-pearl), and skins of paradise birds out of the Northern and Western Division. Steamers of the Royal Packet Company call regularly at the above-mentioned and some other places.

PAPUA, OR BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

Papua, as British New Guinea has been officially designated since it was taken over by the Commonwealth, has an area of 90,000 square miles and a native population of about 250,000. The European population on June 30, 1918, was estimated at 962, as against 1,036 in 1917. Apart from the Government officials and missionaries, they are engaged in four main industries—mining, trading, agriculture, and timber-getting.

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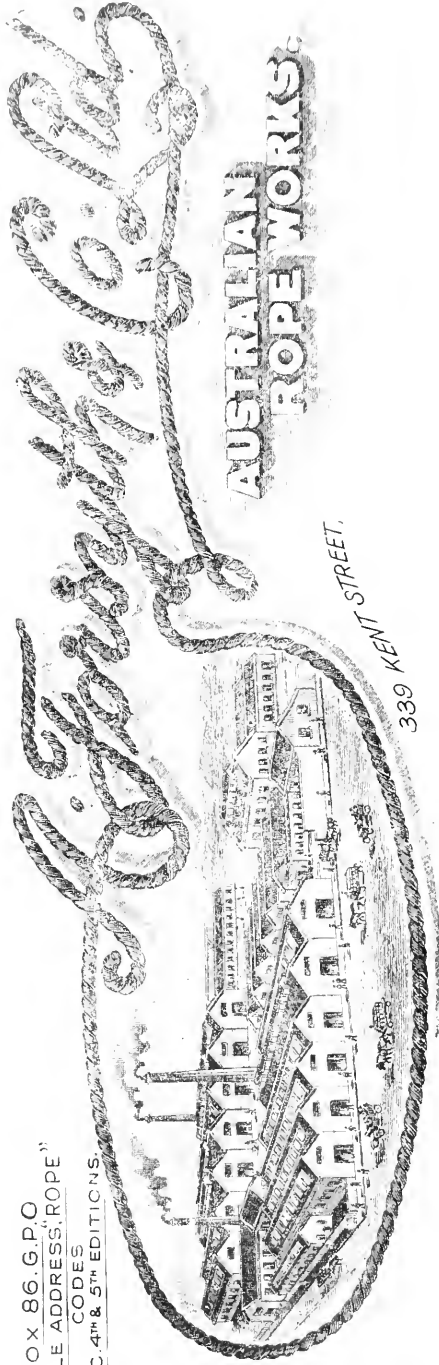
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The Territory was taken over in 1884 as a protectorate, and was then placed under the management of a special commissioner; but on the colonies of Queensland, New South Wales and Victoria undertaking to guarantee the sum necessary to cover the cost of administration, which was further secured by the British New Guinea (Queensland) Act of 1887, the Queen's sovereignty was formerly proclaimed in 1888, and the Territory was constituted as a colony.

The financial responsibility was undertaken by the whole of Australia in 1901. Negotiations were then entered into between the Imperial authorities and the Commonwealth with a view of placing British New Guinea under Federal control, and this transfer was finally effected by the Papuan Act (Commonwealth) of November 16, 1905, which came into force by proclamation on September 1, 1906. The Federal Act, accepting the control of British New Guinea and altering the name thereof to the "Territory of Papua," also embodies a Constitution for the Territory. This provides that the Executive Government shall be administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, with an Executive Council, composed of not more than six officers of the Territory, to advise and assist him. The Act also creates a Legislative Council, which shall consist of the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the Executive Council, together with such non-official members as the Governor-General appoints under the seal of the Commonwealth. The Legislative Council is empowered to make Ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory. No Act of the Commonwealth Parliament has force unless it is expressly stated so in such Act.

From east to west, Papua extends for upwards of 800 miles, and its greatest width north and south is about 200 miles. The total coast-line of the Territory has been computed at 3,664 statute miles—1,728 on the mainland, and 1,936 on the islands. With the exception of the low coral islands of the Trobriand Group, and a few others of small dimensions, the islands are mountainous, and principally of volcanic formation, the highest being Goodenough Island, 8,000 feet. The eastern end of the Territory is also mountainous; and, as the mountains extend westward, they rise and coalesce to form a large central chain, which attains its greatest altitudes in the Owen Stanley Range, the highest points of which are Mount Victoria (13,200 feet), Mount Scratchley, the Wharton Range, the Mount Albert Edward, the latter approximately the same height as Mount Victoria. The western end of the Territory is for nearly 300 miles generally low and swampy for some distance along the coast.

The whole Territory is remarkably well watered by large and permanent rivers, most of which are navigable by small vessels and steam launches for many miles inland. These natural highways, together with many excellent harbours will prove of great value in the economic development of the Territory. The largest rivers flow into the Gulf of Papua. The three most important waterways are the Fly, the Turama, and the Purari. The Fly spreads out its head branches over a large area in the centre of the island, and drains considerable portions of the three different territories comprising New Guinea. Its course is about 620 miles from the sea to the Australian-German boundary. The influence of the tide is felt for 200 miles up the river.

It is navigable by a steam launch for over 500 miles. The Turama and Purari Rivers come second in point of size, and seem to have their sources in the great ranges of the far interior. The Purari is navigable by steam launch for 120 miles. The Vailala, Tauri, and Lakekamu rise in undetermined mountains in the central range. The Angabunga (St. Joseph) River has its origin in the western spurs of Mount Albert Edward, the Vanapa in the Owen Stanley and Wharton Ranges, and the Brown in the Owen Stanley Range. On the north-east coast, four large rivers open into the sea between Cape Nelson and the Australian-German boundary. These are proceeding northwards, the Musa, Kumusi, Mambare, and Gira. Each of them pursues a course from the central main range north-east towards the coast. The Gira, rising in the eastern spurs of Mount Albert Edward, has its outlet in what was formerly German New Guinea.

Broadly regarded, the year is divided into two seasons, viz., that of the south-east trades, extending from May to November, and the north-west monsoon from December to April. The changes of season are always marked by a period during which the winds are light and variable, and frequent thunderstorms take place; the period lasting for about six weeks. As a rule the south-east wind begins to blow about nine o'clock in the morning, and increases gradually in force during the day, lessening in strength again soon after sunset, although occasionally it blows throughout the night. On the coast at times the force of the south-east wind when at its height is considerable, but inland it is light and refreshing. The north-west monsoon, unlike the south-east trades, does not blow continuously. Sudden squalls, often accompanied with rain, are not infrequent. The south-east is the drier of the two seasons; in some districts (notably that of the coast-line between Hall Sound and Hood Peninsula) it is conspicuously so.

One factor greatly in favour of agricultural enterprise in Papua arises from the fact that it is outside the range of hurricanes that occasionally ravage the southern part of the Western Pacific and North Queensland. The planter, therefore, runs no risk of having the fruits of his labours and his outlay of capital lost by such visitations. The misconception as to the unhealthiness of the climate for Europeans is fast dying out. Settlers and officials who have lived almost continuously in the Territory for the last fifteen or twenty years enjoy excellent health. White people may successfully avoid serious illness and live comfortably and healthily if reasonable precautions are taken. The highest recorded shade temperature on the mainland has never exceeded 100 degrees.

By reason of its physical features and varieties of soils at varying elevations, the Territory is capable of successfully producing almost every valuable agricultural product grown in the tropics. The principal plantation industries entered upon so far are cocoanuts, rubber and sisal hemp. Coffee, cotton, vanilla, kapok, cocoa, tapioca, cinnamon, tea and tobacco are grown here and there but not commercially. Leases of land can be obtained on liberal conditions for any period up to 99 years. For leases of 30 years the rent charged for the whole term is at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the unimproved value. If a lease is for more than 30 years the rent payable is determined at 5 per cent. per annum on the unimproved value, but no

rent is payable for the first period of 10 years. The unimproved value of the land, however, is to be appraised every 20 years during the currency of the lease and the rent determined accordingly. The rainfall varies a good deal. There is a dry belt about Port Moresby, and on a part of the north-east coast, but in other places it goes up to 250 in. or more. It is, unfortunately, not always evenly distributed. In many parts there are long dry spells which occasionally develop into droughts.

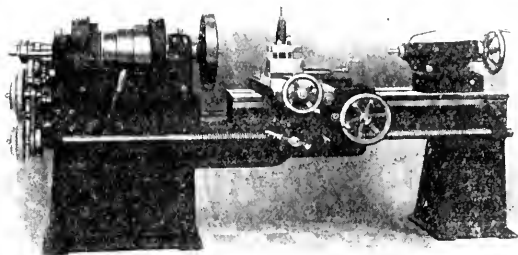
There is in Papua a wealth of indigenous plants of economic value that it would be difficult to equal in any other country. Besides its sandalwood and other forest timbers, these include sugarcane, rubber—both tree (*Ficus rigo*) and vine, of good quality—cocoanuts, wild nutmegs, tobacco, ginger, bamboos, areca palms, fibres, bananas, breadfruit, edible nuts, fruits and vegetables of various kinds, and large forests of sago palms. The word "sago" is said to be derived from a Papuan word, *sagu* or *sago*, signifying food, and is given by the natives to the two palms (*Sagus laevis* and *Sagus rumphii*), from both of which the well-known sago of commerce is produced. The trees are found growing along the low-lying river banks and in swampy country, principally in the Western, Gulf and Mambare Divisions, and it is somewhat surprising that this storehouse of Nature has not already been exploited by European companies, as the trees can be cut on the river banks and floated to a central depot.

The mineral development of the Territory is believed to be only in its initial stages. Until the inland regions are thoroughly prospected, the diversity, extent and richness of its minerals must remain largely a matter of conjecture. The list of minerals of economic importance so far discovered are—gold, copper, silver, tin, lead, zinc, cinnabar, iron, osmiridium, gypsum, manganese, sulphur, and graphite. The only precious stones so far discovered are the topaz and beryl both obtained in the upper reaches of the Fly River. Coal has also been found, as well as oil. With regard to the latter the developments have, so far, not been up to expectations. Dr. Wade and his staff commenced boring in 1915, but there had been some previous boring, begun under the supervision of the Mines Department, about 1912. In the course of a statement made in the Commonwealth House of Representatives regarding the progress of oil-boring operations in Papua, the Minister for Home and Territories said that so far seven bores had been sunk to depths ranging from 242 feet to 1,800 feet, and a rig had been erected for an eighth bore. Oil was struck in No. 1 bore at 224 feet; in No. 2 bore gas only had been found; in No. 3 bore there was a little oil at 320 feet; in No. 4 bore there was gas only; in No. 5 bore there was a small production of oil; in No. 6 bore a little oil was struck at 182 feet and 295 feet; and in No. 7 bore oil was struck at 185 feet, with a flow of 20 gallons per day, but this was shut off to permit further testing at greater depths. Large quantities of gas were met with at 1,100 feet. The boring plants used on the first five bores, added Mr. Glynn, were found to be quite unsuited for any depths over 300 feet, as the strata largely consisted of soft mud under considerable pressure, which filled the bore holes as fast as they were sunk. The bores consequently became choked and were abandoned. Bore No. 5 was redrilled, and the oil horizon was isolated by cementing, and there was a small production

100 gallons weekly, diminishing to eight gallons weekly. In view of the mud difficulty work was also suspended in No. 6 bore, while work was stepped in No. 7 bore owing to all efforts to get the 4 in. casing deeper than 1,760 feet having ended persistently in failure. The total expenditure since the commencement of operations to the date mentioned, said Mr. Glynn, in conclusion, had been £96,150. This covered all outlay of every kind. The result of this expenditure was that about 2,000 gallons of oil had been produced. Considerable new plant had been purchased, and it was now on the field about to be put into operation for the first time. Geological preliminary examinations had been made over about 2,000 square miles. More intensive geological examinations had been conducted over 400 square miles. Complete surveys, including mapping, had been effected over about 100 square miles. These examinations had furnished valuable data for future operations. It was recently announced that the Government had arrived at an agreement with the Imperial authorities that each Government should contribute £50,000 towards the cost of testing and exploitation of the Vailala fields upon a greater scale than has hitherto been proposed.

The date of the first discovery of gold in New Guinea is probably as old, if not older, than the discovery of the royal metal in Australia. In the "Narrative of the Voyage of the Rattlesnake," published in 1852, the following passage occurs:—"That gold exists in the Western and Northern portions of New Guinea has long been known; that it exists also on the South-eastern shores of that great island is equally true, as a specimen of pottery procured at Redscour Bay contained a few laminar grains of that precious metal." It was not, however, until 1878, as a result of some discoveries made by the late Dr. Lawes and Mr. Goldie, that a party of miners left Australia in the "Colonist" to search systematically for the metal in New Guinea. The region chosen for investigation was inland from Port Moresby, on the watersheds of the Laloki and Goldie Rivers, but the result was singularly unsuccessful, as "not a grain of gold was discovered." Ten years later the first field was discovered on the islands of the Louisiade Archipelago.

The known extent of the auriferous areas is almost coterminous with the country so far explored. Gold has been discovered on the upper reaches of the Fly River, in the extreme north-west of the Territory, along the upper reaches of the Lakekamu River, and at Milne Bay, Woodlark Island, and the Louisiade Archipelago, in the extreme south-east. It is a notable fact that in all the rivers flowing north and south from the main range, gold in greater or lesser quantities has been found; and it is therefore conjectured that the whole of this mountainous area, stretching through the Territory for a distance of 700 miles, is more or less auriferous. The most unusual feature in connection with the goldfields on the mainland is the fact that up to the present or until lately, no auriferous reef or lode has been found. All the payable auriferous areas so far discovered are north of the Owen Stanley Range. The greater portion of this region has been more or less prospected, as well as the islands lying east of the mainland. There is, however, a very large area of virgin country on the western slopes and foothills of the main range that has been barely explored. The total estimated gold yield of Papua from 1888 to June, 1916, was 398,717 oz., valued at £1,436,249.



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A number of pearling luggers are licensed at Daru, in the Western Division, to engage in the pearl fishing industry. In the south-east of the Territory the black-lip shell is found. Quantities of beche-de-mer are also exported to China from Papua.

The fauna of New Guinea is closely akin to that of Australia, owing to the land connection via Torres Straits that existed during recent geological periods, the distinguishing characteristic being the marsupial group and the egg-laying mammals. The indigenous animals appear to be comprised in the echidna, the tree-kangaroo, various kinds of wallaby, the cuscus (*phalanger*) dingo or wild dog, flying fox, field rats, and flying squirrels. None of the wild animals of Asia are to be found in New Guinea, nor are there any representatives of the monkey type. The wild pig is very plentiful and widely distributed. The large estuary crocodile is plentiful in the large rivers. The loggerhead, hawksbill, and green turtle are fairly numerous along the coasts, and fresh-water tortoises are found inland. The snake family is well represented, both in venomous and non-venomous varieties. For the ornithologist there are few countries more interesting. The most characteristic group is composed of the numerous varieties of the birds of paradise, which are found nowhere else except in New Guinea and the surrounding islands. The scrub turkey (*megapodidae*) is characteristic of Australia and New Guinea. Their eggs are hatched in huge communal mounds of earth and rubbish, more after the manner of reptiles than birds. The largest bird, the cassowary, belongs to the same family as the Australian emu. The goura-pigeon is a bird of striking beauty. The white and grey-crested variety is found on the north-east coast, and the grey-crested on the southern littoral. The body is as large as that of a well-grown domestic fowl. The frigate-bird is frequently seen along the coasts, gracefully floating through the air on its wide-spread pinions. The hornbill is found, and the whirr of their wings, as a flock passes overhead in ungainly flight, is almost deafening. Amongst the smaller birds there are pigeons, doves, kingfishers, cockatoos, and parrots in almost endless variety.

While many of the species of vegetation of New Guinea are believed to be endemic, it is known that the indigenous flora is very largely blended with the Australian forms, such as the eucalyptus, and with Sundaic (or Malayan) and Polynesian types. The necessity and urgency of a systematic classification of the Territory's rich and varied flora becomes more apparent as its agricultural industries develop and timber forests are exploited. Papua is known to be rich in indigenous economic plants; how rich one is unable to say until a proper botanical classification discloses the full list. Again, the utilisation of the magnificent timber resources is handicapped by the fact that the native names of the various timber-trees convey no information to the people of the Commonwealth and other countries, although, perhaps, many of these species, if properly named, would be at once recognised as well-known and thoroughly-tested timbers of commerce, for which large orders could be obtained.

The natives in the settled districts, where development is taking place, no longer manufacture warlike weapons and have given up those they possessed. Life and property in these districts are practically as secure as in

Australia. No white settlers have in any way been molested for years. The majority of the natives are of a dark bronze colour. They, however, range from a dark brown (almost black) to a light or yellowish brown. The darkest people are to be found in the Gulf Division and along the estuary of the Fly River. In the eastern portion of the Territory the lightest-coloured skins are to be found. Albinism is not uncommon. In the Western and Gulf Divisions, as far as Cape Possession, the coastal tribes are, generally speaking, taller in stature and larger-boned than those further east, with narrow heads and high foreheads, often prominent noses of a Semitic cast, and rather weak receding chins. In the Western and Gulf Divisions communal houses are found in most villages. On the estuary of the Fly River a great number of families will live each in a different stall of a great communal dwelling, sometimes 520 feet long and 30 feet wide. Generally speaking, the native architecture, is of a high standard for such a primitive people. The islanders in the east of the Territory excel in carving; their shields, warlike weapons, lime-spoons, canoes, and oars are often beautifully carved, and constitute a triumph of savage art. From the Dutch boundary to Hall Sound the principal weapon is the bow and arrow. The spear is the principal weapon of attack and defence in other parts of the Territory. The stone club is used in all parts, unless where stones are not obtainable. In the D'Entrecasteaux Group of Islands the sling is used. A belief in ghosts or spirits appears to be universal. In almost every village there is a sorcerer, who propitiates or exercises the evil spirits with incantation or offerings. The cult of totems is in vogue in the islands and in the north-east of the mainland. Polygamy seems to be allowed by native custom everywhere, but it is not largely practised, the great majority of the men having only one wife. The practice of eating human flesh, formerly in vogue in certain parts, has been entirely stopped in all the settled districts. In parts of the Western Division kava is drunk, but no fermented liquors are manufactured by the natives, and the use of European liquors is strictly prohibited. The chewing of betel-nut is practised everywhere, except where kava is made.

To the tourist Papua offers a rich and varied field of unique interest. If the desire of Australians is to see primitive native races, magnificent scenery, and a tropical country possessing conditions in every way dissimilar to those obtaining in Australia, they have only to spend a month or six weeks in visiting their own Territory and their own subjects. With suitable accommodation and services for tourists, and a direct and up-to-date service, Papua should be one of the most popular tourist resorts in the Pacific, enabling the people of Australia to escape the cold winter months and visit the tropics during the continuance of the cool and healthy south-east trade winds, which blow from the South Pacific from April to November. Within a day's journey of Port Moresby, altitudes of 2,000 feet can be attained, where the climate is cool and bracing, and where magnificent views of large stretches of country, dotted with mountains, streams, villages, and native gardens are laid out like a vast panorama, special places of interest being Rona Falls in the canyon of the Laloki Valley, and the tree houses of the Ikeri villages.

The picturesque island and town of Samarai, situated at the extreme south-east of the mainland, forms a most convenient base for excursions.

to the many islands and places of interest in the neighbourhood. To the yachtsman the attractions of the island world to the east of the mainland are perhaps unsurpassed in any part of the globe. The scenery is always beautiful, in many instances grand and majestic. In a cruise through the islands a fascinating panorama of novelty and beauty unfolds itself before one's gaze. Tiny islets, crowned with palms, and clad to the water's edge in robes of emerald green, dot the horizon, and contrast strangely with some giant peak, grim and weather-scarred, that springs sheer out of the watery depths. In other places mighty cliffs, hidden by walls of foliage, shut out the view, and usher the traveller into some land-locked harbour, where he can drop anchor on a shingly beach, and explore the hidden recesses of the primeval forest, or visit the peaceful villages of its interesting inhabitants. To the mountain-climber the more inaccessible central main range offers great attractions, but expeditions of this nature require at present a longer stay, the engagement of guides and carriers, and more elaborate arrangements. On the north-east coast, in the neighbourhood of Cape Nelson, the high, bold headlands and deep indentations, forming small land-locked bays, have been compared to the famous fiords of Norway; while inland little-known mountain chains and smoking craters invite the more venturesome to explore their secret recesses. To the ethnologist, botanist, and naturalist the Territory is of absorbing interest. Few tropical countries present finer fields that up to the present have remained almost untouched.

The following table shows the progress made by the Territory during the period named :—

	YEAR ENDED—				
	June 30, 1907	June 30, 1910	June 30, 1916	June 30, 1917	June 30 1918
White population	690	879	992	1,036	962
Native labourers engaged during the year	2,000	7,550	6,686	7,892	7,059
Area under lease (in acres) ..	70,512	363,425	228,013		
† Areas of plantations (in acres)	1,467	10,953	44,959	47,319	—
Gold yield (in ozs.)	16,103	16,151	10,930	9,677	11,067
	£	£	£	£	£
Territorial revenue	21,813	34,822	*49,311	63,568	72,594
Territorial expenditure	45,335	64,873	77,912	83,740	103,176
Value of imports	87,776	120,290	223,040	271,640	283,792
Value of exports	63,756	101,470	125,428	156,535	220,600

ISLANDS OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA.

The islands of British New Guinea are numerous, and in some instances of considerable size, but, with the exception of Samarai, which is the commercial centre of New Guinea, and Woodlark, where several mining companies are carrying on operations, are of no great importance. The principal islands are :—

SAMARAI.

Samarai, which is situated in China Straits, three miles from the east end of the mainland of New Guinea, is the hub of the Louisiade, Trobriand,

* Exclusive of £30,000 received from Commonwealth toward expenses.

† These areas are understated. There are really over 57,000 acres under cultivation.

D'Entrecasteaux, and Woodlark groups, Milne Bay and north-east coast traffic and commerce, as well as the port of transhipment for miners proceeding to various mainland points of the New Guinea goldfields. It is distant some 250 miles from Port Moresby and was originally named Dinner Island by Captain Moresby, who discovered it in 1873. The island is only 59 acres in extent, and a pathway has been constructed right round it—a romantic lovers' walk, at the edge of the sea, and shaded by tall palms. After sunset it is the proper thing to take a constitutional round the island, the circuit occupying less than half an hour. The two or three Government buildings, three hotels, half-dozen stores, and local branch of the Bank of New South Wales face the beach. One of the three wireless stations in Papua is located here, the others being at Port Moresby and at Woodlark. The curfew bell is an institution at Samarai. It is sounded at 9 o'clock each night, when all natives must leave the streets and wharves and go to, and remain at, their homes until daylight.

THE LOUISIADES.

Sudest is a long and somewhat narrow island, about 50 miles in length and 15 miles at its greatest breadth. It is the largest in the Louisiade Archipelago, formed of a succession of irregular hills and mountains, which culminate in Mount Rattlesnake, over 3,000 feet above the sea. These mountains are covered with dense forest and vegetation, and the lower regions with beautiful grass. Gold has been found in nearly all the watercourses. When the rush was at its height, in 1889, some hundreds of diggers were at work, and the island is in consequence completely explored. There is still a little alluvial mining carried on.

Rossel Island, which is situated about 16 miles to the east of Sudest, is 21 miles in length, possesses a most irregular and tortuous coastline, fringed by a barrier coral reef, terminating in the east in Rossel Spit, rendered famous by its oft-told tale of shipwreck and danger. It is clothed with dense tropical vegetation, the interior of the island being composed of rugged and precipitous hills, culminating in Mount Rossel. It shows traces of gold.

Joannet is an oblong island, about 26 miles north of Sudest, containing an area of about 25 square miles. It is well watered, and there are numerous indications of gold.

St. Aignan (Misima) is a forest-clad island of about 25 miles in length, and varying from one to nine miles in breadth, with an area of something like 150 square miles. Its highest peak is Mount Lakia (3,500 feet). It has no protecting reef, and the natives are not expert fishermen as are the other inhabitants of the Louisiades. Gold has been found in various parts. The gold mining leases of Misima are situated inland about four miles from Bagan-ia, in the vicinity of Mount Sisa and Unuma. Very little work was done at Misima until the latter part of 1914, when several options were taken up. It is, perhaps, the most important mining area in the Territory at present. The Block 10 Misima Gold Mining Company have done a considerable amount of development, together with having treated a fairly large quantity of valuable ore. At the end of 1917, the main drainage tunnel had been driven for 620 feet. There had also been 497 feet of rising, 19 feet of winzing, 200

feet of tunnelling, and 401 feet of prospecting done during that year. The excavation for the No. 2 mill had been completed and a 88 h.p. gas engine installed, together with various other appliances necessary. Several buildings had been erected for various purposes. There were at the time 21 white men employed by the company, and 460 indentured and casual labourers. The reserve on this property up to the end of January, 1918, was estimated at 125,250 tons, assaying 38s. per ton. A total of 14,618 tons of ore was crushed, from which 11,647 tons were cyanided for a return of £13,852 3s. 9d., and 133 tons of slimes for £145. The total slimes on hand was estimated at 1,616 tons, assaying 14s. 6d. per ton. As regards alluvial gold on the island, there was a decided increase. There are nine Europeans working alluvial with, approximately, 75 indentured and casual labourers. A total of 630 ozs. of gold, valued at £1,750 were won last year, as against 450 ozs. and £1,575 the previous year.

D'ENTRECASTEAUX GROUP.

Normanby Island is about 45 miles in length, and from 12 to 15 miles at its greatest breadth, comprising an area of about 400 square miles, with a range of mountains, whose highest peak is about 3,500 feet above sea-level. Possessing no barrier reef, and but few traces of shore reef, it is surrounded by deep water, and there are but few safe anchorages along its shores. The island is densely clothed with timber and luxuriant vegetation. The natives, who are numerous, are expert agriculturists. Traces of gold and tin have been found.

Fergusson Island, which, like Normanby, has no barrier reef, is very irregular in its conformation, with numerous bays and headlands, and is about 40 miles long and about 24 miles across at its greatest breadth. The physical features of the island are of a mountainous character, rugged, precipitous, and irregular, with Mount Kilkerran in the east, attaining an altitude of about 6,000 feet; the Maybole Range in the north-west, whose peaks reach a height of 5,000 feet, and an extensive range, varying in altitudes of from 3,500 feet to 4,000 feet, terminating in Cape Mourilyan, in the south-west. Generally very fertile, the soil consists of a brown and rich chocolate-coloured volcanic mould containing pumice stone. Extensive cultivated areas mark the agricultural operations of the natives. These plantations, which are carefully husbanded, are divided into sections by the gathering together of the surface pumice stones, and these sections are again subdivided into squares, having their corners defined by a planted yam and their centres by a stout pole, 8 feet or 10 feet long, which supports the curved ends of four reeds, whose bases are placed in the ground near each yam, so that the yam vine may creep along the reed to the central pole. This very clever arrangement produces a graceful and picturesque effect. Their cultivated products consist chiefly of yams, taro, bananas, breadfruit, and sugarcane. The existence of craters, saline lakes, and thermal springs are lasting records of the seismic origin of the island. . . . There are some boiling springs and a lake about a mile and a half from the shores of the south end of Seymour Bay. During the dry season this lake covers an area of about 10 acres, which is apparently largely increased by heavy rain. Shallow, and tasting strongly of alum,

the waters of the lake are brown in colour. Two small creeks of fresh and hot saline water discharge into the lake. Pure crystalline sulphur is observed deposited from dense fumes issuing through small fissures in the side of a hill skirting the lake. The hill is remarkable for its seismic features. At one place small subterranean chambers containing boiling liquid exist; at other parts of its surface the order is varied by springs of boiling water issuing from the midst of numerous small vents actively discharging sulphurous vapour, while another section is occupied by a vent about 10 feet in diameter containing a seething mass of mud and water, which is sometimes thrown out with great force when violently agitated. . . . As a health resort Seymour Bay, with its strong springs, sulphurous fumes and landscape beauties, may probably be much frequented in the future.

Goodenough Island is separated from the western end of Fergusson Island by Moresby Straits. A mountain range, extending through almost the whole length of the island, culminates in two rugged peaks of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet in height. This range is flanked by a rather extensive plain of about seven or eight miles broad, denuded of its once beautiful virgin forest mantle, and now studded with numerous native plantations, for which its rich soil so well adapts it. Part of the mountain slopes have also been cleared of its forest and is now occupied with terraced gardens, planted with yams in small mounds. Limestone caves exist on the mountain spurs. Deposits of gold have been found in several of the creeks. Mr. D. Jenness, of the Oxford University, spent a year there recently on an anthropological expedition. Much information was collected relating to native rites and ceremonies, and an attempt was made to get into touch with the inner life of the people. The then resident Methodist missionary, the Rev. A. Ballantyne, co-operated with the expedition, and his knowledge of the language was of very great assistance. The Methodist Mission station has exercised a very beneficial influence over the coastal region. Magical practices enter largely into the lives of the Papuans—a common thing among primitive peoples. In this instance the magic is clearly divisible into two classes—black magic and white magic. The white magic has to do with practices relating to the welfare of gardens, controlling the rain and sunshine, protection against foes, and generally the prosperity of the community. Almost every variety of white magic has its special exponent, who is an established and recognised member of the community. Black magic, however, is only practiced in secret, and is practically restricted to that form of sorcery which relates to sickness and death. Any kind of sudden, unaccountable illness is immediately attributed to the black sorcerer, who is frequently localised in a neighbouring village. But times have changed. In the old days a sorcerer, when thus discovered, would probably have received very short shrift, but now fear of the Government usually induces aggrieved natives to lay an information with the visiting magistrate, and leave the settlement of the dispute with him. This is, at least, one notable instance of the adoption of civilised methods. In both black and white magic magical stones and other charms are largely employed. In the interior of Goodenough Island is a large rock, covered with paintings in black and white, which is regarded with veneration and awe because of its supposed mystical powers over the yam crops. This rock, as Mr. Jenness

has remarked, is extremely interesting, because no other like it is known in Papua, and the nearest parallel of any kind comes from Central Australia.

Dobu, a beautifully-situated and exceedingly fertile islet, between Normanby and Fergusson Islands, was originally the headquarters of the Methodist Mission. The head station has, however, since been removed to the little island of Ubuia, off the north-west coast of Normanby Island. The district training institution, the high school for girls and the district orphanage are also situated at Ubuia, and near by is the mission plantation.

Welle (Sanaroa) Island, lying to the east of Fergusson Island, is low-lying, of volcanic origin, containing an area of about 25 square miles, whose physical features in no place exceed a height of probably 300 feet above the sea.

LAUGHLAN ISLANDS.

The natives of the Laughlan group of islands (or Lachlan, as the names sometimes spelt), of which there are seven, lying some 40 miles to the east of Woodlark, may number about 250. The islands occupy an area in the form of a crescent, with the concave aspect opening to westward. The largest, Wabomat or Utani, is geographically in latitude 9 degrees 17 minutes S., and longitude about 153 degrees 37 minutes E. The lagoon of this atoll, which is from 7 to 12 fathoms in depth, is picturesque and interesting, as well as secure for anchorage. The island possesses a plentiful supply of fresh water.

The Laughlans, which are but coral and sand, grow nothing but coconuts. At low water it is practicable to walk from one island to all the others, with one or two exceptions. On Budehum Island the natives have a small patch or two of sweet potatoes, and a few banana plants, which, in most years, are utter failures, so that they have to content themselves as a rule with a diet of coconuts and fish supplemented now and again with a small amount of sago and yams that they may bring from Woodlark in their canoes, with which island, so long as the weather is favourable, they are in constant communication. Often they visit the east-end of Woodlark, where they have gardens, and there they remain for months at a time. There is generally a heavy sea running between the two islands. A trader has a trading station on one of these islands, Bugalum, to whom the natives sell their copra.

TROBRIAND ISLANDS.

The Trobriand group—which comprises the islands of Kiriwina, Kitava, Vakuta, Kailema and others—lies about 30 miles north of D'Entrecasteaux Islands. They are coral islands. Some of them arise abruptly from the shore to a height of from two to three hundred feet, forming coral cliffs, crowned with large trees. Others are only just above the water. The inhabitants are said to be of a higher type than those of the rest of New Guinea. They are more like Polynesians than Melanesians both in appearance and disposition. They are very friendly and hospitable. They are skilled in carving, they are almost the only natives in New Guinea who do it. They carve their lime sticks, some of which are truly works of art. They also make wooden bowls, some of them very large, and inlaid with mother-of-pearl.

Very few of them leave the islands to work as labourers on plantations. They are very industrious compared with other natives. A low idea of morality obtains, and there was at one time a high percentage of venereal disease, but this has been greatly reduced through the labours of Dr. Bellamy who was stationed on the islands for 14 years. A year was spent in the Trobriands in 1917-18 by Dr. Malinowski who was engaged in ethnological research. The soil on the top of the coral is very rich. The families have each a large garden which is marked off for them. They raise mostly yams, upon which, with taro and fish, they live. The yams are much used on distant plantations to feed the labourers as they are considered a more healthy diet than rice. The Trobriands of late years have cultivated yams for export, which they bring in small quantities to the traders, who pay them generally with trade tobacco, a stick of which will pay for 30 lb. or 40 lb. of yams. They have little use for our money, and prefer tobacco or calico or knives or axes. Another of their industries is the collecting of beche-de-mer. In the lagoons of the Trobriands the pearl oyster is found. The shells are small and delicate and have the scientific name of *Margaritifera vulgaris*. They are the same in which pearls are found in the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, Ceylon, East Africa, Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, Australia and Japan. The pearling in the Trobriands is regulated by law. The natives fish for the pearls, which are sold to licensed buyers, who pay £50 a year for their license. In one year the export of shells from Papua, most of which came from these islands amounted to £2,442, and the export of pearls was £9,605. There are some cocoanut plantations. There is an island on which about six hundred acres of cocoanuts have been planted. The trees, which are at present from six to eight years old, are in good condition.

WOODLARK ISLAND.

Woodlark Island (or Murua, as it is called by the natives) was at one time the chief goldfield of New Guinea. The island, which lies to the north of the Lonisiade Archipelago, is about 38 miles in length, from east to west, the position of Guasopa anchorage, on the southern aspect of the eastern end of the island, being in latitude 9 degrees 10 minutes S., and longitude 152 degrees 55 minutes E. A succession of hills and valleys corrugate the whole island. The tangle of tropical growth, scrub, trees, vines, parasites and rattans, interlaced, mingled and confused in dense, impenetrable mass (except with an axe), makes it hard to believe that this beautiful island has been fully prospected, but it has been covered by the miners from end to end. The palmy days of mining have passed for Woodlark. Where there were hundreds of men on the island once, there are now only a score or two. It is considered, however, that this depression may be only temporary, and that there will probably be a revival when more capital is offering. The native inhabitants are of the Melanesian type, like nearly all the natives of the islands and of the eastern coast, but there is an admixture of Papuan blood, and they are possessed of activity and intelligence. Food, which consists of game, taro, and sweet potatoes, is abundant. One of the three wireless stations in Papua is situated on Woodlark.

CONFLICT GROUP.

This group is, roughly, 70 miles distant from Samarai, and on one of the islands called Panassesa, the most systematic attempt at cocoanut planting in the whole of New Guinea has been made. The yield is very satisfactory, being in some cases well over half a ton to the acre. A lease of the islands is held by the Pacific and Papua Produce Co., Ltd.

TRADE STATISTICS.

The territorial revenue for 1916-17 (that is, the revenue without the subsidy) stands very much higher than ever before, and shows an increase of more than £14,000 over the previous year—£63,568, as compared with £48,898. Unfortunately, however, these figures are not so good as they look, for last year's return shows an extra month (that is, thirteen months instead of twelve) for Samarai and Woodlark, and a deduction of £2,600 must be made on this account; further, out of the total of £63,568 a sum of nearly £4,500 is due to increased duty and excise on tobacco. Thus £7,100 should be deducted from this total, leaving a remainder of £56,468, or £7,000 more than last year. Imports are returned at £271,640 for the twelve months—much the highest amount on record, and nearly £50,000 more than the previous year. But part of this £271,640—it is impossible to say how much—must be attributed to the rise in prices—a factor which also enters into the question of territorial revenue so far as it is derived from ad valorem duties. Exports were also the highest on record—£156,535, as compared with £125,428 for the previous year, which is the next highest. These returns are also for twelve months. There was a falling off in gold, but copra and rubber nearly doubled.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	£	£	£	£	£
Ale, spirits, and beverages	6,888	7,389	6,588	6,989	7,791
Tobacco and manufactures thereof ..	12,577	14,321	14,628	15,435	15,132
Agricultural products and groceries ..	72,447	59,294	73,765	77,230	83,873
Textiles, felts, and furs, and manufactures thereof, and attire ..	32,897	24,992	21,144	29,571	37,296
Metals and machinery ..	27,368	36,723	23,589	27,742	35,200
Oils, paints and varnishes	6,579	8,783	7,616	11,823	11,924
Earthenware, cement, china, glass and stone	2,552	2,157	3,129	1,541	1,135
Drugs and chemicals ..	2,484	3,660	3,962	4,854	8,973
Wood, wicker and cane ..	12,418	11,354	7,183	5,750	1,933
Jewellery and fancy goods	2,858	2,104	2,028	2,751	4,563
Leather and Rubber ..	4,046	5,580	3,113	4,780	4,474
Paper and stationery ..	3,079	2,912	3,583	3,553	2,993
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	15,407
Government stores ..	32,130	32,235	31,727	31,021	*38,036
	218,323	212,134	202,055	223,040	271,640

* In previous years the value of Government Stores was split up amongst the various Divisions.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FOR FIVE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	
	£	£	£	£		£
Bark .. ..	..	..	..	..	567 tons	4,423
Beche-de-mer ..	1,871	2,857	3,853	3,229	41 tons	2,521
Copper ore ..	18,997	19,733	5,607	9,971	1,322 tons	14,050
Copra ..	16,912	26,063	12,693	19,051	2,036 tons	40,882
Gold* ..	..	..	..	37,904	9,677 ozs.	32,839
Gold ore and concentrates	62,332	47,233	50,889	5,345	214 tons	5,149
Grain .. ..	..	..	79	502	3 tons	33
Hemp ..	3,039	3,633	1,269	11,999	326 tons	11,463
Natural History specimens ..	610	284	236	200		312
Pearls ..	9,384	4,602	6,113	1,000	4,596 cwts.	2,400
Rubber ..	517	1,536	1,501	14,846	85 tons	26,682
Sandal wood ..	74	85	1,363	1,416	25 tons	633
Pearl shell ..	8,512	11,212	4,292	..	..	..
Trochas shell ..	..	..	..	6,770	307 tons	8,050
Turtle shell ..	330	527	..	90	..	..
Shell N.E.I. ...	..	..	..	302	11 tons	303
Timber ..	340	365	623	168	52,855 sq. ft.	438
Miscellaneous	5,198	5,010	5,336	4,106		3,409
Articles re-exported ..	..	..	..	8,529		2,948
Totals ..	128,016	123,140	94,354	125,428		156,535

ANNUAL REPORT.

In his annual report for the year 1917-18 the Lieutenant-Governor (Judge Murray) says:—The local revenue (that is, the revenue without the Commonwealth subsidy) amounted in 1917-18 to £102,594, showing an increase of £9,000 over the previous year and of £23,000 over the year before. Strictly speaking, however, a sum of £6,881 should be deducted from the £102,594 in respect of "Appropriation of former years," as compared with deductions of only £649 and £413 for the previous years; but, on the other hand, the £93,568 contains the revenue of an extra month (13 months instead of 12) for Samarai and Woodlark, and a deduction of £2,600 must be made on this account. So the increase for the year is really something over £5,000. The imports are £12,000 in excess of the previous year (£283,792, as compared with £271,640), and £60,000 in excess of 1915-16 (£223,040). But it is quite impossible to say how much of this must be attributed to a rise in prices. This consideration also enters into the question of the territorial revenue so far as it is derived from *ad valorem* duties. Thus, though the increase in revenue is both gratifying and welcome, neither this, nor the increase in imports, can be relied upon as being permanent; nor is either of them of much real value under the peculiar circumstances of the time, as a test of prosperity or progress. For it is clear that, if prices sunk suddenly to the level at which

Up to 1914-15 inclusive the figures are for Gold and Gold Ore and Concentrates combined.

they stood before the war, both imports and revenue for the next year (1918-19) would probably decline very considerably. Exports on the other hand are a much more reliable test, for the prices of our exports have, as a rule, not increased to any extent, and some have even decreased; and if this test is applied, the result is really remarkably satisfactory, for the exports appear at £220,599 as compared with £156,535 for the year 1916-17 and £125,428 for 1915-16. That is to say, in two years they have nearly doubled. It might be thought that this phenomenal increase was due to the sudden development of a rich mineral field, but this is not so, for the export of copper has increased but little, and that of gold has actually diminished. It is partly accounted for, no doubt, by accidental pieces of good fortune, such as, *e.g.*, the increase in the production of pearls (which, however, does not nearly make up for the decrease in the production of gold), but it is chiefly due to an advance in copra and rubber production, the former of which is this year nearly three times, and the latter more than four times, as great as two years ago. The export of both gold and copper this year is less than in 1916-17, but there are reliable indications that in a year or two the export of both minerals will be very considerable. The decrease in the case of copper this year was due to lack of shipping facilities.

PUBLIC WORKS.

As in previous years, the construction of public works was hampered by cost of material. The Port Moresby wharf was continued under the superintendence of Mr. Brilliant, the officer selected for that purpose by the Commonwealth Government. Mr. Brilliant resigned on account of ill-health, and left Port Moresby in November, 1917. Both Mr. Brilliant and the Director of Public Works advised that the work should for the present be suspended, and this has been done. Attempts were made during the remainder of the year to obtain an expert from Australia to report, and to advise as to future action, but from a variety of causes the expert was unable to visit Port Moresby until after the expiration of the year under review. A further attempt, unfortunately unsuccessful, was made during this year to connect the road at Sapphire Creek with the highlands of the Sogeri district. At present the road from Sapphire Creek to Sogeri climbs the steep sides of Hombron Bluff—an ascent of 1,500 feet in a distance of two and a half miles—and, though passable for pack animals, could never be made suitable for vehicles or for motor traffic; and the problem is to find a route along which a road could be constructed, which in time might be made fit to carry motors. The intention is that the road overseer, Mr. Williams, who is at present engaged on a new road which is being constructed from Kapa Kapa to the Kemp Welch, should make another attempt some time in 1918-19.

MINING.

A new alluvial field has been reported on the Mom or Upper Musa, and has attracted a few miners. The value and extent of the field are quite uncertain; unfortunately, it is difficult of access, being at least five or six days' journey from the coast. Unless this field proves a success, it looks almost as if alluvial mining in Papua must soon come to an end. The fortunes of

Woodlark ran very low this year, for the Kulumadan mine, upon which the island principally depends, went into liquidation. On the other hand, the prospects of the Block 10 Misima Gold Mining Company are favourable and it seems probable that eventually Misima may turn out more gold than the rest of the Territory put together. The value of the gold exported from the Territory this year (£32,931) is less than in any previous year since 1900-1. The export of copper ore was rather less than last year, but rather more than the year before; had shipping facilities been available, the quantity would certainly have been very much greater. The Laloki mine is being seriously examined, and if the results are favourable, very considerable development may be expected.

AGRICULTURE.

The number of acres stated as under cultivation (57,593 acres) is probably correct, but it is not absolutely certain, as the returns have been coming in rather irregularly of late. On the other hand the total for last year (which is given as 47,319) is understated; the increase for this year is probably about 4,000, certainly not so much as 10,000 acres. It is hardly likely that there will be any further development worth speaking of until shipping facilities are much improved. The staple products are still copra, rubber, and hemp. Unfortunately, the cultivation of tobacco has been abandoned; it was not found possible to commend the tobacco to the Papuan taste.

GOVERNMENT PLANTATIONS.

The Government plantation at Orangerie Bay, generally known as Baibara, produced a small amount of copra this year. The amount was very small indeed; but, considering that the first nuts were only brought there in January, 1912, it is satisfactory that a start should be made so soon. There are 400 or 500 acres on the frontage of this plantation which are probably as good as any in Papua; the rest of the area (about 800 acres) is of fair average quality. The small island of Nari also produced some copra; these nuts are a year younger than the oldest at Baibara. This growth is quite exceptional, and will probably not continue; that is to say, some of the palms which are bearing well this year may bear very little or not at all next year or the year after. The plantations at the various stations are increased from time to time as occasion offers, but the conditions are often not very favourable, for of course the site of the station is determined by other considerations. The plantation at Buna, about 100 acres of cocoanuts, seems likely to turn out the best of them, with the exception perhaps of Kokoda, where 100 acres have been planted with rubber. A few of these rubber trees are eight to ten years old; the rest were planted quite recently.

NATIVE PLANTATIONS.

Under the Native Regulations, the natives may be compelled to plant a certain number of cocoanuts and "other useful fruits and trees." This regulation is enforced wherever conditions are suitable, but, unfortunately, it is found almost impossible to induce natives to preserve the proper interval, which for cocoanuts is 30 feet, and furthermore a great number of the trees die

from drought and other causes. From a return which has recently been compiled, it appears that there are over 250,000 growing cocoanuts which have been planted under the regulation in the last two years, and about 500,000 which have been planted in the last five years. The increase in the number of cocoanuts must eventually bring about an increase in the export of copra, though it must be remembered that, when cocoanuts are plentiful, an enormous number are used for food. In Kokoda district, which is not suitable to coconut planting, 8,000 rubber seeds and plants have been distributed this year among the natives of the neighbouring villages. The results seem to be satisfactory except in one village, where, it is reported, a dry spell came and a lot died.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF NATIVES.

An interesting feature in connection with Papuan development has been the extent to which natives of the Territory have come by degrees to take a greater and more important part in it. Of course the whole of the development is dependent on the natives, for without them there would be no labour but I am referring rather to the really remarkable way in which these natives—savages of the stone age all of them, not much more than a generation ago—have adapted themselves to the civilisation that has been so suddenly thrust upon them, and have made themselves fit to discharge the various duties of their new life. When the Territory was annexed, there was not a native in any regular employment under the Government. Even the boat's crew in Port Moresby was manned by coloured men imported from Queensland, who were paid £8 a month each, and afterwards £14 a month. "It was considered risky," says Sir William MacGregor, "to man the boat with Papuans, though the London Missionary Society must often have had crews mainly composed of natives. . . . A very modest vote was proposed by me for native employees in submitting the first estimates of expenditure, but this was struck out as an absurdity." So the first nucleus of an armed constabulary was formed by a dozen Solomon Islanders with two Fiji N.C.O.'s, for it was considered doubtful whether the Papuan could be trusted. By degrees Sir William's policy of employing natives wherever possible was successful in dissipating this doubt and distrust, and at the end of his term of office about one-fifth of the total expenditure was disbursed for native services. At the present time nearly all the oil launches in the Territory are run by natives, many of the sailing boats are sailed by them, they build boats and houses, they are beginning to find employment as clerks, and, it will be seen from Dr. Strong's very interesting report, they can be taught such delicate work as skin grafting; indeed, the medical officer at Samarai even has a native whom he entrusts with the administration of anaesthetics when he has to perform an operation. And it must be remembered that very few of these "boys" have had any regular training; some, no doubt, have learned their trade at a mission, but the greater part have picked it up from watching a white man—for instance, the native who administers anaesthetics learned in this way. It must be remembered that it does not often happen that a white man wants to teach a native his trade, and, even if he wants to, he rarely has the necessary patience; but in any case there is the difficulty arising from

the difference of language—a difficulty which is all the greater from the fact that so many of us cherish in our hearts a secret conviction that any one, wherever born, can understand English if he really tries, provided that the English is spoken in a very loud tone, and (some of us appear to think) is plentifully garnished with adjectives. Fortunately, it is probable that the Government will be able shortly to do something to assist in the education of the native, both primary and technical. Hitherto this work, which is really the duty of the Government, has been discharged solely by the various missions. The necessary funds will be raised by native taxation, a Bill for which has already passed, though it has not yet come into operation. It would seem necessary that eventually the artisans and skilled workmen generally should come from the natives, for I do not think that it can be expected that Papua will ever be a “white man’s country” in the sense that white men will marry and settle down and make their homes here. Thus I do not think that we shall ever have a resident population of European artisans and mechanics, and the only alternative to the European is the Papuan.

VOCABULARIES.

As is generally known, the languages of the Territory are classified as Papuan and Melanesian. Roughly speaking, the Melanesian languages are found in nearly all the islands of the east and south-east, on the south coast as far west as Cape Possession, and on the north-east coast as far north as Cape Nelson; they do not as a rule extend far into the interior. Mr. Ray, who is the accepted authority on this subject, distinguishes as Melano-Papuan some of the languages spoken on the islands; these, he says, “in many respects agree with the Melanesian languages, but also contain numerous divergencies from the usual type.” Such, for instance, are the languages of Woodlark, Misima and Sud Est. In the rest of the Territory Papuan languages are spoken. These differ completely from the Melanesian, and, very often, from one another. There is said to be some likeness between the Papuan languages and the Australian, but no genealogical connection has been established between them; nor has any greater success hitherto attended the attempt to connect Papuan languages with those of Halmahera or the Andaman Islands. The Papuan and Australian languages meet, as might be expected, in Torres Straits. There are two languages in the Straits, an eastern and a western; the latter is Australian, the former, which is called Miriam, resembles in its grammatical formations some of the Papuan languages. To the east it is possible that Papuan languages may once have extended as far as the Solomons, for there are languages there, on Savo and Vella Lavella, which not only differ in vocabulary from the ordinary Melanesian, but which also shows traces of Papuan construction; and these facts may be taken as evidence of the existence, in these islands, of a pre-Melanesian language of Papuan type. (See Cambridge Expedition to Torres Straits, vol. 3., p. 522). It has been part of the ordinary duty of officers on out-stations to collect vocabularies of the languages with which they come in contact, and a selection of these vocabularies was, up to the year 1914-15, published in the annual report. The practice was then discontinued on account of the scarcity of paper.

The vocabularies have been found useful by students of the languages of the Pacific, and it is hoped that we may be able to collect and publish many more of them. A short comparative vocabulary is given of the language spoken at Lake Murray (annual report 1916-17, p. 49), and the language spoken by the Marind-Anim at Merauke, in Dutch New Guinea. For the Marind-Anim words, I am indebted to the Resident of Amboina. (See an article by Mr. Ray, in *Man* for March, 1918, p. 44, dealing with points of resemblance between these languages).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency Col. J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor and the Hons. Herbert William Champion (Government Secretary), Charles Edward Herbert (Deputy Chief Judicial Officer), Bertram William Bramell (Commissioner for Native Affairs), and Robert William Turner Kendrick (Treasurer).

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Official members:—His Excellency Col. J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor, and the Hons. William Champion (Government Secretary), Charles Edward Herbert (Deputy Chief Judicial Officer), Bertram William Bramell (Commissioner for Native Affairs), Robert William Turner Kendrick (Treasurer).

Non-Official members:—The Hons. Wilham John Little, John Gusth Nelsson, and Robert Frederick Whitten.

PERMANENT OFFICERS IN THE PAPUAN SERVICE.

Armit, L. P. B.	Cardew, H. C.	*Hart, C. F.
Ashton, L. E.	Catt, H. E.	Healy, M. T.
Atkinson, O. J.	Cawley, F. R.	Herbert, C. E.
	Champion, H. W.	Higginson, C. B.
Baker, E. G.	*Chinnery, E. W. P.	Hill, C. F.
Baker, G. H. M.	Chapman, S. I.	Humphries, W. R.
Baldie, J. W.	Christie, G.	Hunter, A. J.
Bastard, E. M.	Connelly, L. G. G.	Huntington, H. W. H.
Bates, A. J.	*Crane, W. J.	
*Bell, L. L.	*Cridland, A. E.	*Inlay, G. M.
Bellamy, R. L.		*Irving, J. H.
Bensted, J. T. (Govt. Agent, Sydney.)	Davies, N. F.	
Blair, J.	*Dick, R. L.	James, E. A.
*Blackwood, E. D.	Fitzgerald, J. P.	
Blyth, A. L.	*Fleming, J., Miss	*Keelan, J. F.
Boag, F. L.	Flint, L. A.	Keppie, W.
Bock, W. A.	*Giblin, W. E.	Kendrick, R. W. T.
Boileau, J. G.	Gibson, A.	
Bramell, B. W.	Graham, A. S.	*Latimer, R.
Brossey, L. V.	Grahamslaw, T. G. E.	Lyons, A. P.
*Brown, L. N.	Greenland, S. A.	MacAlpine, A. M.
*Buchanan, R.	Grist, R. W.	McCristal, T. R.
Bulk, F.		MacDonald, J.
*Burrows, S. D.	*Hammersley, F. I. Miss	Materua, Teina
*Button, K. A.	Hardy, H. W.	
Byrne, T. P. M.	*Harris, E. C.	*McNeill, N.
		Mears, E. W. J.

Murray, G. H.	Rogerson, H. W.	*Thompson, W. H. H.
Murray, H. L.	Ross, H. A.	Turnbull, G. M.
Murray, J. H. P., C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor)	*Russell, H. F. S.	
Muscutt, C. R.	Smith, F. T.	Waldron, G. C. H.
*Rentoul, A. C.	*Smith, M. S. C.	Walker, A. C.
Oldham, E. R.	Smith, S.	*Wilkins, E. B. M., Miss
O'Malley, J. T.	Smith, W. R.	Woodward, R. A.
	Speedie, C. S.	*Wuth, C. T.
Parker, H.	Stanley, E. R.	
*Pinney, C. R.	Strong, W. M.	
Pratt, A. E.	Symons, A. H.	Zimmer, G. F. W.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE.

Barnes, W. A.	Johnson, A.	Swinnerton, F.
Campbell, J. N. D.	Leitch, H.	Taaffe, J.
	Lomax, A.	
Grahamslaw, J.	Neyland, J. W.	Vivian, R. A.
Grimshaw, O.		West, A.
Haviland, C. V.	Russell, Miss M.	Wright, J.
Headon, F.	Rosser, W. E.	
Izod, H.	Sutton, J. H.	

OFFICIALS.

Lieutenant-Governor and Staff:—Murray, J. H. P., Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer; Murray, H. L., Official Secretary and Navigating "Elevala"; Keppie, W., Mechanic and Engineer, "Elevala"; Ashton, L. E., Cadet Clerk, Government House; Rahu, —, Caretaker, Government House.

Judicial (Central Court):—Herbert, C. E., Deputy Chief Judicial Officer; Bates, A. J., Registrar and Curator of Int. Est., Curator in Insanity.

Government Secretary's Department:—Champion, H. W., Government Secretary; Baldie, J. W., Chief Clerk; Berge, F. J., Clerk; Hart, C. F., Clerk; Bulk, F., Engineer, Launch "Minnetonka"; Connelly, L. G. G., R.M. Bona and Land Buyer; Cridland, A. E., Clerk; Humphries, W. R., Acting A.R.M., Kairuku; Grimshaw, O., Clerk, Samarai; Latimer, R., Clerk, R.M.'s Office, C.D.; Rakatani-Keke, Interpreter, R.M.'s Office, C.D.; Anicete, Pedro Regioni, Interpreter, R.M.'s Office, C.D.; Rosser, W. E., Clerk (Temporary); Miss V. Ashton, Clerk (Temporary), G.S.D.; Miss L. Baldwin, Clerk and Typiste; Hitchcox, E. P., Temporary Clerk, R.M.'s Office, Samarai.

Resident Magistrates:—Lyons, A. P., W.D.; O'Malley, J. T., C.D.; Armit, L. P. B., Lakekamu, K.D. (acting R.M., Ioma); Higginson, C. B., E.D.; Symons, A. H., S.E.D.; Macdonnell, F., N.E.D., Cape Nelson; Wuth, C. T., Kunusi (acting); Massey-Baker, G. H., Gulf.

Assistant Resident Magistrates:—Burrows, S. D., E.D.; Cardew, H. C., Acting R.M., W.D.; MacAlpine, A. M., E.D.; Bellamy, R. L., Trobriands (also G.M.O.); Brown, L. N., A.R.M., Port Moresby; Craue, W. J., acting A.R.M., Abau; Campbell, J. N. D., acting at Lesuia; Chinnery

* Denotes absence on active service.

E. W. P., Delta (acting R.M., Delta); Bastard, E. M., E.D.; Flint, L. A., W.D.; Oldham, E., R.M., Mambare; Huntington, H. W. H., A.R.M.; Skelby, E. C., A.R.M.; Blyth, A. L., acting R.M., Kumusi.

Constabulary:—Thompson, W. H. H., H.Q.O., Port Moresby; Atkinson, O. J., European Constable, P.M.

Gaols:—Stanley, J. B., Rigo; Healy, M. T., Head Gaoler, P.M., and Sanitary Supervisor; Headon, F., Gaoler, Samarai, and Warrant Officer of Armed Constabulary.

Patrol Officers:—Mears, E.; Muscutt, C. R. (A.R.M., Nepa); Grist, R. W., acting Headquarters Officer of A.C.; Zimmer, G. F. W., Cawley, F. R., Murray, H. L., Neyland, J. W. (Temporary), Barnes, W. A. (Temporary), McPartland, J. (Temporary), Roberts, M. I. (Temporary), Patrol Officers; Waldron, J. C. H., Engineer, Patrol Officer.

Treasury Department:—Kendrick, R. W. T., Treasurer; Fitzgerald, J. P., Accountant and Collector, P.M., acting C.C., Treasury; Inlay, N. G., acting Boarding Inspector, Clerk, P.M.; Walker, A. C., Postmaster, Port Moresby; Hunter, A., Post Office, P.M., Postal Assistant; Hill, C. F., Chief Clerk, Customs, Samarai; Brossey, L. V., Clerk, Port Moresby, Accountant; Irving, J. H., Clerk, Port Moresby; Russell, H. F. S., Clerk, Treasury, P.M.; McCristal, T. W. (Collector Customs, Daru); Byrne, T., Chief Clerk, Samarai; Smith, S., Treasury and Customs, Samarai, acting C.C.; James, E. A., Examiner, Treasury and Customs, Port Moresby; Munt, G. J., Receiver of Mails, Bagozia, Misima; Chester, E., Receiver of Mails, Imili; Grahamslaw, T., Cadet Clerk, Post Office, P.M.; Boileau, John, Telephone Mechanic and Postal Assistant, Port Moresby; Broadbent, Thos, Clerk, Treasury and Customs, also Sanitary Inspector; Grant, E., Clerk, Treasury, Port Moresby; Westbrook, R. F., Clerk, Treasury, Port Moresby; Apktemian, W. J., Clerk, Port Moresby; Quinton, H., Clerk, Port Moresby; Swinnerton, F. P., Record Clerk, Treasury; Howell, J., Temporary Clerk.

Government Store:—Ross, H. A., Government Storekeeper; Chapman, S., Clerk; Teina Materua, Native Clerk; Gavera, Native Clerk; Graham, W. E., Cadet Clerk; Christie, G., Storeman; Holt, F. V., Clerk (Temporary); Vivian, R. A., Assistant Government Storekeeper (Temporary); Dugdale, R., Temporary Assistant.

Sub-Collectors:—Harris, E. C., Samarai, Port Moresby; Davies, F. N., Bonagai, Samarai; Button, A. K., Daru.

Lands, Survey and Mines Department:—Smith, Hon. Staniforth, Comr. for Lands; Smith, W. R., Chief Government Surveyor; Pinney, C. R., Draughtsman; Turnbull, G. W., Draughtsman; Hardy, H. W., Clerk; Pratt, A. E., Staff Surveyor; Blackwood, E. D., Staff Surveyor; North, F. J., Staff Surveyor; McNeill, N., Assistant Surveyor; Stanley, E. R., Government Geologist; Mitchell, J. G., Clerk; Haviland, C., Staff Surveyor (Temporary); Zimmer, J. T., Agricultural Expert; O'Reilly, H. Shelton, Draughtsman; Miller, A., Clerk (Temporary); Lowell, A. R., Clerk (Temporary).

Agriculture:—Johnston, A., Manager, K.W.R. Plantation; Johnston, J. R., Assistant, K.W.R. Plantation; Catt, H. F., Manager, Orangerie Bay Plantation; Lomax, A. W. (Temporary), Assistant Manager, Orangerie Bay Plantation; Speedie, C. S., Manager of Laloki Gardens; Reid, L. G. S., Assistant; Stanley, J. B., Manager, Rigo; Barton, C. W., Temporary Assistant, Orangerie Bay Plantation; Hind, H., Temporary Assistant, Orangerie Bay Plantation.

Printing Office:—Baker E. G., Government Printer; Bock, W. A., Compositor (acting Government Printer); Gibson, Alfred, Compositor.

Native Affairs Department:—Bramell, B. W. B., Commissioner; Bell, L. L., Chief Inspector; Greenland, S. A., Clerk and Inspector; Leonard, C. A., Temporary Clerk.

Public Works Department:—Smith, W. R., Acting Director; MacDonald, J., Superintendent; Rentoul, A. C., Clerk; Boden, E., Overseer, P.W.D.;

Jones, H., Horse Driver; Neilsen, A., Carpenter; Williams, V. A., Road Engineer; Hay, I., Temporary Road Overseer; Deegan, M. F., Temporary Clerk.

Artisans:—Brodie, D., Shipwright; Smith, T. F., Boatbuilder; Dick, R. L., Plumber; Switzer, W., Sailmaker; Biar, I., Carpenter; Gofton, G., Native Ganger, Wharf; Biars, S., Government Carpenter; Mellor, W., Horse-driver; Deakin, H., Carpenter (Temporary); West, A., Temporary Storeman.

Medical Department:—Buchanan, Dr., Chief Medical Officer; Strong, Dr. W. M., Special G.M.O.; Giblin, Dr. W. E., G.M.O., Samarai; Boag, Dr. F. L., G.M.O., Western and Delta Divisions; Bellamy, R. L., G.M.O., Trebriands; Taafe —, G.M.O., Woodlark; Harse, —, G.M.O., Samarai; O'Reilly, Dr., Port Moresby.

Port Moresby European Hospital:—Wilkins, Miss E., Matron; Hammersley, F., Acting Nurse, P.M. Hospital; Baldwin, —, Acting Matron, Port Moresby.

Samarai European Hospital:—Fleming, Nurse, Matron; Miss A. Bodsworth, Temporary Assistant; Miss Bodsworth, Nurse, Probationer.

Native Hospital, Woodlark:—Miss R. Symons, Nurse.

Agent for the Government of Papua in Sydney:—Bensted, J. T., Challis House, Martin Place

BANKS.

The Bank of New South Wales has branches at Port Moresby (manager, F. Allen) and at Samarai (manager, T. B. Heath). The Commonwealth Bank is also represented.

WIRELESS STATIONS.

There are wireless stations at Port Moresby, Samarai and Woodlark Island, the last named being one of high power.

CHIEF BUSINESS HOUSES.

DARU.

Papuan Industries, Ltd., Storekeepers, Planters, &c.
—, Maidment.

PORT MORESBY.

Burns, Philp & Co., Storekeepers, Shipowners.
Whitten Bros., Ltd., Storekeepers, Shipowners and Planters.
B.N.G.D. Co., Ltd., Storekeepers, Shipowners and Planters.
C. R. Baldwin, Ltd., Storekeepers and Shipowners.
J. F. Puxley, baker.
Papuan Courier, newspaper.

SAMARAI.

Burns, Philp & Co.
Whitten Bros., Ltd.
B.N.G.D. Co., Ltd.
J. Chuun & Sons, Storekeepers.

WOODLARK ISLAND.

Whitten Bros., Ltd.

Nelsson and Shedden, Storekeepers and Planters.

There are three hotels in Samarai; two in Port Moresby.

MISSIONS.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Headquarters at Dogura on the north-west coast.

Bishop of New Guinea, the Right Rev. Gerald Sharp, D.D., and Rev.'s F. Raymond Elder (Emo), James Fisher (Wanigera), Stephen Gill (Boiania), John Hunt (Menapai), Robert Leck (Port Moresby), M. E. Warren (Samarai), Percy Shaw (Dogura), Samuel Tomlinson (Mukawa), A. C. Flint (Ambasi), A. P. Jennings (Uiaiko), and Peter Rautamara (Taupota).

☛ Laymen: Francis Buchanan, Norman Fettel and Henry Holland.

Ladies: Alice Cottingham (Dogura), Maud Forman (Dogura), Maud Hullet (Dogura), Maud Nowland (Ganuganuana), Laura Oliver (Taupota), Mrs. Maud Shaw (Dogura), Mrs. Tomlinson (Mukawa), Ida Percy (Dogura), Mrs. Edith Fisher (Wanigera), Ethel Slade (Dogura), Esme Strover (Samarai), M. Russell (Ganuganuana).

METHODIST.

Headquarters at Ubuia, off the north-west coast of Normanby Island.

The Rev.'s Matthew K. Gilmour (chairman of district), (at Ubuia), Arthur H. Scrivin (Dobu), George H. Shepherd (Ubuia), Roy S. Taylor (Woodlark), Alfred W. Guy (Bunama), Allan M. Davis (Kiriwina), J. Ronald Andrews (Misima), William Green (Bwaidoga), and Ernest G. Hall.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Rev.'s B. T. Butcher (Aird Hill), J. B. Clark (Port Moresby), C. F. Rich (Fife Bay), H. M. Dauncey (Delena), F. B. Riley (Daru), R. L. Turner, M.A. (Vatorata), Caleb Beharell (Hula), W. J. V. Saville (Mailu), E. Pryce Jones (Moru), H. P. Schlencker (Orokolo), and C. W. Abel (Kwato).

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The list of the Roman Catholic missionaries is not available.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

PORT MORESBY DISTRICT—CENTRAL DIVISION.

Adrian, John James, store manager, Port Moresby.

Anderson, Ralph, miner, Port Moresby.

Armit, Lionel Percy Barton, Civil Servant, Port Moresby.

Armit, Mrs. Port Moresby.

Armit, Reginald Edgar Lees, shop assistant, Port Moresby?

Atkinson, Elizabeth, Port Moresby.
Atkinson, Oliver John, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Baker, Edward, George, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Baldie, James Webster, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Baldie, Katherine, Christie, Port Moresby.
Bates, Alfred Josiah, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Bates, Beatrice Annie, Port Moresby.
Bell, Leslie Livingstone, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Bethune, Albert Edward, miner, Tupuselei.
Bellamy, Raynor Laming, doctor, Port Moresby.
Bethune, Albert Edward, miner, Tupuselei.
Biar, John, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Blyth, Alfred, miner, Port Moresby.
Bock, Walter Alfred, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Boileau, John George, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Boileau, Mrs. Port Moresby.
Bolton, Jack, carpenter, Port Moresby.
Booth, John, clerk, Port Moresby.
Bomgren, Carl Eric, wharfinger, Port Moresby.
Bomgren, Rose Alice, Port Moresby.
Bowes, T. K., plantation assistant, Port Moresby.
Brien, J. E., civil servant, Port Moresby.
Brien, Mrs., Port Moresby.
Bramell, Bertram William, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Brossey, Louis Victor, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Brodie, David, carpenter, Port Moresby.
Bruce, Ellen, Port Moresby.
Bruce, William Cunningham, planter, Port Moresby.
Budds, Margaret, Port Moresby.
Budds, Samuel, blacksmith, Port Moresby.
Bulk, Frederick, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Burns, Anne Prudence, Port Moresby.
Burns, Arthur John, accountant, Port Moresby.
Butterworth, George Botolph, contractor, Port Moresby.
Cahill, Dome, store assistant, Port Moresby.
Cahill, Patrick, carpenter, Port Moresby.
Campbell, John Norman Douglas, Port Moresby.
Chalmers, Campbell William, manager, Bomana.
Champion, Florence, Port Moresby.
Champion, Herbert William, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Champion, John Edward, miner, Port Moresby.
Champion, Thomas, grocer, Port Moresby.
Charlton, Cecil William, carpenter, Port Moresby.
Charpentier, Prosper Norman, miner, Port Moresby.
Chester, Edwin, clerk, Port Moresby.
Christie, Alexander, miner, Sapphire Creek.
Christie, George, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Christie, William, engineer, Port Moresby.
Clark, Rev. J. B., missionary, Port Moresby.
Clark, Mrs. A., Port Moresby.
Cox, A. J., wireless operator, Port Moresby.
Cox, Mrs. Port Moresby.
Coote, Phillip, manager, Port Moresby.
Coote, Mrs. Port Moresby.
Cruikshank, Frank, planter, Port Moresby.
Danby, Joseph Arthur Charles, miner, Tupuselei.
Davies, Norman Frederick, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Davies, Anne Monica, Port Moresby.
Deane, H. M., Port Moresby.
Dick, J. C., overseer, Kanosia.

Dillon, A. H., clerk, Port Moresby.
 Dillon, Mrs. Port Moresby.
 Dihm, —., clerk, Port Moresby.
 Dihm, Mrs., Port Moresby.
 Doyle, Andrew, planter, Laloki.
 Drewe, Leslie Arthur, clerk, Port Moresby.
 Farr, Charles George, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Fidler, W. H., mechanic, Port Moresby.
 Fidler, Mrs., Port Moresby.
 Fitzgerald, James Paul, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Fowler, Jean, Port Moresby.
 Garrod, Robert George, baker, Port Moresby.
 Gibson, Alfred, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Gordon, Robert, Motorist, Port Moresby.
 Graham, Allan Stewart, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Grahamslaw, Annie, Port Moresby.
 Grahamslaw, James, plumber, Port Moresby.
 Grayson, Harry, machinist, Port Moresby.
 Greenaway, Alfred, Planter.
 Greenaway, Alfred, planter.
 Greenland, Stanley Arthur, clerk, Port Moresby.
 Greenland, Mrs., Port Moresby.
 Gregory, Mrs. Port Moresby.
 Griffiths, Joseph, overseer, Bomana.
 Griffiths, Naomi, Bomana.
 Grist, Richard Walter, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Haigh, Florence May, Port Moresby.
 Hardy, Herbert William, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Harmont, Edward Montague, driver, Port Moresby.
 Hart, William John, Port Moresby.
 Hart, Emily Adeline, Port Moresby.
 Hartley, John William, fisherman, Port Moresby.
 Healy, Agnes Maud, Port Moresby.
 Healy, Michael Thomas, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Hedges, H., engineer, Port Moresby.
 Hedges, Mrs., Port Moresby.
 Herbert, Charles Edward, judge, Port Moresby.
 Herbert, Mrs. Port Moresby.
 Hickman, E., wireless, Port Moresby.
 Hilda, —., accountant, Port Moresby.
 Hides, Horace Herbert, labourer, Port Moresby.
 Hodges, John Demster, seaman, Port Moresby.
 Hunter, Annie, Port Moresby.
 Hunter, Alex. James, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Hunter, Robert, planter, Hitan.
 Huntington, Henry William, Hemsworth, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Irish, Robert Eastbourne, overseer, Katea.
 Jackson, Charles Frederick, clerk, Port Moresby.
 Jackson, William, accountant, Port Moresby.
 James, Ernest Alfred, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Jewell, Arthur, planter, Port Moresby.
 Kendrick, May, Port Moresby.
 Kendrick, Percy Charles, auctioneer, Kanosia.
 Kendrick, Robert William Turner, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 King, Henry Charles, carpenter, Port Moresby.
 King, Mina, Port Moresby.
 Kirby, Walter John, clerk, Port Moresby.
 Lamont, William, miner, Port Moresby.
 Lawson, Arthur Norman, mission, Bisiatabu.
 Lawson, Emd, Bisiatabu.

Leck, Rev. Robert, priest, Port Moresby.
Leck, Oliver, Port Moresby.
Lee, Allan Lewis, dentist, Port Moresby.
Leigh, Emily Mary Weldham, Port Moresby.
Leigh, Percival Henry, engineer, Port Moresby.
Leonard, Cyril Ambrose, clerk, Port Moresby.
Lever, Ethelinda Catherine, Port Moresby.
Lever, Percival George, engineer, Port Moresby.
Little, William John, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Long, Stanley Wimble, engineer, Fairfax Harbour.
Long, Alice Louisa, Port Moresby.
London, George Archibald, mine manager, Port Moresby.
London, Winifred, Port Moresby.
Lowell, A., clerk, Port Moresby.
MacDonald, John, civil servant, Port Moresby.
MacDonald, Minnie, Port Moresby.
McCann, Thomas, Port Moresby.
McPartland, J. M., civil servant, Port Moresby.
Marshall, Eliza Eddy, Port Moresby.
Marshall, Rhodes Edward, storeman, Port Moresby.
Marshall, G. A., plantation manager, Kanosia.
Marshall, Mrs., Kanosia.
Miller, Thomas James, overseer, Iavarere.
Mitchell, Alexander Murray, ironmonger, Port Moresby.
Munro, Ellen Violet, Port Moresby.
Munro, Robert Smith, contractor, Port Moresby.
Murray, Hubert Leonard, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Murray, John Hubert Plunkett, Lieut.-Governor, Port Moresby.
Murray, Pauline Anna, Port Moresby.
Mustard, Archibald, miner, Port Moresby.
Mustard, Nellie, Port Moresby.
Nelson, John, trader, Port Moresby.
Noller, Elizabeth Jane, Port Moresby.
Noller, Emil August, plumber, Port Moresby.
O'Malley, James Thomas, civil servant, Port Moresby.
O'Reilly-Shelton, J., draughtsman, Port Moresby.
O'Reilly-Shelton, Mrs., Port Moresby.
O'Reilly, Bertram Charles Noble, doctor, Port Moresby.
Osborne, Percy Rawlings, mine manager, Laloki.
Osborne, Jessie, Port Moresby.
Parker, Henry, Port Moresby.
Pechotsch, Adalbert Raimund, assayer, Port Moresby.
Penrose, George, miner, Port Moresby.
Percy, Harold William, seaman, Manu-Manu.
Pettitt, Frances, clerk, Port Moresby.
Phillips, William Henry Alexander, accountant, Port Moresby.
Pope, Sterling, trader, Motu-Motu.
Pratt, Alfred Ernest, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Pratt, Mary Isabella, Sogeri.
Pratt, Nora Amy, Sogeri.
Priddle, Charles, mine manager, Port Moresby.
Priddle, Eva Violet, Port Moresby.
Puley, James Fayers, baker, Port Moresby.
Quibu, William Vincent, plantation overseer, Kanosia.
Reid, Walter Mark, manager, Port Moresby.
Richards, Herbert Victor, store manager, Port Moresby.
Rogerson, Herbert William, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Ross, Eric Sutherland, overseer, Kotakinumu.
Ross, Hugh Alexander, civil servant, Port Moresby.
Rosser, Henry Nicol, civil servant, Port Moresby.

Rosser, Violet May, Port Moresby.
 Rosser, Wilfrid Ernest, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Ryan, Bridget Mary, Port Moresby.
 Ryan, Timothy Denis, hotelkeeper, Port Moresby.
 Sarich, Elizabeth Ann, Port Moresby.
 Sarich, Matte, Carrier, Port Moresby.
 Saunders, Joseph, miner, Port Moresby.
 Seftou, Ruth Isabel, Koitakinumu.
 Seftou, Thomas Leslie, plantation overseer, Koitakinumu.
 Simpson, William Arthur, planter, Iavarere.
 Skelly, Edgar Clarence, manager, Port Moresby.
 Skinner Shelton Brock, carpenter, Port Moresby.
 Smith, Frederick Thomas, boat builder, Port Moresby.
 Smith, Melinda May, Port Moresby.
 Smith, William Robert, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Smith, Mrs., Port Moresby.
 Spears, Alexander, carpenter, Port Moresby.
 Speedie, Charles Sheridan, Hambron Bluff.
 Speedie, Mrs., Port Moresby.
 Stanley, Evan Richards, government geologist, Port Moresby.
 Stanley, Helen Mary Benson, Port Moresby.
 Stewart, George, Napa Napa.
 Stewart, Selina, Napa Napa.
 Strong, Dr. Walter Marsh, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Stubbs, Clifford Cameron, carpenter, Port Moresby.
 Swain, Harry William, master mariner, Port Moresby.
 Swain, Mrs., Port Moresby.
 Tapp, —, officer in charge wireless, Port Moresby.
 Tapp, Mrs., Port Moresby.
 Turnbull, Gilbert Munro, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Villiers, Andrew, contractor, Port Moresby.
 Vivian, Reginald, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Waldron, Joseph Charles Herbert, engineer, Port Moresby.
 Wales, Hector Rankin, manager.
 Walker, Alfred Curwen, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 Walsh, Michael Thomas, storeman, Port Moresby.
 Walsh, Richard, manager, Port Moresby.
 Ward, Ernest Trevor, Itikinumi.
 West, Albert, civil servant, Port Moresby.
 West, Beatrice, Port Moresby.
 Whitbourne, Archibald, manager, Iavarere.
 Williams, Henry, overseer, Lealea.
 Williams, Seymour Williams.
 Wills, Samuel Alfred, accountant, Port Moresby.
 Wisdell, William, wharfinger, Port Moresby.
 Wood, Percy James, store manager, Port Moresby.
 Wright, Constance, Sapphire Creek.
 Wright, Joseph, labourer, Sapphire Creek.
 Wythes, Gustavus, miner, Port Moresby.

RIGO DISTRICT—CENTRAL DIVISION.

Beharell, Rev. C., missionary, Hula.
 Beharell, Mrs. M. N., missionary, Hula.
 Cawley, Frank Reginald, civil servant.
 English, A. C., trader, Barodobo, Rigo.
 English, Mrs., Barodobo, Rigo.
 Johnston, A., plantation manager, Gobaragere, K.W. River.
 Johnston, Mrs., Gobaragere, K.W. River.
 Martin, G. G., planter, Kaloura, Rigo.

Miller, J., trader, Maulei, Rigo.
 Nevitt, T., plantation manager, Tavar.
 Pollard, A., plantation assistant, Tavar.
 Robertson, W., plantation assistant, Kokibagu.
 Sinclair, Allan, McGregor, Tavai.
 Stanley, J. B., retired, Maopa.
 Taylor, carpenter, Kokibagu.
 Turner, Rev. R. L., missionary, Vatorata.
 Turner, Mrs. E. E., missionary, Vatorata.
 Walsh, W., trader, Paramana, Maopa.

MEKEO DISTRICT—CENTRAL DIVISION.

Allora, Madeline, Mekeo.
 Anderson, Eric, planter, Mekeo.
 Badams, Joe, planters assistant, Mekeo.
 Baker, John R., Mekeo.
 Balusson, Rosalie, Mekeo.
 Batard, Claudine, Mekeo.
 Bray, Joseph, trader, Mekeo.
 Buchanan, William, trader, Mekeo.
 Caron, Albert, missionary, Mekeo.
 Carrol, Catherine, Mekeo.
 Chabot, Joseph, missionary, Mekeo.
 Chatollier, Valentine, missionary, Mekeo.
 Collins, Edgar, plantation overseer, Mekeo.
 Collins, Gordon, Mekeo.
 de Boismenu, Alain Guynot, missionary, Mekeo.
 de Moor, Peter, missionary, Mekeo.
 Desnoos, Gustave, missionary, Mekeo.
 Dufлот, Helene, Mekeo.
 Evans, Edmund, sawmill manager, Mekeo.
 Eschleman, —.
 Fox, Mary, Mekeo.
 Gildca, John Alec, Mekeo.
 Gleeson, Margaret, Mekeo.
 Gors, Arthur M., Mekeo.
 Gors, Otto Charles, Mekeo.
 Guilbeaud, Ernest, missionary, Mekeo.
 Heffernan, Honora, Mekeo.
 Henkelman, John Adrian, missionary, Mekeo.
 Jones, Mary, Mekeo.
 Kelly, Mary, Mekeo.
 Keopman, Gertrude, Mekeo.
 Little, William J., civil servant, Kairuku.
 Masselin, Albortine, Mekeo.
 McTavish, John, Mekeo.
 Neyland, F., civil servant, Kairuku.
 O'Connor, Eric, Mekeo.
 Paret, Julie, Mekeo.
 Poupeney, Joseph, missionary, Mekeo.
 Priem, Adrian, missionary, Mekeo.
 Roger, Albyn A., plantation assistant, Mekeo.
 Septvants, Angele, Mekeo.
 Simon, Jeanne, Mekeo.
 Suramy, Francine, Mekeo.
 Swanson, Herbert James, miner, Mekeo.
 Thomas, Marie, Mekeo.
 Wetherall, Pearson T., planter, Mekeo.
 Williams Alfred A., planter, Mekeo.

SAMARAI—EASTERN DIVISION.

Abel, Rev. Charles William, missionary.
 Abel, Beatrice Emma.
 Armstrong, Walter, store assistant.
 Anderson, Christian Oalf, mariner.
 Anderson, Jessie.
 Anderson, Neil, driver.
 Angel, William, store assistant.
 Annmuller, George Edward, store manager.
 Bosworth, Amy.
 Blencowe, James Leslie Howard, plantation manager.
 Blencowe, Mrs.
 Blencowe, Francis William, recruiter.
 Blencowe, Sydney, overseer.
 Blytt, Haakon, trader.
 Belfield, James Walter, miner.
 Bernier, Frederick Alphonse, manager.
 Bernier, Virgime Hellen.
 Bunting, Frederick William, overseer.
 Bunting, Arthur Herbert, planter.
 Bunting, Ella Florence.
 Bunting, Robert Maurice, planter.
 Beck, William Grundt, mariner.
 Butler, Albert Edward, recruiter.
 Burton, Charles, wharfinger.
 Burton, Alva.
 Brabson, Florence.
 Ballantyne, James, shipwright.
 Ballantyne, Mecta.
 Brophy, Michael, carpenter.
 Carlow, Reginald, overseer.
 Cariow, Alice.
 Chenoweth, Lilian May.
 Cox, Percy, manager.
 Clark, Lawrence Edward, manager.
 Catt, Henry Edwin, manager.
 Catt, Margaret.
 Clay, Edwin, manager.
 Cloberty, Peter, civil servant, Samarai.
 Chesser, John, miner.
 Connelly, Lincoln Grant Gartrelle, civil servant.
 Clunn, Colin, manager.
 Clunn, Rose.
 Clunn, John, plantation manager.
 Campbell, Duncan, shipwright.
 Campbell, Maria.
 Cooper, George, clerk.
 Cooper, Mrs.
 Cottingham, Alice Mand, mission worker, Dogura.
 Day, Cecil, overseer.
 Driver, James Henry, contractor.
 Donovan, Henry Morgan Serle, planter.
 Dallen, Arthur Clifton, recruiter.
 Edenborough, Henry James, clerk.
 Edenborough, Alice.
 Evenett, Frederick, recruiter.
 Edwards, John, miner.
 Ellis, Bartholomew, shipwright.
 Eichhorn, Albert Frederick, planter.
 Eichhorn, George Charles, planter.

Eichhorn, Mary Ellen.
 Faris, Frederick Norman, manager.
 Fletcher, Henry, miner.
 Fletcher, Reginald Keith, civil servant, Samarai.
 Fletcher, Mrs., Samarai.
 Forman, Mand Eveline, mission worker, Dogura.
 Forester, Londen Edgar, planter.
 Frame, Edward James, accountant.
 Frame, Violet.
 Fredman, George Harold, civil servant, Samarai.
 Garlick, Alice May.
 Garlick, James Lynden, storeman.
 Garstang, Harrie Ernest, civil servant.
 Gray, John, planter.
 Grimshaw, Osborne, civil servant.
 Grimshaw, Beatrice Ethel, authoress.
 Gilmour, Rev. Matthew Kerr, missionary.
 Gilmour, Nora Italian.
 Gibb, Janet Catherine.
 Gofton, Flora.
 Green, William, missionary.
 Green, Ellen, missionary.
 Harrison, Edward William, manager.
 Harrison, George Fernley, manager.
 Harse, Dr. Walter, physician.
 Harse, Florence Mary.
 Headon, Frederick, civil servant.
 Heath, —.
 Henderson, Laurence, hotelkeeper.
 Henderson, Elizabeth.
 Higginson, Charles Bingham, civil servant.
 Higginson, Ivy Laura, civil servant.
 Hullett, Nellie Georgina Aston.
 Inman, Emma.
 Inman, Maud.
 Inman, Olive.
 Izod, Horace, civil service.
 Izod, Norman, engineer.
 Jansen, Hans, overseer.
 Johns, Robert Richard, carpenter.
 Johns, Caroline.
 Keogh, Thomas, blacksmith.
 Keogh, Catherine.
 Kruger, Frederick Wagner, planter.
 Lewin, Eva.
 Lomax, Archibald, overseer.
 Leslie, Christiana Maria.
 Leetch, Honora Kathleen.
 Matley, Elpeth Macdonald.
 Matley, James William.
 Moody, Frederick Owen.
 Morgan, William, planter.
 Meredyth, —, manager.
 Moxon, Francis Henry, retired.
 Miller, George Harold, clerk.
 Miller, Ruby Emaline.
 MacAlpine, Alexander, civil servant.
 McDonald, Isla Kerr.
 Mahony, Frank Patrick, planter.

Mahony, Elizabeth.
 Marks, Florence.
 Nowland, Maud, mission worker.
 Nicholson, Charles Borchard, sailmaker.
 Niccol, John Hunter, manager.
 Newland, Walter John, seaman.
 Newton, William James, miner.
 O'Connor, Stanley, manager.
 Oliver, Laura.
 Patching, Cecelia Sarah.
 Patching, William Benjamin, auctioneer.
 Parkin, Margaret Evelyn.
 Pell, James, manager.
 Percy, Ida May, mission worker, Dogura.
 Platt, Charles Herbert, recruiter.
 Platt, Sarah Maria.
 Poole, Victor, civil servant.
 Rich, Rev. Charles Fry, missionary.
 Rich, Caroline Florence.
 Rowe, William Henry, miner.
 Robertson, Colin Campbell, missionary.
 Sharp Gerald, Anglican bishop.
 Shepherd, George H, missionary.
 Smith, L., overseer.
 Solomon, Elia, planter.
 Slade, Ethel, mission worker, Dogura.
 Sloan, Joseph, miner, Samarai.
 Stork, Alick, recruiter.
 Sheddon, William, planter.
 Smith, Sydney, civil servant.
 Smith, Eva.
 Shaw, Rev. Percy Charles, missionary.
 Shaw, Maud.
 Scriven, Margaret.
 Scriven, Arthur Henry, missionary.
 Strover, Esme, mission worker.
 Turner, Charles Owen, recruiter, Samarai.
 Turner, Ellen.
 Tooth, Ernest, Septimas, surveyor.
 Tooth, Alice Maud.
 Topal, Henry J., civil servant, Samarai.
 Taylor, Joseph, missionary.
 Walke, Percy, clerk, Samarai.
 Wallace, James Buckle, miner.
 Wallace, Joseph William, trader.
 Warrner, M. E. missionary.
 Whitehead, James Henry, missionary.
 Whitten, Robert Frederick, merchant.
 Wilkes, James Richard Adam, manager.
 Williams, William Thomas, miner.
 Willock, William Joseph, clerk, Samarai.
 Wilson, James Herbert, miner.
 Winterbottom, Honor Etta.
 Wisdell, Charles, storeman.
 Wisdell, Elizabeth Louisa.
 Wright, Mrs.
 Wright, William Henry, manager.
 Young, Kate.
 Young, William George, carpenter.

WOODLARK ISLAND—KULUMADAU DIVISION.

Aitken, Peter, engine driver.
Aitken, Margaret.
Anderson, William Forbes, planter.
Anderson, Hannah Moir.
Anderson, Maud.
Arbouin, Charles, trader.
Broadbent, Ernest, civil servant.
Claney, Arthur, miner.
Curtin, James, miner.
Dalgreen, Hansgard Charles, recruiter.
Drewe, Douglas Edgar, store keeper.
Ede, Richard Henry, planter.
Ede, Isidore, planter.
Ede, Rachel Emma.
Evans, John, miner.
Evenett, Arthur Ernest, carpenter.
Flower, Alfred Edward, miner.
Grant, Edwin, civil servant.
Greentree, Paul Preston, miner.
Greentree, Maud Alethea.
Hay, James Francis, miner.
Hughes, William Herbert, planter.
Hott, John, miner.
Jones, George Henry, miner.
Johannessen, Einar, recruiter.
Keegan, William, miner.
Koig, John, miner.
Jones, Edward Morris, miner.
Mears, Edwin William Jones, civil servant.
Morley, Henry Ethelbert, miner.
Monnington, Frederick, miner.
McLeish, John, miner.
MacKreth, Reginald, miner.
MacFarlane, John, miner.
Nelson, John Cooper, recruiter.
Nelsson, John Gusth., storekeeper.
Nelsson, Edith.
O'Dell, William, hotelkeeper.
O'Dell, Mary Ann.
O'Dell, Florence Annie.
Osborne, Eric Edward, planter, Rossel Island.
Osborne, Clarice, Rossel Island.
Robertson, James, miner.
Reynolds, Arthur, engine driver.
Rochfort, Francis Augustine, miner.
Symons, Alexander Henry, civil servant.
Sheret, David, miner.
Sinclair, Allan, miner.
Taylor, Roy S., missionary.
Thompson, William Henry, miner.
Thompson, Mary Ann.
Taaffe, John, medical practitioner.
Taaffe, Ellen.
Tweed, Thomas, miner.
Watkins, George, miner.
Whitehead, Charles, recruiter.
Walton, George William, planter.

MISIMA ISLAND—SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

Ariotti, Severine, miner, Misima.
 Anderson, John, miner.
 Andrews, J. Ronald, missionary.
 Boyd, Robert, miner, Misima.
 Boyd, Isabel, Misima.
 Carlow, James, miner, Misima.
 Coleman, Alfred, planter, Mambaro.
 Coppard, Charles John, miner, Misima.
 Craig, T. E., planter, Sudest, Misima.
 Franklin, Louis Charles, miner, Misima.
 Grant, Alexander, miner, Misima.
 Hamilton, Charles Edward, miner, Misima.
 Hamilton, Rebecca Agnes, Misima.
 Hartley, Mary Ellen, Misima.
 Hartley, Lionel Cecil George, miner, Misima.
 Hurley, Francis Cecil, miner, Misima.
 Loust, Sophia Amelia, Misima.
 Loust, Arthur Richmond, engineer, Misima.
 Munt, George James, storekeeper, Misima.
 Neill, Thomas, engineer, Misima.
 Patterson, Raynard, mine manager, Misima.
 Rolf, Alfred, miner, Misima.
 Slater, George, miner, Misima.
 Smith, John, miner, Misima.
 Walker, William Gilbert Ross, carpenter, Misima.
 Wills, Thomas, miner, Misima.

TROBRIAND ISLANDS—SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION

Auerbach, Edward Aubrey, planter.
 Auerbach, Theodore Aubrey, planter.
 Campbell, Murdo Norman, planter.
 Davies, Allan M., missionary.
 Hancock, William Robert, trader.
 Pearce, Florence Jane.
 Priest, William Joseph, fisher.
 Prisk, Ethel Mary.

CAPE NELSON—NORTH-EASTERN DIVISION.

Elder, Frank Raymond, priest.
 Fisher, James Edward John, priest.
 Hooper, George Stanley, trader.
 MacDonnell, Frank, civil servant
 MacDonnell, Edelle Erienne.
 Prosser, Sydney Walter, recruiter.
 Walker, George Sydney, recruiter.

ABAU—EASTERN DIVISION.

Bastard, Edwm Montague, civil servant, Abau.
 Bastard, Mrs.
 Broomfield, John Angle, planter, Abau.
 Clark, Frank Leslie, planter, Abau.
 Cotter, Michael, planter, Abau.
 Cowley, Campbell, planter, Abau.

Crewe, Matthew, miner, Abau.
Fletcher, John, miner, Abau.
Holm, Melgo, planter, Abau.
Horn, Florence Eliza, Abau.
Malinverni, Joseph, miner, Abau.
Metcalf, Charles Tasman, planter, Abau.
Miller, James, trader, Abau.
Nelson, Charles, miner, Abau.
Preston, James, miner.
Reid, Leslie John S., planter, Abau.
Saville, Frances, Mailu.
Saville, William James, missionary, Mailu.
Watson, Stephen, plantation manager, Abau.
Weekley, Fred, miner, Abau.

KOKODA DISTRICT—KUMUSI DIVISION.

Berriman, Richard, miner, Yodda.
Fowler, James Grant, civil servant.
Lawrence, Wilfred James, miner, Yodda.
Newman, Alexander, civil servant, Kokoda.
Parkes, William, miner, Yodda.

BUNA DISTRICT—KUMUSI DIVISION.

Bondeson, Peter, miner.
Blyth, Alex, Liston, civil servant.
Blyth, Mrs.
Gibbs, Harry Martin, miner, Buna Bay.
Holland, Henry, missionary, Buna Bay.
Kelly, Patrick, plantation manager, Buna Bay.
Oates, Ernest Thomas, storekeeper, Buna Bay.
Oates, Florence, Buna Bay.
Spiller, Hobart, recruiter, Buna Bay.
Viousseux, Francis Eric, recruiter, Buna Bay.

IOMA—MAMBARE DIVISION.

Davies, David, miner, Ioma.
Elliott, Robert, miner, Ioma.
Lassen, Peter Theodor, miner, Ioma.
Oldham, Eric Ryton, civil servant.
Park, William, miner, Ioma.

DARU—WESTERN DIVISION.

Beach, Hugh Percy, overseer.
Beag, Frank Leigh, doctor.
Cowling, John, planter.
Flint, Aclin Leopold, civil servant.
Freshwater, James Bruce, plantation manager.
Freshwater, Nellie.
Harman, Daniel Coulter, store manager.
Harman, Alice.
Luff, Leonard, recruiter.
Lyons, Arthur Power, civil servant.
McCristal, Thomas Robert, civil servant.
Maidment, Walter Austin, storekeeper.
Maidment, Ellen.

Osborne, Herbert Court, trader.
 Palmer, Theodore Reeves, plantation manager.
 Pothier, Louis, trader.
 Reynolds, Harold Peter, recruiter.
 Riley, Edward Baxter, missionary.
 Riley, Jessie Marion.
 Sutton, Joseph Henry, civil servant.

VAILALA RIVER AREA.

Field, William Willcock, painter.
 Fanning, Joseph Patrick, overseer.
 Gilbert, Henry, carpenter.
 Langford, Walter Gilbert, mining engineer.
 Lett, Lewis, planter.
 Lett, Bertha Mary.
 MacDonald, Donald, planter.
 Treloar, Robert Leslie, accountant.
 Wade, Arthur, oilfield director.

KEREMA—GULF DIVISION (excluding Vailala River Area).

Baker, Godfrey, Hugh May, civil servant, Kerema.
 Baker, Thomas Christian, mariner, Kukipi.
 Currie, William, trader, Kukipi.
 Gundersen, Ludvig, mariner, Kukipi.
 Jones, Edwin Pryce, missionary, Moru.
 Jones, Hugh, trader, Kukipi.
 Jones, Minnie Ellis, Moru.
 Miles, Arthur William, recruiter, Kerema.
 Schlencker, Henry Percy, missionary, Orokolo.
 Schlencker, Mary Elizabeth Sarah, Orokolo.

LAKEKAMU GOLDFIELD—NEPA.

Arnold, George, miner.
 Butler, John, miner.
 Charlton, Findlay, miner.
 Driscoll, Edward, miner.
 Gillespie, Andrew, miner.
 Murphy, John, miner.
 Murray, Thomas, miner.
 Murray, William, miner.
 Muscutt, Charles R., civil servant.
 Neil, Michael, miner.
 Reilly, John, miner.
 Robertson, Gordon MacMillan, miner.
 Rowe, William, storeman.
 Smith, Stanley, Francis, miner.
 Smith, Michael, miner.

KIKORI—DELTA DIVISION.

Dean, William John, master mariner.
 Johnstone, Harold, civil servant.
 Murray, George Hugh, civil servant.
 Williams, Arthur Densil, planter.
 Williams, Claude Roubel, planter.
 Woodward, Ronald Austin, civil servant.

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

DIVISION I.—ALIE, SPIRITS AND BEVERAGES.

Ale and other beer, porter, cider and perry, spirituous :—In bottle*	
and in bulk, per gallon	1s. 6d.
Ale and other beer, porter, cider and perry, non-spirituous, per gallon	1s.
Spirits, † and spirituous liquors, n.e.i. :—	
(a) When not exceeding the strength of proof, per gallon . .	17s.
(b) When exceeding the strength of proof per proof gallon . .	17s.
Perfumed spirits and bay rum, per gallon	17s.
Spirituous preparations, viz. :— Essences, fruit and other ethers,	
aromas and flavours, fluid extracts, sarsaparilla, tinctures,	
medicines, infusions, toilet preparations, limejuice and other	
fruit juices and fruit syrups, containing :—	
(a) Not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit, per gallon . .	4s. 3d.
(b) More than 25 per cent., but not more than 50 per cent. of	
proof spirit, per gallon	8s. 6d.
(c) More than 50 per cent., but not more than 75 per cent. of	
proof spirit, per gallon	12s. 9d.
(d) More than 75 per cent. of proof spirit, but not over proof,	
per gallon	17s.
(e) Overproof to be charged as spirituous liquors under	
Item 3 (b).	
Non-spirituous ethereal fruit essences and artificial fruit essences,	
ethers, aromas and flavours, ad valorem	10%
Wine, sparkling ‡, per gallon	15s.
Wine, n.e.i. (including medicated and vermouth) :—§	
(a) Containing not more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, per	
gallon	10s.
(b) Containing more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit, per	
gallon	17s.
(c) Australian, per gallon	5s.
Limejuice and other fruit juices and fruit syrups, non-spirituous, per	
gallon	1s.
Table waters (aerated and mineral), and preparations, n.e.i. packed	
for household use for the production thereof ; including spark-	
let bulbs, preparations, n.e.i. for compounding non-alcoholic	
beverages, per dozen pints.	1s.
Wood naphtha, methyl alcohol, and acetone, per gallon ;	2s.

DIVISION II.—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.

Tobacco—

(a) Unmanufactured, n.e.i., per pound	3s. 6d.
(b) Unmanufactured, but entered to be locally manufactured	
(to be paid at time of removal to the factory) into :—	
1. Tobacco or cigarettes, per pound	1s.
2. Cigars, per pound	2s. 6d.

* Six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints, or twenty-four reputed half-pints to be charged as one gallon.

† Spirits in cases of two gallons and under, to be charged as two gallons ; over two gallons, and not exceeding three gallons, as three gallons ; over three gallons, and not exceeding four gallons, as four gallons ; and so on, provided that small bottles or phials of liquor intended for samples or other special purposes only, may be entered at actual measurement.

‡ Three magnums, six reputed quarts, twelve reputed pints, or twenty-four reputed half-pints to be charged as one gallon.

§ Six reputed quarts, twelve reputed pints, or twenty-four reputed half-pints to be charged as one gallon.

(c) Manufactured, n.e.i. including the weight of tags, labels and other attachments, per pound	3s. 6d.
(d) Trade, on which twenty-nine (29) sticks or figs weigh in the aggregate not less than one (1) pound avoirdupois :—	
1. Entirely grown and manufactured in Australia, per pound	2s. 3d.
2. Made in Australia from imported leaf, per pound	2s. 6d.
3. N.E.I., per pound	3s.
Cigars, including the weight of bands or ribbons, per pound	8s.
Cigarettes, including the weight of cards and mouth-pieces contained in inside packages, per pound	8s.

DIVISION III.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND GROCERIES.

Animals, living	Free
Bacon and hams, partly or wholly cured, per pound	1d.
Biscuits, viz. :—	
(a) Cabin, Pilot and similar bread	Free
(b) N.E.I., per pound	1d.
Blue, laundry, per pound	1d.
Butter, including Butterine and margarine when coloured and marked as prescribed, per pound	2d.
Cakes, including puddings other than meat puddings, per pound	2d.
Candles, tapers and night lights, per pound	1d.
Capers, ad valorem	10%
Cheese, per pound	1d.
Chutney, ad valorem	10%
Cocoanuts and copra	Free
Coffee and chicory, including coffee and milk, per pound	2d.
Confectionery, n.e.i. including cocoa, cocoa and milk, chocolate, bon-bons, and mixed packets of confectionery containing trinkets (gross weights); sugar candy; medicated confectionery; cachous; crystallised or candied fruits; confectionery, ornamental; cocoa beans, shells and nibs; cocoa butter; caramel; caramel paste, and caramel butter, per pound	2d.
Eggs in shell, ad valorem	5%
Egg contents, dry, ad valorem	5%
Fats, including axle and other greases, lard and tallow, ad valorem	10%
Fish, viz. :—	
(a) Fresh, salted, smoked, dried, or preserved by cold process	Free
(b) Potted and concentrated, including extracts of and caviare, ad valorem	10%
(c) Preserved in tins or other airtight vessels, including the weight of liquid contents, ad valorem	10%
Flour	Free
Foods, animal, n.e.i., ad valorem	10%
Foods, infant and invalid, n.e.i., ad valorem	10%
Fruits, viz. :—	
(a) Dried, including preserved ginger (not in liquid), per pound	1d.
(b) Preserved in liquid, or partly preserved or pulped, including preserved ginger, n.e.i., per dozen pints	1s.
(c) N.E.I.	Free

Ginger, other than preserved, per pound	.. .. .	id.
Grain and pulse, viz. :—		
(a) Not prepared or manufactured	.. .. .	Free
(b) Prepared and manufactured, n.e.i., ad valorem	.. .. .	10%
Honey, per pound	.. .. .	1d.
Hops, per pound	.. .. .	1d.
Insects—Bees and other	.. .. .	Free
Isinglass, per pound	.. .. .	1d.
Jams and jellies, including calves' feet but not meat jellies, per pound	.. .. .	1d.
Linseed and linseed meal, ad valorem	.. .. .	10%
Liquorice, ad valorem	.. .. .	10%
Macaroni, per pound	.. .. .	1d.
Malt, per bushel	.. .. .	6d.
Matches and Vestas, ad valorem	.. .. .	10%
Meats, poultry and game, viz. :—		
(a) Potted or concentrated, including extracts of, and meat jellies, per pound	.. .. .	2d.
(b) Preserved with or without vegetables in tins or other airtight vessels, including weight of liquid contents	.. .. .	Free
(c) Soups	.. .. .	Free
(d) N.E.I.	.. .. .	Free
Milk, including cream, ad valorem	.. .. .	10%
Mustard, per lb.	.. .. .	1d.
Nuts, edible, n.e.i., per pound	.. .. .	2d.
Oilmen's stores, n.e.i., being groceries, including culinary and flavouring essences non-spirituous, soap dyes, and condition foods, n.e.i., food for birds in packages for retail sale ; goods put up for household use not elsewhere dutiable at a higher rate, ad valorem	.. .. .	10%
Pickles, ad valorem	.. .. .	10%
Rice, including rice meal and rice flour, per ton	.. .. .	10s.
Sago, per lb.	.. .. .	1d.
Salt, viz. :—		
(a) Table preparations thereof, per ton	.. .. .	10s.
(b) N.E.I. per ton	.. .. .	10s.
Sauces, ad valorem	.. .. .	10%
Seeds (garden), bulbs, flowers, plants, shrubs and trees	....	Free
Seed, n.e.i., ad valorem	.. .. .	10%
Soap, viz. :—		
(a) Toilet, fancy or medicated, ad valorem	.. .. .	10%
(b) N.E.I. ; also soap substitutes and compound detergents for washing and cleansing purposes, not including saponaceous disinfectants, per pound	.. .. .	1d.
Spices, per pound	.. .. .	1d.
Starch, including starch flour, per lb.	.. .. .	1d.
Straw, ad valorem	.. .. .	5%
Sugar, per cwt.	.. .. .	2s. 4d.
Syrup (golden), molasses and treacle, per cwt.	.. .. .	2s.
Tapioca, per pound	.. .. .	1d.
Tea, per pound	.. .. .	2d.
Vegetables, viz. :—		
(a) Dried, dry-salted, compressed or powdered, including dried herbs, ad valorem	.. .. .	10%
(b) Preserved in liquid, or part-preserved or pulped, ad valorem	.. .. .	10%
(c) N.E.I.	.. .. .	Free
Vermicelli, per pound	.. .. .	1d.
Waxes, ad valorem	.. .. .	10%

DIVISION IV.—TEXTILES, FELTS AND FURS AND MANUFACTURES
THEREOF, AND ATTIRE.

Apparel and attire, n.e.i. for the human body, partly or wholly made up, including materials cut into shape therefor, ad valorem ..	10 ⁰ / ₀
Artificial plants, flowers, fruits, leaves and grains of all kinds and materials, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Bags and sacks, viz. :—	
(a) For exporting produce	Free
(b) N.E.I. and other jute goods, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Bedding, including mattresses, other than wire, and pillows, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Blankets, including blanketing, rugs and rugging, ad valorem ..	10 ⁰ / ₀
Canvas and duck, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Carpets, floor covering and carriage mats of any textile material except coir, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Coir mats, matting and fenders, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Cotton, viz. :—	
(a) Unmanufactured	Free
(b) Waste, ad valorem	5 ⁰ / ₀
(c) N.E.I., ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Curtains and blinds, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Diving dresses and parts thereof	Free
Drapery, n.e.i., including all materials composed wholly or in part of cotton, silk, linen, wool or other woven fabric, ad valorem ..	10 ⁰ / ₀
Feathers, dressed or undressed, including feathers made up into trimmings; also natural birds and wings, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Felt and manufactures thereof, n.e.i., ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Furs and skins, ad valorem	5 ⁰ / ₀
Hair, natural or imitation, ad valorem	5 ⁰ / ₀
Hats, caps and bonnets, including trimmings thereon, ad valorem ..	10 ⁰ / ₀
Hessian and Brattice Cloth, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Nets and netting, n.e.i., ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Parasols, sunshades and umbrellas, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Sewing and embroidery silks and twists, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Tarpaulins, tents and sails, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Wool, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀

DIVISION V.—METALS AND MACHINERY.

Ammunition, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Anchors	Free
Arms bearing the British or other approved testmark, ad valorem ..	10 ⁰ / ₀
Guns or rifles which do not bear the British or other approved testmark, or such barrels imported separately, each	£5
Axes and hatchets, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Bedsteads, including wire mattresses	Free
Bolts, nuts, rivets and washers, n.e.i., ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Brass, viz. :—Angle, bar, blocks, pipes, plates, rods, scrap, studs, strips, tees and tubes	Free
Brassware, n.e.i., ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Cash registers, adding and computing machines, and all attachments, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Chains and cables	Free
Copper, viz. :—Angle, bar, blocks, matte, pipes, plates, rods, scrap, sheet, strips, tee and tubes	Free
Copper Manufactures, n.e.i., ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀

Crucibles, ad valorem	10%
Cutlery, ad valorem	10%
Downpipe, guttering, ridging and stump-caps, ad valorem	10%
Electrical appliances and materials, ad valorem	10%
Fencing materials, including standards, pillars, and patent steel droppers of all lengths for fencing; patent wedgers for droppers and standards	Free
Fire engines and extinguishers, hand	Free
Gas generating plant, including lamps, glasses and fittings, ad valorem	10%
Hollowware, ad valorem	10%
Implements and tools, n.e.i., and parts thereof, viz.:—	
(a) Agricultural, Horticultural and Viticultural	Free
(b) Mining	Free
(c) N.E.I., ad valorem	10%
Iron, viz.:—Angle, bar, billets, blooms, hoop, ingots, loops, pipes (and fittings), rod, slabs and tee	Free
Iron, plate or sheet, galvanised, corrugated and plain	Free
Lamps, lanterns and lampware, ad valorem	10%
Lead and manufactures thereof, n.e.i., per cwt.	2s. 4d.
Machinery, including engines, boilers and parts thereof, viz.:—	
(a) Agricultural, horticultural and viticultural	Free
(b) Mining	Free
(c) Printing	Free
(d) Refrigerating	Free
(e) Sawmilling	Free
(f) Telegraph (including aerial and telephone)	Free
(g) N.E.I.	Free
Machines, sewing	Free
Metals and ores, viz.:—	
(a) Manufactures thereof, n.e.i., ad valorem	10%
(b) Unmanufactured, n.e.i.	Free
Metals for ceiling and lining houses, and decorations of any material for same, ad valorem	10%
Nails, screws and tacks	Free
Plated-ware, ad valorem	10%
Pumps of every description, ad valorem	10%
Rails, iron and waggons for running thereon, including fish plates, fish bolts, tie plates and rods, switches, points, crossings and inter-sections, and all articles for fastening rails to sleepers	Free
Stoves and ovens, ad valorem	10%
Tanks	Free
Tin and tinware, ad valorem	10%
Typewriters, ad valorem	10%
Weighing machines, including weigh-bridges, scales, spring balances and weights, ad valorem	10%
Wire, viz.:—	
(a) Barbed	Free
(b) Netting	Free
(c) N.E.I., ad valorem	10%
Zinc and manufactures thereof, and zinc shavings	Free

DIVISION VI.—OILS, PAINTS AND VARNISHES.

Driers, ad valorem	5%
Oils, viz.:—	
(a) Benzene, benzoline, crude petroleum, gasoline, naphtha, petrol, residual oil, engine distillate, kerosene below 150 degrees test and other liquid fuel	Free

(b) Kerosene, n.e.i., per gallon	3d.
(c) Castor, salad, and other oils used as medicines, ad valorem	10%
(d) N.E.I., per gallon	6d.
Polishes and metal powders, including dressings, inks, stains and pastes for leather, furniture, floors and metal goods, ad valorem	10%
Paints and colours, including kalsomine and whiting, viz. :—	
(a) Ground in Oil	Free
(b) N.E.I.	Free
Putty, ad valorem	5%
Terebine and turpentine, per gallon	1s.
Varnish, per gallon	1s.

DIVISION VII.—EARTHENWARE, CEMENT, CHINA, GLASS AND STONE.

Beads, ad valorem	10%
Bottles, ad valorem	10%
Bricks, ad valorem	10%
Cement, including fibro cement	Free
China, parian and porcelain ware, ad valorem	10%
Crucibles, ad valorem	10%
Earthenware, brownware and stoneware, n.e.i., ad valorem	10%
Glass, ad valorem	10%
Glassware, ad valorem	10%
Grindstones and fittings, ad valorem	10%
Marble and stone, unwrought, ad valorem	5%
Pipes, drain and water, ad valorem	10%
Slates and slate pencils for schools	Free
Slate, wrought, n.e.i., and unwrought, ad valorem	5%
Files, ad valorem	10%

DIVISION VIII.—DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Acetic acid, extract or essence of vinegar :—

- (a) Vinegar, standard (as prescribed by Departmental By-laws), the product of malt or grain or fruit juice by alcoholic and acetic fermentation, containing not more than 6 per centum of absolute acetic acid, per gallon .. 6d.
- (b) Vinegar, not the product of malt or grain or fruit juice, per gallon 1s.
- (c) Solutions, extracts or essences containing more than 6 per centum of absolute acetic acid, for every extra 10 per centum or part thereof, per gallon 3d.

Acids, n.e.i., ad valorem	10%
Boiler fluid, ad valorem	5%
Camphor, ad valorem	10%
Carbonate and bi-carbonate of soda, ad valorem	10%
Carbonic acid gas, ad valorem	5%
Cyanide of Potassium and cyanide of sodium	Free
Dips and washes for animals, ad valorem	5%
Disinfectants, ad valorem	5%
Drugs, chemicals and medicines, n.e.i., ad valorem	10%
Glycerine and petroleum jelly, ad valorem	10%

Insecticides, ad valorem	5%
Perfumery, including all toilet preparations non-spirituous, ad valorem	10%
Sulphur, ad valorem	10%
Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and citric acid, ad valorem .. .	10%

DIVISION IX.—WOOD, WICKER AND CANE.

Bamboo, cane and wickerware	Free
Doors, windows and sashes	Free
Furniture, n.e.i., including any article of wood or partly of wood, wholly or partly made up or finished, or used in any building or premises	Free
Handles, viz. :—	
(a) For tools and implements exempt from duty	Free
(b) N.E.I., ad valorem	10%
Oars and sculls	Free
Timber, dressed or undressed	Free
Woodware, n.e.i., including all articles made wholly or in part of wood, ad valorem	10%

DIVISION X.—JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

Bullion and coin ; gold and silver bar, ingot and sheet	Free
Chronometers, clocks and watches, including pedometers and pocket counters and the like, ad valorem	10%
Curios	Free
Fancy goods, including articles used for ornamental purposes, or partly for use and partly for ornament, ad valorem	10%
Fishing appliances, ad valorem	10%
Games, outdoor and indoor, articles used for, ad valorem	10%
Glasses, opera, field and marine, including telescopes, microscopes and similar glasses, ad valorem	10%
Instruments, musical and talking machines and parts thereof, ad valorem	10%
Jewels and jewellery, including cameos, intaglios, and all precious stones, ad valorem	10%
Shells	Free
Spectacles, and other reading glasses, ad valorem	10%
Toys, ad valorem	10%

DIVISION XI.—LEATHER AND RUBBER.

Belting, viz. :—Leather, rubber, canvas and composition	Free
Boots, shoes and other footwear of any material, and parts thereof, ad valorem	10%
Harness and saddlery, ad valorem	10%
Hose, rubber and other, ad valorem	10%
Leather, ad valorem	10%

Leather manufactures, n.e.i., and articles, n.e.i., of which leather forms a part, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Rubber, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Rubber manufactures, n.e.i., and articles, n.e.i., of which rubber forms a part, including ruberoid, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀

DIVISION XII.—PAPER AND STATIONERY.

Books, reading ; periodicals and newspapers	Free
Charts, maps and plans	Free
Emery paper ; emery cloth ; flint paper ; flint cloth ; glass and sand paper, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Globes, geographical, topographical and astronomical	Free
Ink, in liquid or powder form, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Kindergarten materials as prescribed by Departmental By-laws	Free
Paper, viz. :—	
(a) Bags, per cwt.	2s.
(b) Brown and wrapping, per cwt.	2s.
(c) Cigarette, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
(d) Fancy, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
(e) Music	Free
(f) Photographic of all kinds, including postcards, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
(g) Printing	Free
Stationery, viz. :—Bill files and letter clips ; cardboard boxes ; mounts for pictures ; date cases and cards ; albums, including birth, scrap, motto and character ; cards and booklets, including printers', visiting, menu, programme, wedding, funeral, Xmas, Easter, New Year and birthday ; scraps ; transfers ; ink bottles ; ink-wells ; ink-stands ; pens and pencils ; penholders ; pen-nibs and rulers ; paper-knives ; blotters ; blotting cases and pads ; sealing and bottling wax ; book markers ; writing desks (not being furniture) ; writing cases ; stationery cases ; paper binders ; card hangers ; pen racks ; bookbinders' staples, and confetti paper, ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀
Stationery, n.e.i., ad valorem	10 ⁰ / ₀

DIVISION XIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertising matter, for free distribution when not dutiable at a specific rate	Free
Antiques, collections of, for public institutions, imported under Departmental By-laws	Free
Articles imported by or being the property of the Commonwealth or of the Territory	Free
Articles not included under any other heading of the tariff, ad valorem	5 ⁰ / ₀
Asbestos millboards, asbestos yarn and asbestos cloth, proofed and unproofed, cotton and other packings, cord, pipe and boiler covering, and asbestos mattresses for boilers	Free
Ballast for ships	Free
Beche-de-mer	Free
Boats and vessels, viz. :—	
(a) Whaleboats	Free
(b) Steam and oil vessels	Free

(c) Marine, mining and similar dredges	Free
(d) Vessels, n.e.i.	Free
Bones and manufactures thereof, ad valorem	10%
Boxes, cases and trunks of wood, leather or metal, including bags, baskets, purses and wallets, fancy, hand, jewel, trinket, sporting, travelling, picnic, toilet, dressing, glove, handkerchief, collar and work; satchels, valises and companions, ad valorem	10%
Brooms, carpet sweepers, whisks and mops, ad valorem	10%
Brushware, ad valorem	10%
Cameras, including mounted lenses, and accessories, n.e.i., ad valorem	10%
Cinematographs, bioscopes, magic and optical lanterns and the like, and accessories, n.e.i., ad valorem	10%
Coal and coke	Free
Copying apparatus for duplicating typewriting, and the like, ad valorem	10%
Cork and manufactures thereof, ad valorem	5%
Explosives, viz.:—	
(a) Fireworks, ad valorem	10%
(b) N.E.I.	Free
Fibre, ad valorem	10%
Glue, per lb.	1d.
Goods brought back to Papua by the person who was owner at the time of exportation, or the legal representative of such owner, after exportation, without drawback having been obtained thereon, subject to the provisions of Section 141 of The Customs Ordinance of 1909	Free
Goods which have been passed by the Customs and subsequently sent out of the Territory for repairs, which, in the opinion of the Treasurer, cannot be reasonably done in the Territory, may, upon reintroduction, under Departmental By-laws, be permitted upon payment of duty on the dutiable value only of any repairs or additions to the goods	
Horns and hoots, and manufactures thereof, ad valorem	10%
Ice and water	Free
Incense, ad valorem	5%
Instruments, appliances and apparatus, viz.:—	
(a) Ophthalmic, ad valorem	10%
(b) Scientific, ad valorem	10%
(c) Surgical, ad valorem	10%
(d) Veterinary, ad valorem	10%
(e) N.E.I., ad valorem	10%
Kapok, ad valorem	5%
Lime, ad valorem	10%
Manures	Free
Mercury	Free
Mica, ad valorem	10%
Natural history specimens, models and wall diagrams for illustration of natural history	Free
Nicotine, ad valorem	5%
Oakum and tow	Free
Outside packages in which goods are ordinarily imported, when containing such goods, or similar packages for use in exporting Papuan produce	Free
Packing for boilers and engines, n.e.i.	Free
Passengers' personal effects, including wearing apparel and all articles of personal adornment or use, bona-fide the property of a passenger, and which have been in use by such passenger prior to importation, and any other articles conforming to the foregoing conditions:—Passengers' furniture or household	

goods which have been in use by such passenger for at least one year, not exceeding £50 in value for each adult passenger (two members of a family being children, may be reckoned as one adult)	Free
Photograph frames, stands for pictures, and picture frames on pictures or otherwise, pictures, photographs, prints, photo-gravures, and the like, ad valorem	10% ₀
Photographic materials, n.e.i., including dry plates and negatives, ad valorem	10% ₀
Pictorial illustrations and casts and models for teaching purposes when imported by and for the use of schools or public institutions	Free
Pipes, smoking, cigar and cigarette holders and accessories, ad valorem	10% ₀
Pitch, ad valorem	5% ₀
Resin, ad valorem	5% ₀
Rope (fibre), cordage and twine, ad valorem	10% ₀
Rope, wire, ad valorem	10% ₀
Ship chandlery, not otherwise dutiable at a higher rate, ad valorem	10% ₀
Sponges, ad valorem	10% ₀
Tar	Free
Thermit and other welding compounds, ad valorem	5% ₀
Tusks of animals, ad valorem	5% ₀
Vehicles of every description	Free

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40 PARK STREET

SYDNEY.

(Late) GERMAN NEW GUINEA AND BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO.

ADMINISTERED BY AUSTRALIA UNDER MANDATE.

ALl the former German Protectorate of New Guinea, south of the equator, is now administered by Australia under mandate. This includes German New Guinea and the adjoining islands of New Britain and New Ireland, and small adjacent islands, the Admiralty and the Hermit Groups, and Buka and Bougainville in the Solomons. This territory is administered by Brigadier-General G. J. Johnston, C.B., C.M.G., with a military staff to assist him.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, the name given to the German territory on the mainland of German New Guinea, has an area of 72,000 square miles with a native population of perhaps rather more than 100,000, though estimates vary considerably, some putting the figures as high as 250,000. Racially the natives may be classed as Papuans and Melanesians—Papuans in the interior, and Melanesians on the coast. Kaiser Wilhelm's Land was, when under German control, divided into three administrative districts, with headquarters respectively at Fitiape, near the Dutch border, Friedrich Wilhelmshafen (now called Madang), in Astrolabe Bay, and at Morobe, near the British boundary. Like the rest of the Protectorate Kaiser Wilhelm's Land was governed from Rabaul, in New Britain. Friedrich Wilhelmshafen (Madang), was the old capital of the whole Protectorate. It possesses an excellent harbour, with a bold narrow entrance, widening out inside to provide ample and safe anchorage for a large number of vessels. The German New Guinea Company has been established here for some years, and has substantial wharves, coal sheds, and buildings in connection with its plantations. From 1885 to 1899 the territory was under the control and development of the New Guinea Company. The first settlement was formed at Finschhafen, which is situated close to the south-eastern border. Out stations were formed at Konstantine and Halzfeldt Harbours. The general features of Kaiser Wilhelm's Land closely resemble those of Papua. The principal rivers are the Kaiserin Augusta and the Ramu which flow into the sea on the north coast a few miles from one another, and the Markham, which flows into Astrolabe Bay. The Kaiserin Augusta, which is navigable for about 300 miles, rises in Dutch territory. The coast line is very little broken and there are few good harbours. The European population is about 300, and the area under cultivation in 1914 was 16,800 acres, mostly planted with cocoanuts. There are three missionary societies at work—the Neuendettelsaur Mission (Lutheran), Rheinische Mission (Lutheran Calvinistic), and the Catholic Mission.

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117 YORK STREET, SYDNEY.

THE BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO.—NEW BRITAIN.

The large and valuable islands of New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, and the numerous smaller ones, surrounding them—the Admiralty, Matty, Exchequer, Hermit, Anchorite, French, Gerrit Denys, Sir Charles Hardy, St. John, St. Matthias, and Squally Islands, and innumerable others of little or no importance—are comprised in the collective term of the Bismarck Archipelago. The aggregate area of these islands is about 20,000 square miles. The German protectorate over the archipelago was proclaimed in November, 1884, and the principal islands renamed, New Britain being called *Neu Pommern* (New Pomerania); New Ireland (*Neu Mecklenburg*); and the Duke of York Islands (*Neu Lauenburg*). The climate in most of the ports is, of course, hot and tropical. The severity of the fevers has been abated in the centres of white populations by the drastic and consistent sanitary methods instituted by Colonel Strangman, of the Australian Military Administration. It is quite possible very shortly the terrors of the fever will be combated so as not to prevent increase of white population.

New Britain, the chief island, is from 350 to 400 miles in length, the north-eastern end terminating in the Gazelle Peninsula, where the evidences of volcanic activity are most marked. The island is very mountainous, some peaks reaching an elevation of 6,500 feet. It is clothed with a rich vegetation and is well watered. The natives are said to number 50,000. There are several hundred Europeans exclusive of the occupying force, and a number of Chinese and Japanese. A mountain chain traverses the entire length of the island. The highest peak is the Father, which is about 7,500 feet high and an active volcano. The white settlement in this land of lovely scenery and great fertility began before the year 1875, when the first Methodist missionaries landed there. Early in the eighties there was a British Resident in New Britain, and the colonists hoped that a protectorate would be proclaimed. But, for reasons that only the inertia of the Colonial Office can explain, the German Government was a few years later allowed, without protest, to include this and the adjacent islands in the New Guinea protectorate.

In the first instance, as before stated, the capital of German New Guinea was at *Freidrich Wilhelmshafen*, on the north-east coast of German New Guinea, where were situated the headquarters of the powerful New Guinea Company, which appeared at that time to have the same objects as the East India Company had in India—that is, to develop the country and almost dictate the governance of it. Later on, however, their headquarters were shifted to *Herbertshöhe*, in *Blanche Bay*, New Britain. This remained the capital until about 1900, when it was decided to erect an entirely new capital city. For this purpose a harbour at the head of *Blanche Bay*, about ten miles from *Herbertshöhe*, was selected. This had been christened by the English "*Simpson's Harbour*," but was afterwards Germanised and known as *Simpsonshafen*. On the spot the Germans mapped out an entirely new township, much in the same way as we in Australia selected a site for and mapped out the Federal city at Canberra. This new township was named *Rabaul*, that being the name of a small native village on the foreshores of

the harbour. Rabaul to day is a beautiful town indeed, having nicely laid out streets, all in squares, and bordered by lovely tropical trees and shrubs, with numerous hedges, nicely clipped. All the streets are kept spotlessly clean by gangs of native boys under the control of the authorities. Very pretty roads leading out of Rabaul are the Namanula and the Kokopo Roads. From parts of the latter avenue some splendid tropical scenery is encountered, especially toward the health resort of Toma, some few miles out of Rabaul. Prior to the establishment of the new capital of Rabaul, the only settlement on the harbour was at a small island at the entrance, called Matupi, where the firm of Hernsheim & Co. established a coaling station for the German Admiralty. The site of Rabaul was evidently selected more for strategic reasons than for any other purpose, because the spot where the township now stands was originally a huge swamp, hemmed in by hills which shut out the health-giving sea breeze. Considerable difficulty was experienced at the start in inducing settlement at Rabaul, on account of it being so unhealthy; but, with that thoroughness for which German administration was noted, they set to work to drain the land and fill in the flat swampy foreshores. Special inducements were offered firms to transfer their businesses from Herbertshohe to the new capital, and those who showed themselves laggard in taking advantage of the opportunities offered soon found that a little judicious pressure had the desired effect. At the present time there is a substantial jetty erected, centrally situated to the town, and extending far enough into the harbour as to provide sufficient depth and space for a couple of steamers to lie on either side of it. Substantial sheds were erected, and the whole building leased to the Norddeutscher Lloyd Company, for whom, it was given out, it had been erected to provide berthage for their monthly steamers running from Hong Kong to Australia. A wide and well-graded road was run from the jetty through the township, thence winding upwards to the top of the hills which encircle and protect the township. The general development of the township has proceeded purely upon commercial lines. The Commonwealth Bank has a branch in Rabaul for the convenience of the naval and military forces, the manager being Major Butler. The bungalows in the town are very pretty and well built, being nearly all encircled by pretty gardens and bright green trees. These buildings are occupied by the naval and military administrative authorities, and there are also a number of stores kept by Germans and others. The principal stores are kept by the New Guinea Company, Hernsheim & Co., the H.S.A.G. Co., the Mioko Company, and Mr. S. A. Whiteman. Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd., also have a branch establishment at Rabaul, their manager being Mr. Dupain. Most of the companies doing trade in Rabaul have cocoanut plantation interests, which product is, of course, the mainstay of all these islands, including New Ireland. Splendid cocoa is grown in New Britain and finds a ready sale in Australia. Laudable missionary work on a large scale is carried out by the Catholic Mission, the Methodist Mission, and other smaller religious organisations.

The first casualties of the Australian Expeditionary Force occurred on September 11, 1914, at New Britain. A naval contingent of 50 men of the Australian Naval Reserve was landed at Herbertshohe, under the command

of Commander Beresford, who had with him Lieut.-Commander Charles Elwell and Lieutenant Bowen. The party left the warships in the early dawn and hailed the wharf as they approached. They were informed by the Germans assembled there that no resistance would be offered. After the men had "fallen in" on the foreshore, they proceeded along the road through heavily timbered country towards the wireless station, four miles inland, with the intention of placing it out of action. Although Commander Beresford had been assured that no resistance was intended, he, like a careful soldier, decided to run no risks. Fearing treachery, he took every precaution against any possible surprise. His action was thoroughly justified by events which quickly happened, for the landing party had not proceeded more than a mile or two when they found themselves ambushed. The country on each side of the road was covered with dense tropical vegetation, and from both sides volleys were poured into the advancing contingent. The Germans, it was discovered, had entrenched themselves at right angles to the road, which had also been mined, though the landing party had already rendered these useless by cutting the electric wires. The Germans had also stationed armed natives in the trees, and these men kept up an irregular fire, which was extremely harassing. Commander Beresford's men, however, behaved with exemplary coolness. First they returned the fire in volleys. Then they charged the trenches. The enemy stood their ground and continued to pour in volleys of rifle shot, and as a result a number of the Australian Force fell. It was during this advance that Lieutenant-Commander C. B. Elwell and Dr. Brian C. A. Pockley (Army Medical Corps), and two sailors, W. Williams and John Courtney, lost their lives while several others were wounded. A day or two after the German Governor (Dr. Haber) surrendered. On September 12 the British flag was formally hoisted and a proclamation issued by the late General Holmes, who was in command of the Australian Expeditionary Force, declaring that "from and after this date the island of New Britain and its dependencies are held in military occupation in the name of His Majesty the King."

NEW IRELAND.

New Ireland is a long and very narrow island between 200 and 300 miles in length, and not more than 15 in width. Down its centre runs a range of mountains, which attain an elevation of 6,500 feet, and are of necessity extremely rugged and precipitous. They are thickly wooded to the summit, and only the lower spurs are inhabited. The climate, products, and inhabitants, numbering about 28,000, resemble those of New Britain. Taro is the chief plant grown by the natives; also cocoanuts, as well as bananas and sweet potatoes. In 1879 a certain Marquis de Ray promoted a scheme for the colonisation of New Ireland, which resulted in a miserable failure. The prospectus issued by De Ray, "the founder and director of New France, the free colony in Oceania," after describing in glowing terms the fertility of New Ireland—with "a climate equal to the south of France" and "continually cooled by the breezes of the great Pacific Ocean," the land "easy of cultivation and possessing a really prodigious fertility lending itself to the products of both zones"—set forth that "in order to give to that country a greater

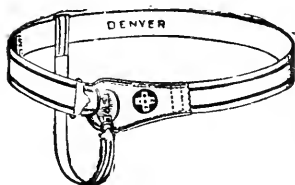
agricultural and commercial development, the Marquis offered to assign a property of 20 hectares of land, with a house with four rooms, well built of wood, stone, or bricks, to every family of agriculturists who would establish themselves there for the price of 1,800 francs in gold, the price to include the transport of the family to the colony, with rations equal to those of the sailors, and provisions for six months after arrival." For those who had no means equal to this condition, the following inducements for colonising "New France" were held out:—"Everyone willing to give his services as agricultural labourer for the duration of five years will be put into possession of a house with four rooms, with 20 hectares of land, with payment of 250 francs for single men and women, of 125 francs for children, and of 1,000 francs for families consisting of not less than five persons." The Administration providing for passage and provisions and lodging during the five years. Married women, and children under twelve years of age, were exempt from the obligation of labour; "good conduct and morality" were promised the reward of "greater pecuniary remuneration"; and the document winds up by stating, "the dominating religion is the Catholic one; however, there is plenty of freedom of conscience." As might be expected such an attractive prospect was only too welcome to the impoverished vigneron and labourers of Northern Italy, and intending colonists to the number of nearly 300 left in the steamer "India," which started from Barcelona on July 9, 1880. On the voyage out the immigrants do not appear to have suffered any hardships, other than those incidental to such voyages; but, after their arrival in New Ireland, in October, 1880, partly owing to the severity of the climate, but more especially to the wretchedly bad condition of the provisions shipped, many deaths occurred—in all, a total of 48. After they had stayed four months on the island, and a large quantity of the provisions had been thrown away as unfit for consumption, it was found that the supply of food was very deficient, the heat excessive, no preparations had been made in the shape of dwellings, and altogether the most utter maladministration of the affairs of the little colony seems to have existed; so much so, that the immigrants appealed to the "humanity" of the captain of the "India"—which was still used as a boarding-house—to land them at some port in New South Wales, but specifying Sydney, as being the residence of the Chief of the Colony, M. Prevost. The "India," with the immigrants on board, left Port Breton, New Ireland, on February 20, 1881, but, through stress of weather, want of provisions, and other causes, was obliged to put in at Noumea, where the ship was condemned by the Harbour Board as unseaworthy, and ordered to be sold. Efforts were made to induce the immigrants to remain in that colony, but without success, the majority settling on the northern rivers of New South Wales.

The principal town is a go-ahead little place at the north-west extremity of the island called Kaewiang, the European population of which numbers about 100. This town, like Rabaul, is very nicely laid out and well kept. The local Government Resident (called the District Officer) is housed in a beautiful bungalow with magnificent approaches—surrounded by extensive gardens and grounds. The town also boasts an ice works and a number of stores. Most of the concerns that do business in Rabaul have a branch at

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BRISBANE, QLD—Creek Street

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WELLINGTON, N.Z.—Candale & Scott.

Kaewiang also. The only other European town is Namatanai, on the south-east coast. There are numerous plantations around the coast the principal product, of course, being copra.

OTHER ISLANDS.

New Hanover is a mountainous, well-watered, fertile island, about 40 miles by 20 in area, its products and inhabitants being similar to those of New Britain and New Ireland.

The Admiralty Islands consist of one large island, about 60 miles in length by 20 in average breadth, with mountains rising to a height of 3,000 feet, and numerous smaller islands, distant about 180 miles north-east of German New Guinea. The group was first visited by Cartaret in 1767, but no Europeans appear to have actually landed until the visit of the "Challenger" in 1875. The people are Papuans of the usual type. The chief town is Lorengau, on the north-east coast of the largest island. The native population of the group is about 4,000. Cocoanuts are the chief products and there are valuable pearl and other shell fisheries.

St. John Island rises to an elevation of 1,300 feet, is well wooded, and its inhabitants are of a friendly disposition.

Gerrit Denys Islands (four) are about 10 miles in extent, and very populous.

Purdy Islands are well wooded with cocoanut and areca palms. Rich deposits of lime exist.

Anchorite Islands, five or six low islands, thickly covered with cocoanuts, are inhabited by a race somewhat resembling the Chinese in features, being of light colour, with long, straight, black hair, which they wear closely rolled on the top of the head.

The Exchequer Islands consist of upwards of 50 low, flat, wooded islets, inhabited by about 800 natives, of dark copper colour.

Hermit Islands, numbering 17, are densely wooded and have 400 or 500 inhabitants. Cocoanuts are cultivated.

Matty Island is about six miles square, low, and densely wooded. The natives are a fine race of light colour, and are said to be friendly.

There are numerous other islands within the former German sphere that are not embraced in the Bismarek Archipelago. Some of these, forming part of what were the German Solomon Islands, are:—

Marqueen or Mortlock Islands, lying on a coral reef about seven miles in diameter, in 4 degrees 51½ minutes S., longitude 157 degrees 2½ minutes E. They consist of 13 low, wooded islets, with about 50 inhabitants, very friendly, and speaking the same language as the Ontong Java islanders. They subsist on fish and cocoanuts.

Cartaret or Nine Islands are situated in latitude 4 degrees 43 minutes S., longitude 155 degrees 17 minutes E. The inhabitants originally came from Buka, with which they still keep up communication, and are friendly and intelligent. Many of them speak English.

Sir Charles Hardy Island, lying about 28 miles north-west of Buka, is thickly wooded with cocoanut palms, &c., and well inhabited.

Groene or Green Islands lie about two miles off the N.W. side of Sir Charles Hardy Island, and all inhabited and well wooded.

OFFICIALS.

The various Government departments in Rabaul are at present managed by Military Officers, who are changed from time to time. The Headquarters Staff of the Administration is as follows:—

Administrator and General Officer Commanding A.N. and M.E.F.: Brigadier-General G. J. Johnston, C.B., C.M.G.; Military Secretary: Captain H. D. Preston; Staff Captain: Captain R. W. Jones, M.C., M.M.; Aide-de-Camp: Lieutenant F. G. R. Peterson.

TRADE STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1918.

Article	Totals		
	£	s.	d.
Copra	127,904	9	10
Shell	20,593	12	3
Rubber	3,034	11	6
Cocoa Beans	9,797	9	0
Arrowroot	1,200	6	9
Ivory Nuts	180	0	0
Trepang	1,003	19	3
Mace and Nutmeg	24	1	4
Tortoise Shell	5	12	10
Mangrove Bark	9	19	0
	£463,753	12	9

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1918.

Article	Totals		
	£	s.	d.
Groceries	106,868	5	0
Boots and Drapery	63,516	15	5
Hardware and Machinery	44,820	13	0
Tobacco	19,033	11	1
Cigars	1,699	2	10
Cigarettes	2,739	1	2
Wines and Spirits	8,471	5	11
Beer	10,878	19	4
Drugs and Medicines	5,904	2	1
Oils and Kerosene	20,299	13	6
Photo Goods	836	0	8
Stationery	1,920	1	8
Livestock	246	6	2
Opium	1,112	0	0
Sundries	30,563	2	10
	£318,909	0	8

CUSTOMS REVENUE FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 1918.

Article	Totals		
	£	s.	d.
Import Duty	41,694	19	7
Export Duty	23,892	8	9
Royalty	1,357	12	3
Wharfage, Berthage and Harbour Dues	†1,509	14	0
Storage	131	5	6
Overtime	83	2	6
Clearance	27	17	0
Rent	50	13	4
Exchange	377	12	9
Interest	91	10	7
	<hr/>		
	£69,216	16	3

AMENDED CUSTOMS TARIFF.

IMPORT DUTIES.

Article	Tariff	Deductions	Remarks
1. Cigars	£1 per 1,000	(3) If in cases, 20% from gross weight	(1 and 2) broken boxes and smaller quantities pro. rata.
2. Cigarettes	10s. per 1,000		
3. Tobacco and all unspecified tobacco manufactures	1/3 per lb.	(4, 5, 6, 7 & 8) 5 per cent deduction on all bottled liquors where quantity is 100 bottles or more	(4b &c.) If price exceeds £1 3s. per gallon, tariff is 25 per cent. ad valorem
4. (a) Spirits, strong spirituous liquors & essences containing alcohol	9/- per gal.		
(b) Sweet wines, port, sherry, &c.	5/9 per gal.		
(c) Champagne	5/9 per gal.		If price exceeds 14s. per gallon, tariff is 20 per cent. ad valorem
5. All other unspecified wines (i.e. hock, claret, &c.)	3/- per gal.		
6. Beer of all kinds	1/- per gal.		
7. Cider and all other fruit wines	1/3 per gal.		
8. Opium	50/- per lb.		Uncooked, £2 per lb.
9. All other goods not mentioned in free list	10% ad val.		
10. Laurel kerosene	10% ad val.		
11. Axes and knives	1/3 free 2/3 10% ad val. unless solely for plantation use.		

EXPORT DUTIES.

1. Copra	25/- per ton	5% allowance on gross weight if in bags	(1, 2 & 5) any weight at pro rata rates.
2. Trepan--Class A	£5 per ton		Cl. A-Teat fish
,, B	£2 10s. per ton		Cl. B-Black, red and red spotted
,, C	£1 10s. per ton		Cl. C-All other fish
3. Tortoiseshell (in pieces)	2/6 per lb.		
4. Tortoiseshell (genuine whole)	10/- each		
5. Mother of Pearl shell			
(a) Two flat shells together (gold Lips)	£5 per ton & £1 Royalty		
(b) All other of Mother of Pearl shell, i.e. Trochas, Burgos and Black Lips	£1 per ton & £1 Royalty		
6. Birds of Paradise. Portions & feathers of one bird	£1 each		
7. Crown Pigeons. Portions and feathers of one bird	5/- each		
8. Cassowary or Emu feathers	12/6 per lb.		
9. Heron feathers	£25 per lb.		

FREE GOODS.

1. Everything imported by or for the Government.
2. Everything imported by or for the Navy or Postal Authorities.
3. Everything imported by missions for use in their religious service; by hospitals for medical purposes; and by schools for educational purposes.
4. Spirits for scientific purposes.
5. Scientific, chemical, mathematical and optical instruments.
6. Medical instruments, appliances and drugs.
7. Methylated spirits (not for consumption).
8. Automobiles, carriages, transport waggons and water craft.
9. Machinery (all parts).
10. Chemicals, oils, petrol, ropes, canvas, rails water pipes, tanks, copper plates, corrugated iron, coal and timber if used for machinery.
11. Tools and implements brought in by artisans.
12. Household goods, requisites and personal effects of settlers and colonists.
13. Rice, salt beef, dried and salted fish.
14. Cattle for breeding or transport, seeds, guano, live plants, disinfectant, feed for cattle, harness (all descriptions) wire and wire netting.
15. Agricultural machinery and implements.
16. Hand luggage of Europeans (Japanese inc.), travellers (commercial).
17. Clothes, underwear, travelling necessities, camera, small supply of plates, few provisions, &c., as carried by tourists.
18. Personal wearing apparel, must have been worn (not imported for sale), clothes.
19. Uniforms for Government Officials.

20. Packing cases and all material used for packing.
21. Printed matter, books, labels, advertisements, &c.
22. Tombstones, coffins and ornamental work for tombs.
23. Coin and paper money for local circulation.
24. Samples.
25. Pictures (with or without frames) and statues.
26. Water filters.
27. Timber, stone, corrugated gal. iron, cement, ready made houses and all building material.
28. Ice.
29. Mineral water (not sweet aerated waters).

A writer in the *Sydney Morning Herald* says:—

"The popular idea is that what is known as German New Guinea is an immensely valuable asset; that it has illimitable resources, and is a more important possession than British Papua. Having spent some months in exploring the interior of this formerly Tenton land, I gleaned a good deal of information which may serve to shed some light on the question as to whether this new acquisition can be turned to useful account. Its geographical importance cannot be gainsaid, but that its resources are as rich and varied as those of British Papua is a debatable point. Certainly, in the comparatively short period in which it was held by Germany, a sound system of administration was laid down. I may say at once that the agricultural possibilities are limited. It is "difficult" country, mountainous, in places covered with a dense undergrowth and the soil is of poor quality, generally speaking. Along the Markham and Kaiserin Augusta rivers there are valleys in which the soil is rich and deep. Under a popular system of cultivation lucerne and maize could be very profitably produced, while the slopes of the eminences and flats further inland are very suitable for successful tobacco, sisal hemp, and citrus culture. But the area of good agricultural soil is very restricted. The lighter character of soils, of which sand forms the largest proportion, is evidently eminently adapted to profitable copra and rubber culture—the plantations display a vigorous growth, and first-rate results have been secured. The area covered by plantations is said to be, approximately, 25,000 acres. A document found in the bureau at Rabaul gave the area as 50,000 acres; but this is taken to be the quantity of land applied for, as well as that already planted with trees. Old prospectors describe Northern New Guinea as "low grade" in gold and copper. Mr. C. Priddle, who prospected a wide extent of country, could find nothing payable, and he retraced his steps back to British territory, where there is a larger area of gold-bearing country of a much higher grade. There is nothing in "German New Guinea" approaching in richness the Misima and Woodlark Island fields in the British section. The Germans discovered payable copper lodes, but the assay value is under 10 per cent.; while at Port Moresby, 20 miles from the port, there is a splendid deposit of copper, assaying up to 20 per cent. and averaging 12 per cent. Comparatively little gold has been taken out by the Germans, the total outturn being £360,000, as against £1,400,000 secured in British Papua. According to a report issued by the German Mining Department several years ago, the Augusta and Markham Rivers present opportunities for successful dredging enterprises—gold was discovered in the creeks and rivulets which flow into both rivers. Tin is known to exist, but not in payable quantity. Northern New Guinea is valuable, if only for its timber," was a remark I heard on the ship as we approached Rabaul. This caused me to make inquiries on the subject. Mr. H. Lance, who represented an American syndicate, travelled extensively in the interior. He told me that he found fine belts of sandalwood, cedar, and other hardwood.

on the Bismarck Archipelago. I was shown a pile of logs 70 feet long without a knot, and as straight as a surveyor's line. These were being sent to Australia. There is abundant soft wood, such as is in demand for paper manufacture. On one of the rivers I saw a few eucalypts of fine growth. Mr. Lance estimated the value of the commercial timber at £20,000,000. The climate and flies, to say nothing of liability to devastating diseases, render Papua—British and Northern—unsuitable for the breeding and rearing of stock—horses, sheep, and cattle. In the future, when the timber has been killed and the undergrowth swept away by fires, the losses by deaths will be greatly reduced, but the intense humidity of the atmosphere is a barrier that cannot be overcome. The Germans tried to breed horses, but they were a very poor class—weedy and ill-shaped, with bone of poor quality. The flies play havoc with sheep, especially breeding ewes, and they attack cows, too. Dairying is not at all likely to prove a successful enterprise. Coal was found as far back as 1892 in Northern Papua, and the Germans were developing a seam when the Australians entered into possession of the country, but the value of the coal measures has yet to be determined. The German military authorities regarded the discovery of coal as of supreme importance, because it gave them a possible supply for all requirements in the Pacific. The natives are lazy and harmless on the coast, but in the interior they are for the most part wild and savage in character. One notices quite a number of types, some of them, though smaller in stature, strongly resembling in appearance the African negro. A native inspector told me that at least a score of different languages were spoken in the territory, and over 50 dialects. Many of the inferior natives are cannibals, and all are of idle habits. The Germans were very firm with the natives, and consequently they had no 'native difficulty.' "

Another writer in the same journal, describing a trip up the Kaiserin Augusta River, says:—

" In a steady deluge of rain, which had commenced some 24 hours before, we steamed into the mouth of this little-known Amazon of the South Seas, the Kaiserin Augusta River. We were bound from Titape, our most western outpost, and had on board a mixed detachment of white and native troops. The former we picked up at Titape, the latter we brought with us from Frederick Wilhelmshafen, better known up here as Madang. We were bound for the police station at Angoram, some 60 miles from the mouth of the river, which post had been evacuated by the German police master and his native police. For the last 50 miles or so to the west of the river we had only a small scale chart, which informed us, rather cynically one might imagine, that this particular stretch of coast was unsurveyed. Since the dense rain obliged us to hug the coast lest we should miss the river mouth, navigating was altogether a rather jumpy affair. About 4 p.m., when we were at least 20 miles from the entrance, the deep blue of the surrounding ocean was suddenly changed in a clean-cut line, which came straight out from the land, to a muddy brown. So sharply was this line defined that had we not known there was a large river near we should have imagined we had struck shoal water. Very soon we began to feel the effects of the current, which here ran out at some three and a half knots. Vast tree trunks, that would have knocked a hole clean through a small craft, and jungle refuse of all descriptions swept by every few minutes. At last we found the entrance, and, making between outlying reefs on either hand, steamed slowly up stream, keeping close to one of the densely jungle-covered banks. Here was a tree which appeared to be covered with gigantic arum lilies, that as we passed rose up in the air with a great fluttering and proclaimed themselves white herons. Big blue pigeons with reddish breasts constantly flew from tree to tree with a discordant screech. White cockatoos, with yellow breasts, would burst from the greenery, followed by small clouds of tiny parrots, all green, red and gold. Our progress now was a mere crawl, and the strength of the coffee-coloured current was plainly visible in the wash set up along the banks.

All the flotsam and jetsam of the forest seemed borne on the river surface, keeping our steersman busy avoiding logs as big as cathedral spires. The river everywhere appeared to be deep, even to right up against the banks. Indeed even beyond Angoram the 'Australia' would have little difficulty in navigating. Towards 2 a.m. we reached the German mission station, where we anchored. Morning broke on a very different world. In place of the dreary rain, the entire jungle sparkled where the raindrops caught the sun, which drew out a perfume so warm and strong as to be at moments almost overpowering. The gaudy-plumaged birds appeared like animated jewels, and butterflies, which until then we had not seen, fluttered everywhere. There was hardly a sign of human habitation, even at the mission. The German police master had surrendered and been accommodated on one of the destroyers. There had been a slump in mission work, for as soon as the war broke out most of the native boys took to the bush. Many of them started little wars on their own account, and were not over particular whether their victims were white or black. They are not very formidable enemies, as they are armed only with spears and bows and arrows, yet a bamboo spear thrown by a muscular arm has penetrative powers. We left the mission soon after daybreak and pushed on up river towards Angoram. Soon the river broadened out into a sort of lake, broken up into numerous low-lying, grass-covered islets, but leaving a broad channel between. From here onwards the banks of the river were low and covered with grass half as high again as a man. The white troops got rather a shock when they first saw their future quarters. At Bitape they had been comfortably housed in spacious bungalows, surrounded by loaded fruit trees and all the flowers of the tropics. But here and there was just an ordinary New Guinea native house, without furniture of any description, dumped down on a bit of a hill, and surrounded by tapioca trees, with an occasional sickly-looking palm standing up doleful and depressed against the skyline. True, there was some sort of a kitchen garden, which provided sweet corn, a species of cucumber, a little beetroot, and a few turnips, while yams were plentiful and bananas grew in isolated patches. Tinned beef or fish and hard tack is monotonous and tasteless. When we discovered that the forest simply abounded with pigeons, which were delicate eating, our diet very soon underwent a change. Not a day passes but someone wanders down one of the innumerable forest paths, gun in hand, to return with a stiff neck (from staring into the tree tops) and generally a bunch of pigeons. The king bird of the whole forest, however, is the wild bush turkey, called by the natives 'korrea.' To get these birds one has to take a native guide and walk some 13 miles along hardly discernible tracks through the jungle. On such an expedition three of us started a day or two ago. We tramped through dense jungle, with here and there grass half as high again as a man. The natives travelled at a pace which soon had the perspiration streaming from their bodies, in spite of the fact that in the thick undergrowth and shade of the forest was comparatively cool. There were trees whose roots extended some 40 or 50 feet out of the ground, and grew upwards in straight but converging lines until lost in the trunk itself; trees whose base was formed in three, and sometimes four, symmetrical diagonal-shaped slabs like the angle irons one sees supporting the beams in a ship; trees that grew straight up out of the earth as round and free from foliage as a barber's pole; trees covered by natural ropes or lianas far more intricate than the rigging of an old-fashioned frigate; and trees with distorted and amazing nightmare shapes. After two hours' hard marching, during which time we crossed three fresh-water creeks and splashed through innumerable pools, we reached a clearing with a deserted kanaka's hut. Leaving all unnecessary gear at the hut, we separated, each white man taking a native boy. These birds are ground feeders, and only get on the wing and perch in the trees when disturbed. It is the business of the hunter to disturb them, for on the ground they are entirely safe, but once in a tree they seem to take no notice of any noise beneath them. Within half an hour we put up a bird. My boy whispered, 'Korrea, sir, korrea!' and, beckoning me to follow him, plunged

off the track into apparently impenetrable bush. We seemed to make enough noise to scare all the korreas in New Guinea. Suddenly the boy stopped, and, pointing upwards again, whispered, 'Korrea, sir! shoot 'im!' I looked overhead, and there he was. All shades of blue, deepening to a bronze red, showed on his breast, and he had a crest composed of the most delicate blue-grey and white feathers. This was the only bird I shot that day. The others also got just one apiece, and the three averaged 10 lb. weight. On another day two of us went out again to a different place, and succeeded in getting four korreas, two cassowaries, and one wallaby. Cassowary meat is much like beef, but not to be compared with the wild pigeon, korrea, or parrots. The garrison here has plenty of time on its hands. Besides shooting, several men have constructed butterfly nets out of mosquito curtains."

A writer in *The Sydney Morning Herald* of May 7, 1919, stated:—

"Australia's possession of the territories embraced under the comprehensive term of German New Guinea may not be of much material advantage to us after all. It may simply mean that while we shall have the shell of administration, the kernel of trade will again go to Germany herself and to Japan. Everything points that way at the moment. German influence and German intrigue are very much in evidence in the Pacific to-day. The trade we have built up so indefatigably in the islands generally is in many directions slipping away. It is a trade we had come to regard as our heritage. Our island commerce has always been of the greatest importance to us, and industrial developments are year by year enhancing its worth. Yet our hold is here and there being loosened. Little by little before the war the foreigner got a footing. Germany was for the time being removed from the field, but her activity in the Pacific has not by any means ceased, and the sooner this fact is realised the better, for we are living rather in a fool's paradise as far as the islands are concerned. We may find that nothing but a change of name and of administration of this territory will be the outcome of all our sacrifices, and that the real substance of these possessions will in the future be as much German as ever they were in the past, except that Japan will have a large share. If that should prove to be the case, where will be the fruits of our victory? The trade of the Marshalls has practically gone, and since Japan has occupied this group she has made it and the Carolines, which she also holds, the base for widespread and intense activity. And now there seems every probability of the trade of German New Guinea, conquered at the cost of precious Australian lives, being wrested from us as well. The German merchants and planters, who have enjoyed extraordinary privileges in New Guinea since the occupation by Australian troops, have just given notice that the agreements that they had with Australian vessels to carry their goods and produce will be cancelled, the evident intention being to cut off, as far as possible, all trade with Australia in favour of direct services with Europe and the East. It has been publicly announced that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha will establish a monthly service between Japan and Rabaul, whilst it is reported that the Dutch steamers now running between Holland, Java, and Dutch New Guinea are only awaiting the signing of peace in order to extend to Rabaul to load accumulations of copra whose probable destination will be Hamburg, via Rotterdam. It may be explained that, upon the military occupation, the Commonwealth Government arranged for an Australian service of steamers to keep up necessary communication with their troops, taking up reinforcements and stores, and incidentally benefiting the German planters and merchants by supplying them with goods and bringing away their produce. In this way the necessities of the military occupation have been at the same time a source of profit to the German merchants there. Neither Australia nor the British islands in the Pacific have had any opportunity during the war, or since it terminated, of sending any copra shipments to Europe; but are still without any other market than San Francisco, where the ruling price is something like £12 a ton less than that quoted in Europe."

By thus allowing the Germans to get in early with prompt regular communications from Rabaul direct to Europe and the East, the German merchants and traders will benefit tremendously in comparison with Australia and the Pacific islands. Not only will they have the great advantage in disposing of their own produce, but these direct services will materially draw consignments from the other Pacific islands to Rabaul which will thus become quite an important place in largely dominating the trade of the south-western Pacific to the benefit of other competitors. Australians were the pioneers of this trade. A regular steam service was inaugurated in 1897 between Australia and these territories. It carried on till 1905, when the heavily subsidised N.D.L. line, with the active assistance of the German Administration, pushed out its Australian rival. From that day until the British occupation, nine years later, the trade was held as a close preserve for the German lines. It seems now that the re-established Australian service will, for a second time, be squeezed out by more advantageously situated competitors. It is very hard to say yet whether German intrigue will succeed in this bold effort to again take over entire possession of the trade of the northern part of New Guinea, or whether Great Britain and Australia will yet wake up to the position, and prevent Germany from gaining the ascendancy again. It is hardly possible to close down a business suddenly, and remove steamers from an established trade without serious loss, whilst to continue running them merely with the mails and outward cargoes of stores for the troops, without any return cargo, would undoubtedly mean that vessels running under Australian conditions of manning, would be very heavily handicapped."

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THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

(BRITISH.)

THE Solomon Group consists of a double row of islands, all volcanic, and mountainous, extending south-eastward from the Bismarck Archipelago for a distance of about 900 miles. It comprises seven large islands and many small ones, those in the north-eastern row being Bougainville, Choiseul, Ysabel and Malaita, and in the south-western New Georgia, Guadalcanal and San Cristoval, of which the largest is Bougainville, about 140 miles long and 35 broad.

With the exception of New Guinea, the Solomon Islands was the first important group in the South Pacific known to Europeans. Long even before the coasts of Australia were visited by the Dutch explorers, the Solomons had been discovered and again lost. In November, 1567, two Spanish ships, under the command of Alvaro de Mendana, sailed from Peru, for the discovery of a southern continent. In February, 1568, the ships arrived at Ysabel, in the Solomons, Mendana having bestowed the christian name of his wife upon his new discovery. The ships remained in the group until August, during which time Mendana visited and named most of the islands of the Southern Solomons, the names being still accepted, and returned to Peru, after incredible sufferings, in June, 1569. So impressed was Mendana with the possibilities of the Islands that he is said to have given them the name of the Islands of Solomon, in the hope that his countrymen, believing them to be the source from which King Solomon obtained the gold for his temple, might be induced to colonise them. It was not until 1595, by which time the Invincible Armada had come and gone, that Mendana again sailed from Peru, with a commission to colonise the Solomon Islands. He was equipped with everything necessary for the planting of a new colony, including a large number of colonists and their wives. Mendana's own wife, Donna Ysabel de Barreto, and her three brothers, were of the party. His chief pilot, or navigating officer, as he would now be called, was Pedro Fernandez de Quiros. The ships failed to find the Solomon Islands, but in September, 1595, arrived at the largest island of the Santa Cruz Group. One of the ships disappeared in a squall off the volcano of Tinakula the day before Mendana arrived at Santa Cruz. A settlement was formed in the bay, to which Mendana gave the name of Graciosa Bay, on the north coast of the island. Dissensions and insubordination among the members of the colony, sickness and conflicts with the natives, speedily put an end to any prospect of success that a settlement in such a place could ever have presented, and on October 18 Mendana died. The same day Quiros left Graciosa Bay with the survivors of the settlers, and sailed for two days in a south-westerly direction in search of the Island of San Cristoval, in the Solomon Group, which had been visited by Mendana during his first voyage. The distance from Graciosa Bay to the south-east

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end of San Cristoval is but two hundred miles in a westerly direction, and Quiros must have all but sighted it. Either the wind must have been very light or the weather thick, for the land is high, and visible for a considerable distance. No land appearing, the course was changed to north-west, with the object of steering for Manilla. Even then the ships must for days have been almost in sight of the Solomon Group, for which they had been seeking, but the chance was lost, and the Solomons disappeared for two hundred years from the knowledge of Europeans, until they had at last come to be regarded as mythical. Quiros reached Manila with the remnants of the expedition in February, 1596, but did not arrive back in South America until 1597. The subsequent expedition of Quiros for the discovery of the Antarctic Continent was not commenced until 1605. Luis Vaes de Torres was his second in command. During this voyage Quiros discovered the islands of Taumako, in the Duff Group, near Santa Cruz, and eventually, in May, 1606, arrived at the most northerly island of the group now known as the New Hebrides, upon which he bestowed the name of *Australia del Espiritu Santo*. A settlement was formed in the large bay at the north end of the island, named by Quiros the Bay of St. Philip and St. James. The establishment of a town was projected, to be called the New Jerusalem, and to the river which runs into the bay was given the name of the Jordan. On June 8, 1606, the ships left the bay with the object of continuing their discoveries. It came on to blow from the south-east, but the ship, under the command of Torres, was able to regain the anchorage. Quiros's ship, after endeavouring to make Santa Cruz, sailed for Mexico, where she arrived in 1607. Torres, after waiting some days for the return of Quiros, continued his voyage to the westward, and, after discovering certain bays and islands on the south coast of New Guinea, and sailing between Australia and New Guinea through the Straits to which his name has been subsequently given, arrived at Manila in 1607.

With the second voyage of Quiros the history of Spanish discovery in the Pacific must be considered to have come to an end. . . In 1616 the ships of Le Maire and Scheuten sighted a group of low islands, which may have been the same group as was afterwards seen and named by Tasman in 1643. Tasman gave to the islands seen by him the name of Ongtong Java from their resemblance to an island or islands of that name near Batavia. The name of Ongtong Java is now applied to the group more generally known as the Lord Howe's Group, while the small group known as Nukumanu or the Tasman Group, lies about 30 miles further north. The line of demarcation between Great Britain and Germany passes between the two. In 1767 Captain Carteret rediscovered the Santa Cruz Group of Mendana and Quiros, and sailing thence to the north-west, discovered Gower Island and the north-west coast of Malaita. In 1768 Bougainville, in the French ships "*Boudeuse*" and "*Etoile*," in the course of a voyage round the world, after visiting the New Hebrides and the south-east end of New Guinea, sailed to the N.N.E., and passed through Bougainville Straits. He named the island to the east of the Straits after the Duc de Choiseul, while the large island on the west side of the Straits retains his own name. After passing the Straits and partially surveying them, he continued his voyage of discovery towards Batavia. In the following year, 1769, M. de Surville sighted the north coast of Choiseul,

and, sailing to the south-east, he anchored in a harbour at the north-west end of Ysabel Island, to which he gave the name of Port Prashm. He came into unfortunate conflict with the natives. In 1781 Maurelle, the Spaniard, in the ship "Princesa," passed in the night the very dangerous reef lying to the south of the Lord Howe's Group. To this, on account of the sound of the breakers upon it he gave the very appropriate name of *Il Roncader*, the Snorer. In 1788 Lieutenant Shortland, in command of the transports "Alexander" and "Friendship," two of the vessels of Governor Phillip's fleet, sailed from Botany Bay for Canton. On July 31 he sighted the south coast of San Cristoval, and, sailing along south of Guadalcanal, he named Cape Henslow and Cape Hunter, and also the most conspicuous and highest mountain on the island, to which he gave the name of Mount Lammas. Continuing his voyage to the north-west, he named the curious solitary rock off the south end of Narovo Island the Eddystone, and, after discovering and naming the island now known as Treasury Island, continued through the Bougainville Straits, which he named Shortland Straits, not knowing at the time that they had already been discovered by Bougainville.

About this time the French frigates "Astrolabe" and "Boussole," under the command of La Perouse, were engaged on a voyage of scientific discovery in the Pacific. Having left Brest in 1785, the ships, after cruising in the North and South Pacific, arrived at Botany Bay in January, 1788. In February the ships left to continue their discoveries, and from that time no news of their fate was known for nearly forty years. The mystery surrounding the loss of the ships at the island of Vanikoro, and the eventual death of all the survivors, was eventually made known by Captain Peter Dillon, of the East India Company's ship "Research," in 1827. In 1791 Admiral Hunter, R.N., on a voyage from Sydney to Batavia in the hired transport "Waaksamheid," discovered Sikiana, or Stewart's Islands and the Bradley Reefs, and in the same year Captain Edwards, in the "Pandora," passed between the islands of Vanikoro and Utupua, and discovered Cherry and Mitre Islands. In the same year, 1791, the French Government sent the ships "Recherche" and "Esperance," under the command of General D'Entrecasteaux, to search for the missing ships of La Perouse. In 1792 the ships visited the island of Narovo and Treasury Island, and in 1793 called at Santa Cruz. In 1801 the islands of Rennell and Bellona were discovered by Captain Butler in the British ship "Walpole." D'Urville visited the Solomons in 1828 and again in 1838. By this time the visits of trading vessels to the Solomons in quest of beche-de-mer and tortoise-shell had become frequent. Whalers were also in the habit of calling for the purpose of "refreshing" their crews, to the general demoralisation of the natives, especially at such places as Treasury Island and San Cristoval.

In 1845 the French Mission of the Society of Mary landed on the south coast of San Cristoval, the party consisting of six fathers and five lay brothers, under the direction of Bishop Epalle. Before finally deciding upon forming their settlement on San Cristoval Bishop Epalle decided to visit Ysabel, of which island Dumont D'Urville, who had visited it seven years before, had given a favourable account. Leaving San Cristoval on December 6, the party arrived at Thousand Ships Bay, at the south end of Ysabel, on December 12.

Bishop Epalle was murdered by the natives on December 16, and the party returned to San Cristoval, where the headquarters of the Mission were eventually established at Makira Bay. The Mission was finally abandoned in 1847, but not until after the murder of three more of the party by the natives, and the death of another from malarial fever. After a lapse of fifty years the Mission has been again established.

The first visit of Bishop Selwyn, the elder, in connection with the Melanesian Mission, occurred about 1850. In 1851, Benjamin Boyd, an enterprising capitalist of New South Wales, visited San Cristoval and Guadalcanal in his yacht the "Wanderer," his object being to form an independent government under his own control. Incautiously landing almost alone on the south coast of Guadalcanal, at a place since known as Wanderer Bay, he was murdered by the natives. In 1858 the Austrian frigate "Novara," in the course of a voyage of exploration round the world, visited Sikiana, and in 1859 H.M.S. "Cordelia" visited Vanikoro, in consequence of the murder of three white men by natives of that island. From that time up to about 1870 the Solomons were occasionally visited by British ships of war; and the Melanesian Mission vessel, at that time under the control of Bishop Patteson, made an annual visit, removing boys to be educated, first to New Zealand, and from 1867 to Norfolk Island. In 1871 Bishop Patteson was murdered by the natives of one of the islands of the Santa Cruz Group, and in 1875 Commodore Goodenough, of H.M.S. "Pearl," was murdered at Carlisle Bay, Santa Cruz. As early as 1860, and even before, there had been white men living ashore in the Solomons, who traded with vessels from Sydney, and shortly after this date the recruiting of natives to work upon the plantations in Queensland and Fiji was begun. Recruiting for Queensland, having been suspended for a time about 1884-85, was again reopened, but ceased altogether about 1903, after which most of the natives who had been working in Queensland were repatriated. Recruiting for Fiji continued until the end of 1910, but has now happily ceased.

Between the years 1860 and 1893 the number of resident white traders gradually increased, until at the time of the proclamation of the British Protectorate over the Southern Solomon Islands the number of white residents approached fifty. The whole of the trade of the group was carried on from Sydney, by means of small sailing vessels. The Melanesian Mission, then under the direction of Bishop Selwyn, the younger, had landed resident missionaries at San Cristoval, Malaita and Florida. These spent a part of the year only in the Solomons, and the remainder at Norfolk Island. One or two British men-o'-war visited the group annually to enquire into trouble arising in connection with the labour trade or into murders of white men committed by natives. Punishment for outrages was administered to the natives by force of arms, and in a few cases where natives or white men were removed to Fiji for trial before the High Commissioner's Court it is not believed that in one single instance was a conviction ever recorded, in consequence of the impossibility of securing the attendance of the necessary witnesses. This, then, was the condition prevailing in the Solomons when the British Protectorate was declared.

In 1893 a British Protectorate was declared over the islands of the Southern Solomons, comprising the islands of Guadalcanal, Savo, Malaita, San Cristoval, the New Georgia group and its dependencies, and also over the Island of Treasury, at the southern entrance of the Bougainville Straits. The northern islands of the Solomon Group, viz., Ysabel, Choiseul, the islands in Bougainville Straits, and the Island of Bougainville itself, fell to Germany. In 1898 and 1899 the islands of the Santa Cruz Group, including Utupua, Tucopia, Vanikoro, the remote islands of Cherry and Mitre, Sikiana, and the islands of Rennell and Bellona were added to the Protectorate, and in 1900 the Northern Solomons, viz., Ysabel, Choiseul, the islands in the Bougainville Straits, south and south-east of the main island of Bougainville, and the atoll group of Ongtong Java, or Lord Howe's Group, were transferred by treaty from Germany to Great Britain. Thus, with the exception of Bougainville and Buka, the Solomon Islands became all British. Bougainville and Buka, which have a native population of about 16,000 are part of the late German New Guinea possessions. Bougainville has an area of about 350 square miles, the principal harbour being Kieta, on the east coast. There are a couple of other good harbours on the north-east coast. There is a very good harbour on the west coast of Buka, called Carola Hafen.

The British Solomon Islands Protectorate thus extends in a north-westerly and south-easterly direction from Bougainville Straits to Mitre Island for a distance of nine hundred miles, and north and south from Lord Howe's Group to Rennell Island for a distance of about four hundred and thirty miles. It lies between the parallels of 5 deg. south and 12 deg. 30 min. south, and the meridians of 155 deg. and 170 deg. of east longitude. It is well out of the region of hurricanes, which cause so much damage in Fiji and other groups further south. The total area of the British Solomon Group is about 11,000 square nautical miles. The three largest islands, viz., Guadalcanal, Malaita, and Ysabel, each contain about 2,000 square nautical miles. If another 200 square nautical miles were added for the Santa Cruz Group, and adjacent islands, the total area of the Protectorate will amount at a moderate computation to about 9,500,000 acres, or an area nearly twice as large as Fiji. The distance from the seat of Government at Tulagi to Sydney is about 1,750 miles. A British Resident Commissioner was first appointed in 1896, at which time the resident white population amounted to fifty, all males. Four of these were missionaries connected with the Church of England Melanesian Mission, and the remainder were engaged in trading or in employments connected with trading. Thirty-three were British subjects. Planting operations by white men had at that time scarcely been commenced, the total area under cultivation by white men, entirely in coconuts, not exceeding one hundred acres in all. It was, however, already recognised that the Solomons were eminently suited for extensive cultivation of the coconut palm.

The Resident Commissioner established himself on the Island of Tulagi, off the south coast of Florida, in 1897, and in 1899 a second Government station was established at Gizo, in the New Georgia Group. A third Government station was established at Shortland Island, in the Bougainville Straits, in 1906, and a fourth at Auki, on the island of Malaita, in 1909. In 1910 a fifth Government station was formed in the Marovo Lagoon. The seat of



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metrical and thermometrical readings, have been taken at the Government station at Tulagi, and a record is supplied monthly to the Commonwealth Meteorological Office in Melbourne, and to London, the figures for 1915 and 1916 being as follows :—

1915					1916				
	Baro- meter	Thermometer Max.	Thermometer Min.	Rain	Baro- meter	Thermometer Max.	Thermometer Min.	Rain	
January	29.981	91.	75.3	10.78	29.890	89.8	77.2	24.61	
February	29.919	89.3	76.1	11.66	29.945	89.9	77.	19.84	
March	30.069	92.9	77.4	3.18	29.936	89.	77.4	16.07	
April	30.058	91.3	76.9	2.49	29.983	88.7	77.7	17.89	
May	30.065	88.5	77.3	1.07	30.010	87.7	77.7	14.82	
June	29.896	88.7	76.9	2.58	30.045	86.2	78.	8.16	
July	30.018	86.5	77.9	1.73	30.034	85.8	78.3	7.24	
August	30.025	86.5	77.4	6.06	30.070	85.5	77.6	9.18	
September	29.986	86.7	78.	4.35	29.956	85.7	77.8	14.62	
October	29.882	87.6	78.	3.96	30.009	87.9	76.4	5.71	
November	29.985	88.5	77.8	5.48	29.978	88.	74.9	13.88	
December	29.947	90.3	77.2	9.63	29.866	88.3	75.2	16.61	

FAUNA AND FLORA.

The only large land mammals which occur in the Solomons are the native pig and wild dog. These certainly existed before the discovery of the group by Europeans. In the mountains of Guadalcanal the wild dogs are said to hunt in packs, and to have run down and killed men. On the same island two species of gigantic bush rats of closely allied species are found, one being arboreal in its habits. In size they are as large as rabbits. Another smaller species of rat peculiar to Guadalcanal is known, and the small rat of the Pacific swarms everywhere in the neighbourhood of trading stations. The marsupial *Cuscus* (*Cuscus Orientalis*) occurs throughout the Solomons, except perhaps on San Cristoval, but is not known from the Santa Cruz Group. Bats, both of the insectivorous and frugivorous kind abound, many species being peculiar to the Solomons. Whales, both sperm, sulphur-belly, and fin-back, visit the group at their appointed seasons, and blackfish and porpoises abound. The teeth of the latter are highly prized as currency by the natives. At certain seasons of the year the natives of parts of Malaita organise hunting parties, and drive the porpoises into shallow water, where they smother themselves in the mud. As many as four hundred have been known to have been taken at a single drive. The dugong is frequently met with.

Birds are plentiful, and some of them are of great beauty, although the Birds of Paradise of the Papuan region do not extend their range so far as the Solomons. Cockatoos, parrots, lorries, and the lovely little pigmy parrots of the genus *Nasiterna* abound. Kingfishers of about ten species are known, the largest and most conspicuous being the beautiful *Halcyon saurophaga*. Ducks occur on the large rivers. Eagles, ospreys, hawks, and buzzards, as well as numerous species of the smaller short-winged hawks, are common. There is a crow on Guadalcanal and Ysabel, and the horn-bill occurs commonly, except at San Cristoval. The large fruit-eating pigeons are the birds

most commonly met with. They resort in thousands to the small islets off the coast of the larger islands and to the mangroves to breed and roost. From Guadalcanal comes that extremely rare long-tailed pigeon, *Turacaena crassirostris*, which has not been met with elsewhere. Mention must also be made of the megapode, a bird allied to the brush turkey of Australia.

Crocodiles are common, generally frequenting the sea coasts and mangrove swamps. They are shy, but cases are frequently heard of men and women having been taken by them. A dog or pig appears to be the most irresistible attraction. The large monitor lizards, which reach a length of four feet, are great enemies to keepers of poultry, as they have an insatiable craving for eggs. The smaller lizards and geckos are always in evidence. Many species of snakes abound, some venomous, but accidents from snake bite are almost unknown. The bush at night resounds with the call of frogs, but they are not in evidence unless sought for. The rivers of Guadalcanal and other islands are frequented by a gigantic bull frog (*Rana Guppyi*). Specimens of this creature have been taken which were two and a half pounds in weight. The sea abounds with turtles, both green and the hawksbill, the latter being the species from which the tortoiseshell of commerce is procured.

The lepidopterous insects of the Solomons are numerous, and many fine species occur, the most remarkable, both for size and beauty, being the large ornithoptera, or bird-winged butterflies, *O. Victoriae*, and *O. D'Urvilleana*. White ants are most destructive to all soft wood timbers and to most foreign hard woods. There are, however, some kinds of native timber, especially *Azelia bijuga*, locally known as "vuvula," the vesi of Fiji, the *Guettarda speciosa*, locally "bo," the bua-bua of Fiji, which appear to be absolutely impervious to their attack.

Mosquitoes are abundant. The *Culex*, identical with the Fiji species, is the most common. Unfortunately the genus *Anopheles*, the bite of which is the cause of malaria, also occurs, but for one of the latter at least twenty *Culex* would be observed. Malarial fever is consequently common. All new arrivals must be prepared, sooner or later, to pass through a course of malarial fever, but the methods of combating this disease are now so well known that with intelligent precautions its after-effects can be to a great extent guarded against.

No systematic attempt has been made since Dr. Guppy published his tentative list in 1887 to compile a catalogue of the indigenous flora of the Solomons. Many additions have been made since Guppy's list was published, and have been submitted for identification and record. The group is especially rich in palms, and some interesting new species have been described, but a skilled botanist would find an almost virgin field to work upon. So far as is known, the kauri pine of New Zealand, or perhaps a closely allied species, occurs only on the island of Vanikoro, but a quantity of valuable timbers are known to exist, for which a market locally or elsewhere will eventually be discovered. The natives are acquainted with the use of numerous plants and trees for various purposes. Among others they use an orchid for producing the yellow plaiting fibre with which the spears and clubs are decorated, and a native indigo for dyeing their bark cloth.

To the ordinary tourist or globe-trotter the Protectorate offers few attractions. For the trained and intensive observer, however, there are many problems of interest awaiting solution.

PRODUCTS.

Since the establishment of the British Government in the Protectorate the formation of cocoanut plantations has proceeded, and continues at an ever-increasing rate. The trees are as a rule planted on the quincunx system, at a distance apart of thirty-three feet. This system of planting gives about fifty trees to the acre. Any closer system of planting, however it may suit elsewhere, not being considered adapted to the vigorous growth and size to which the trees attain in the Solomons. The quantity of copra exported during the last nine years is as follows :—

				Tons				Value £
1908-9	..	..	..	3,262	..	..	..	36,238
1909-10	..	..	..	3,486	..	..	..	48,200
1910-11	..	..	..	4,030	..	..	..	69,000
1911-12	..	..	..	3,587	..	..	..	55,953
1912-13	..	..	..	4,195	..	..	..	73,637
1913-14	..	..	..	5,805	..	..	..	113,229
1914-15	..	..	..	5,344	..	..	..	75,398
1915-16	..	..	..	5,932	..	..	..	80,694
1916-17	..	..	..	5,928	..	..	..	90,812
1917-18	..	..	..	6,526	..	..	..	130,400

This is, of course, partly the produce of trees owned by natives, as many of the plantations owned by white men have not yet come into bearing. The quantity of copra exported in future may be expected to show a progressive increase in each succeeding year. Bananas have only figured in the list of exports of recent years, and the export could rapidly increase if there were better and more frequent communication between the Solomons and Sydney, for the Solomons are capable of producing a good quality of banana. Everything tropical flourishes in the Solomons. It has been proved that rubber, sugar-cane and cotton thrive excellently, but little except experimentally has been done yet with them. As far as cotton is concerned the present labour conditions are not conducive to its profitable cultivation. The closing of the market for ivory nuts when the war broke out was a serious blow to the Protectorate, but there is now every possibility of the recovery of the market. Trochus and mother-o'-pearl shell are items of export. Many plantations have herds grazing among the cocoanuts, and on many plantations bullock teams are worked. Sheep have not done well, but pigs thrive and prove a source of profit to breeders.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Statement showing value of imports and exports of the Protectorate.

Year		Imports		Exports
		£		£
1905-1906	.. ..	40,971	.. ..	49,954
1906-1907	.. ..	41,848	.. ..	50,275
1907-1908	.. ..	49,249	.. ..	41,694
1908-1909	.. ..	57,337	.. ..	50,147
1909-1910	.. ..	59,300	.. ..	57,441
1910-1911	.. ..	103,147	.. ..	88,890
1911-1912	.. ..	129,829	.. ..	86,905
1912-1913	.. ..	131,622	.. ..	109,647
1913-1914	.. ..	162,964	.. ..	148,364
1914-1915	.. ..	131,552	.. ..	86,674
1915-1916	.. ..	135,929	.. ..	102,652
1916-1917	.. ..	149,260	.. ..	110,640
1917-1918	.. ..	154,743	.. ..	149,743

Almost the whole of the import and export trade is with Sydney. Previous to the Federation of the Australian Colonies, Sydney, from the fact of its being practically a free-trade port, had an undoubted advantage in trade with the islands of the Western Pacific, and in his annual report for the year 1900-1901 the Resident Commissioner remarked as follows :—" Sydney must continue to be for many years to come the base of the Pacific Island trade. Melbourne is geographically too remote, Auckland is not such a good market, either for buying or selling. Whether under the new Federal Tariff, which will place them upon the same footing as Sydney, Brisbane, or another of the Queensland ports, which are, of course, much nearer to the islands than Sydney, will be able to capture a share of the Solomon Island trade, remains to be proved. Certain it is that they have not been able to compete with Sydney hitherto."

The above remarks were written 18 years ago, and although now, for some years, under the terms of the subsidy paid to Messrs. Burns, Philp and Company by the Commonwealth Government, their steamers are forced to call at Brisbane on their way from Sydney to the Solomons and again on the return voyage, no trade whatever, either import or export, is done with Brisbane, and the whole of the import and export trade of the Protectorate continues to be conducted from Sydney. The unnecessary call at Brisbane in fact entails a delay of 24 hours in communications between Sydney and the Solomons. No saving of time is effected by landing the mails at Brisbane to go overland to Sydney by train, and on many occasions the steamer arrives in Sydney before the mails. At present Burns, Philp and Company's steamer leaves Sydney for the Solomons, via Brisbane, every seven weeks. One of Burns, Philp and Company's steamers now call at Tulagi about every three months on her way to and from Ocean Island and Sydney, to replenish her coal bunkers. Situated, as they are, on the shortest route between Sydney and Japan, the Philippine Islands and Hongkong, there is no reason why steamers bound from Sydney to those places should not eventually call at the

Solomons. Many vessels often make use of the route through Bougainville Straits on their voyages between Sydney and Hongkong, in preference to the more intricate navigation of the Torres Straits and the Eastern Archipelago.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Year		Revenue		Expenditure
		£		£
1905-1906	..	2,378	..	2,341
1906-1907	..	4,618	..	3,295
1907-1908	..	7,430	..	6,483
1908-1909	..	10,603	..	13,257
1909-1910	..	11,356	..	8,456
1910-1911	..	14,130	..	9,493
1912-1913	..	15,432	..	15,571
1913-1914	..	24,520	..	18,565
1914-1915	..	23,646	..	23,122
1915-1916	..	22,006	..	26,425
1916-1917	..	27,834	..	23,358
1917-1918	..	31,697	..	25,000

LAND.

Land is leased by the Government, both for itself and on behalf of the natives, for plantation purposes at the following rates: 3d. per acre p.a. first five years; 6d. p.a. for second five years; 3s. from 11th to 20th year; 6s. 21st to 33rd year; thereafter 5 per cent. on unimproved value.

POPULATION.

The natives of the Protectorate are believed to amount in number to 150,000, but the estimate is only a tentative one, and it is impossible to arrive at present at any accurate idea of their number. By far the most densely populated island is Malaita. The population of this island alone may amount to anything between 50,000 and 100,000. The natives of the Solomon Group, of Santa Cruz, and Vanikoro are Melanesians, but many types are met with, and with practice it is almost possible to name at sight the island from which any native comes. The natives of the islands in the Bougainville Straits are intensely black, and the natives of the New Georgia Group and Choiseul almost as dark. Coming to Ysabel, Malaita, Guadalcanal, San Cristoval, and Santa Cruz, a lighter colour is met with, but the types and shades of colour vary on almost every island. It is thought that among some of them there may be a certain element of Polynesian admixture. At Ongtong Java, Sikiana, Rennell, Bellona, the Reef Islands, near Santa Cruz, and at Tucopia the natives are of almost purely Polynesian race. Among a native population presenting such differences of type it is not surprising that much diversity in the languages spoken is observed. Not only are different languages spoken on each island, but even on the same island. At least 40 different languages or dialects are known to occur, and the list is by no means complete.

The white population is estimated at 600 and there are in addition some 50 Chinese.

LABOUR.

The only labourers at present available for employment upon plantations and trading vessels are the natives of the Protectorate itself. Up to about the year 1903, when recruiting for employment upon plantations in Queensland ceased, there was an annual drain of about one thousand labourers for this purpose, and, as not more than two-thirds of these recruited ever returned, there was a serious loss to the Protectorate from this cause. Recruiting for employment in Fiji continued until the end of 1910, but has now ceased. The number of indentured labourers employed in the Protectorate is approximately 5,500. At the present rate of progress of planting operations in the Protectorate it appears that foreign labour of some sort will before long be required to supplement the local supply. Housing accommodation, medical attendance, clothing, and rations are in all cases provided free by the employer.

CIVIL LIST.

Headquarters Staff Stationed at the Seat of Government, at Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, Charles Workman; Chief Magistrate and Legal Adviser to Government, Isaac Grainger Bates; Treasurer, Collector of Customs, Chief Postmaster, Registrar of Shipping, &c., Richard Russell Pugh; Government Medical Officer, ———; Matron, Government Hospital, Sister Beavan; Assistant Nurse (vacant); Acting Officer in Charge Armed Native Constabulary, E. N. Turner; Sub-Inspector, Armed Native Constabulary, H. W. P. Newall; Crown Surveyor, S. G. C. Knibbs; Assistant Surveyor, A. H. Wilson; Inspector of Labourers, ———; Assistant Inspector of Labourers, ———; Accountant and First Clerk, Treasury, W. F. Wyatt; Clerk and Boarding Officer, Treasury and Customs, C. E. J. Wilson; Second Clerk and Boarding Officer, Treasury and Customs, C. F. Swift; Postmaster, Tulagi, R. W. Jackson; Government Storekeeper, Overseer and Gaoler, R. Gray; Cadet, H. D. Curry; Cadet, C. G. Norris; Cadet (on active service in Europe), C. C. Francis; District Officer (on active service in Europe), R. Brodhurst-Hill; Acting-Operator in Charge, Tulagi Wireless Station, A. E. Osborne; Mechanic, Works Department, J. S. Mutch.

GOVERNMENT STEAMER "BELAMA."

Master, P. M. Poole; Chief Engineer, J. S. Ross; Mate, A. E. Ellis.

DISTRICT STATIONS.

GIZO.

District Officer, &c., J. C. Barley.

MALAITA.

Acting District Officer, W. R. Bell (R. Brodhurst-Hill, on leave).

SHORTLANDS.

District Officer and Government Medical Officer, N. Crichtlow, M.D.

YSABEL.

District Officer, N. S. Heffernan.

AOLA.

Acting District Officer, C. G. Norris.

MISSIONS.

The following are the Missionary bodies working in the Group with the names and addresses of the principals :—

MELANESIAN MISSION (CHURCH OF ENGLAND).

Bishop of Melanesia (headquarters at Norfolk Island); Revs. Charles E. Fox, John Steward, Rudolph Sprott, R. J. Simmons, Walter Sage, Alfred Mason, H. Nind, Clement Marau, Hugo Toke, Mr. George Warren, Mr. D. E. Graves, Nurse Sanders, Misses Edith Sunderland, Ida C. Wench, Emily France, Gwendoline Child.

ROMAN CATHOLIC (Society of Mary).

Bishop Apostolic (headquarters at Rua Sura); Father Strock, Vicar Apostolic at Poperag; Fathers J. M. Aubin, Moreau, Bouillon, Bertin, Gratin, Boirwand, Boudard, Charvin, Babanou, Halbrachs and others, and ten Marist Sisters.

METHODIST MISSION.

The Rev. John F. Goldie (chairman of district) at Roviana; the Rev. Reginald C. Nicholson, at Vella Lavella; the Rev. Vincent le C. Binet, at Choiseul; Misses McMillan, Stanford, Mansfield, Neale and Olds.

SOUTH SEA EVANGELICAL MISSION.

Miss F. Young, Dr. Northcote Deck, Mr. Norman Deck, Mr. Lees, Misses Deck, Dring, Waterson, and others.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Pastor and Mrs. G. F. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Tutty, Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson, and others.

CURRENCY, &c.

Coins, current with relative value: All British coins at their sterling value. Legal tender currency: The same as in England. Notes of value 5s., 10s., £1 and £5 are issued by the local Currency Commissioners and negotiable within the Group.

Currency in which accounts are kept: British sterling.

Rates of exchange: No fixed rates between Protectorate and Commonwealth of Australia. (Exchange on Money Orders about $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.). Exchange is calculated upon rates to and from N.S.W. and other parts of the world.

Banks: Nil. The banks of Sydney are used by settlers. Burns, Philp and Co., Ltd., who have stations throughout the Protectorate, act as banking agents and are local agents of the Commonwealth Savings Bank.

Weights and Measures: Imperial.

PRINCIPAL FIRMS.

Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd. (H. R. Humphries, Manager), Makambo.

Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd. (S. Kemp, Manager), Gizo.

Burns, Philp & Co., Ltd. (F. M. Street, Manager), Paiti.

Lever's Pacific Plantations Limited, James S. Symington (Manager at Gayutu), G. A. Smith (Lunga), A. G. Brain (Kockoom), G. Klotz (Tenaru), O. J. O'Brien (Hu), A. Green (Ruavatu), L. Buffett (Aola), M. S. Williamson (Kaukau), C. A. Jones (Mauronia), C. Buffett (Bio), C. Quintal (Three Sisters), F. B. Godson (Pepesala), F. J. Thomson (Kayan), M. B. Perkins (West Bay), H. Macpherson (Somata), A. S. Green (Fai-ami), D. Carrigan (Banika), H. E. Green (Ufa), J. E. Williams (Loavie), W. R. Sprod (Rendova), F. J. Pearce (Loga), J. Sim (Arundel), R. G. Johnson (Pauru), W. Klotz (Villa), L. J. Pincock (Stannmore), C. B. Nicholson (Karikana), N. W. Gulliver (Lady Lever).

The Solomon Islands Development Co., Ltd., Shortland Islands Plantations Ltd., and Choiseul Plantations, Ltd. (Burns Philp & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents), Walter Lucas (Sydney), General Manager; A. M. Turnbull, Inspector (Faisi). Estate Managers: A. Jewell (Berande and Tetere), C. Hart (Tetipari), J. Gibson (Manning Straits and Lutee), P. G. Jackson (Shortland Islands), G. Sandwell (Arigua), H. Stormonth (Teopasino), E. F. Blake (Baniu), T. E. Ebery (Soraken and Kunua).

The Malayta Company, Limited (A. H. Abbott, Inspector; J. V. Barnard, acting Manager), Aola. Plantation Overseers: Yandina (F. C. Mittelheuser), Sephola (G. Laug), Talina (W. Upton), Manaba (D. Cunningham), Baunani (N. MacCrimmon), Su'u (J. V. Dullumty), Marau (J. Johnson).

Gibson Islands Limited (J. J. Huddy, Manager), Rere, Guadalcanal.

Mamara Plantations Limited (L. Schroder, Manager), Mamara, Guadalcanal.

Doma Plantations Limited (J. Svensen, Manager), Donma, Guadalcanal. Lavora Plantations Limited (F. Sugatti, Manager), Lavoro, Guadalcanal. Union Planting and Trading Co., Ltd. (J. K. Sinclair, Manager), Liapari, Vella la Vella.

The Ruruvai Syndicate (L. F. Gill, Manager), Ruruvai, Vella la Vella.

Hamilton and Choiseul Bay Co., Ltd. (Wm. Hamilton, Manager), Choiseul. Fred. Green, Storekeeper, Trader and Planter, Simbo.

Hollis Bros., Engineers and Manufacturers Agents, Tulagi.

Norman Wheatley, Storekeeper, Trader and Planter, Lambeti, via Gizo.

The Gizo Solomons Plant. Prop., Ltd. (E. Espie, Manager), Gizo.

Austen and Markham, Traders and Planters, Marovo.

H. A. Markham, Lord Howe.

J. Stephen, Trader and planter, Marovo Lagoon.

Calton Younger, Trader and Planter, Makeela, Russell Islands.

The Solomon Islands Rubber Co., Ltd. (S. Darlington, Manager), Ysabel.

The Fatura Is. Dev. Co., Ltd. (O. G. Meredith, Manager), Ysabel Island. Clift and Clift, Planters (Geoffrey Clift, Manager), Fera, Ysabel Island.

The Fulakora Plantations Ltd., Planters and Traders (C. Bignell, Manager), Ysabel Island.

Hivo Plantations Ltd., Planters (F. C. Kauffmann, Manager), Ysabel Island.

Gatere Plantations Ltd., Planters (John Schroder, Manager), Ysabel Island.

Emu Harbour Plantations, Ltd., Planters and Traders (A. W. Musgrave, Manager), Vella Lavella.

Gorringe Bros., Planters (J. Lewis, Manager), Ysabel Island.

J. M. E. Clift, Planter, Guadalcanal.

R. C. Laycock, Planter, Trader and Storekeeper, Tulagi, Palesuna and Ysabel.

T. Elkington, Hotelkeeper, Tulagi.

Richard Gaskell, Shipwright, Sandfly Passage.

Corry and Stirling, Planters, Guadalcanal.

LIST OF RESIDENTS OTHER THAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

- Abbott, A. Hedley, plantation inspector.
 Abbott, Mrs.
 Andresen, A. N., trader.
 Aubin, Father J., missionary.
 Adams, John Edward, engineer.
 Austin, Arthur, A., planter.
 Appleby, John, clerk.
 Appleby, Mrs.
 Ashley, Stephen C., plantation manager
 Ashley, Mrs.
 Ashton, N. C., storekeeper
 Anderson, R. H., overseer
 Atkinson, Samuel, planter
 Austen, E. J. C., planter.
- Barnett, Alec., recruiter
 Bourne, Rev. E., missionary
 Bignell, Charles R., planter
 Bignell, Mrs.
 Buffett, Charles H., plantation manager
 Buffett, Charles C., planter
 Buffett, Henry W., seaman
 Buffett, Mrs.
 Buffett, Clifford, trader
 Buffett, Cameren, trader
 Buffett, Lindsay, plantation manager
 Buckley, W. J., mariner
 Brain, A. G., plantation manager
 Brain, Mrs.
 Buffett, Clive, plantation manager
 Barnard, J. V., accountant
 Bouillon, Father P. J., missionary
 Bertin, Father J. W., missionary
 Bonnard, J. A. H., clerk
 Boirwand, Father E., missionary
 Boudard, Father J. M., missionary
 Browne, C. J., seaman
 Benson, Robert J., plantation overseer
 Bence, W. A., plantation overseer
 Boye, S., trader
 Buffett, Steele, trader
 Browne, de Courcy, plantation manager
 Browne, Mrs. de Courcy
 Burton, A. V., clerk
 Beardslev, A., engineer
 Beck, Harold, planter
 Beck, Charles Percy, planter
 Binskin, Joseph, planter
 Binskin, Mrs.
 Bartels, Jas., overseer
 Bartels, Mrs.
 Beck, Wm., stockman
- Binet, Rev. Vincent le H. C., missionary
- Cunningham, D., plantation manager
 Cunningham, Mrs.
 Clift, Geoffrey, planter
 Chisholm, F. J., clerk
 Cameron, Sydney D., accountant
 Child, Miss G., missionary
 Clennett, Henry, recruiter
 Collins, Richard, plantation assistant
 Corry, Harold C., planter
 Cromar, J., recruiter
 Cruickshank, J. C., trader
 Cruickshank, Mrs.
 Cronan, Christian, missionary
 Cronan, Mrs.
 Charvin, Father, missionary
 Conpry, Sister May, Marist Sister
 Cabaete (Samanti y Cabaete), plantation overseer
 Conasse, Sister Mary N., Marist Sister
 Cant, Arthur, overseer
 Clift, J. M., planter
 Clift, G. E.
 Carrigan, Daniel, planter and manager
 Cheaseman, J. H., plantation overseer
- Darlington, J., plantation manager
 Darlington, Mrs.
 Dickinson, J. H., planter
 Davies, Robert, planter
 De Hayr, C., plantation overseer
 De Hayr, Mrs.
 Dykes, Sydney, clerk
 Deck, Dr. John N., missionary
 Deck, Norman, missionary
 Deck, Miss Winifred
 Deck, Miss Constance, missionary
 Dulhunty, H. V., plantation manager
 Dulhunty, Mrs.
 Deveza, A. R., overseer
 Dring, Miss Isabella, missionary
 Dakers, Robert H., planter
 Dakers, Mrs.
- Elkington, Thomas, hotelkeeper
 Elkington, Mrs.
 Ellis, Albert, seaman
 Ellis, Jack, sailmaker
 Espie, Joseph James, plantation manager

- Espie, Mrs.
 Evans, C. W. M., planter

 Farley, G., recruiter
 France, Miss Emily, missionary
 Furrell, C. G., plantation assistant
 Frood, John K., plantation overseer
 Fraser, George, engineer
 Farrer, J., seaman

 Graton, Father H., missionary
 Grimes, Miss F.
 Graves, D. E., lay missionary
 Gillan, William, recruiter
 Gaskell, Richard, planter and trader
 Gaskell, Mrs.
 Glover, Jas., engineer
 Gesell, Albert, engineer
 Graham, Andrew B., seaman
 Gibson, William, planter
 Griffiths, M. H. B., overseer
 Guerin, Sister M. B., Marist Sister
 Graham, Andrew B., seaman
 Gogoll, John Austin, plantation overseer
 Goldie, Rev. John F., missionary
 Goldie, Mrs. J. F.
 Green, Fred, trader
 Gulliver, N. W., plantation manager
 Gulliver, Mrs.
 Gibson, James, plantation manager
 Gibson, Mrs. James
 Gill, Leslie, plantation manager
 Godson, F. Bruce, manager
 Godson, Mrs.
 Green, Horace E., plantation manager
 Green, Alan Stanley, plantation manager
 Green, Mrs. Amy
 Green, Alfred, plantation manager

 Heritage, Wilfred, assistant manager
 Heritage, Mrs.
 Hall, Harry, recruiter
 Harding, John Fletcher, plantation manager
 Harding, Mrs.
 Harding, Isaac Robert, engineer
 Humphries, Herbert R., store manager
 Hines, Ernest, carpenter
 Hay, John Hope F., storeman
 Hollis, S. L. R., engineer
 Hollis Douglas, engineer
 Husson, P. S., bookkeeper

 Hermone, Sister H., Marist Sister
 Halbrachs, Father, missionary
 Hermone, Sister M., Marist Sister
 Hollobon, E., planter
 Hayes, John G., plantation manager
 Hasselgren, Frank, seaman
 Hawkes, Samuel, plantation overseer
 Harrington, S. J., carpenter
 Hamilton, William, planter
 Hamilton, Gavin, seaman
 Hansen, Hans P., seaman
 Huddy, James J., planter
 Hart, Clarence Edward, plantation manager

 Jacobsen, H., trader
 Johnston, Wallace, clerk
 Johnson, John A., overseer
 Jones, Charles A., plantation manager
 Johnson, Rupert Glynn, plantation manager
 Jones, Griffiths Francis, missionary
 Jones, Mrs.
 Jackson, P. G., plantation manager
 Jaschke, Carl, Catholic missionary
 Jewell, A., plantation manager

 Knapp, Percy, engineer
 Kaufmann, F. C., planter
 Kaufman, Mrs.
 Kettlewell, Miss M., clerk
 Keen, Leslie, overseer
 Klotz, George, plantation manager
 Klotz, Mrs.
 Knight, F., plantation manager
 Keeble, Frank, overseer
 Keeble, Mrs.
 Klotz, William, plantation manager
 Klotz, Mrs.
 Kemp, S., store manager
 Kenny, Henry C., plantation manager

 Laycock, Reginald C., storekeeper
 Laycock, Mrs.
 Lawson, James Charles, recruiter
 Lippman, Henry, engineer
 Lyndon, V. C., trader
 Lewis, John R., plantation manager
 Laurent, Sister Marie, Marist Sister
 Leon, Sister Mary, Marist Sister
 Lees, Charles H., missionary
 Long, George, overseer
 Lang, Gaston, overseer

 Mathews, Jack, station manager
 Mumford, George, planter

Meredith, Owen G., planter
 McCrimmon, Neil, plantation manager
 McCrimmon (Dr.), Lily (wife of above)
 McMahon, Lorne C., store assistant
 Marcroft, Russel S., bookkeeper
 Mutch, James, carpenter
 Markham, Harold H., trader and planter
 Mason, Rev. A., missionary
 Mumford, George, planter
 Margand, Sister, Marist Sister
 Moreau, Father S., missionary
 Musgrave, A. W., plantation manager
 McEachran, John, planter
 McEachran, Mrs.
 McMillan, Miss E. W., Methodist missionary sister
 McKerlie, Robert, planter
 Mackenzie, E. L., plantation manager
 Mackenzie, Mrs.
 Maunder, S. R., missionary
 Maunder, Mrs.
 McKinnon, D., plantation manager
 Martin, E., planter
 Mansfield, Miss G., Methodist missionary sister
 McPherson, Horace, plantation manager
 Maxwell, Charles, overseer
 Mittelheuser, F. C., plantation manager
 Mittelheuser, Mrs.
 Munson, E., plantation overseer
 Munson, R. J., plantation overseer
 Munson, Mrs.
 Monckton, E. P., planter
 Monckton, Mrs.

 Neale, Miss, Methodist missionary sister
 Newman, John, seaman
 Neilson, G., master mariner
 Nicholls, Harry, wireless engineer
 Noemi, Sister Mary, Marist Sister
 Nicholson, Cecil B., plantation manager
 Nicholson, Mrs. C. P.
 Nicholson, Rev., missionary
 Nicholson, Mrs.

 Owen, Charles, seaman
 Olsen, A. D., planter
 Olsen, Mrs.
 O'Brien, Percy J., plantation manager
 Oldridge, W. H., missionary

Oien, Julius, planter
 Oien, Mrs.
 Olds, Miss, Methodist missionary sister

 Parry, W., seaman
 Parish, Miss, missionary
 Perry, E. C., planter
 Pearce, F. J., plantation manager
 Pearce, Mrs.
 Pinnock, Leonard, plantation manager
 Pinnock, Mrs.
 Perkins, M. B., plantation manager
 Perkins, Mrs.
 Paulson, Victor, seaman
 Pomroy, George H., plantation manager
 Pomroy, Mrs.
 Pavesy, Father, missionary
 Pybus, E. H., trader, &c.

 Quintal, Charles, plantation manager
 Quintal, Macey, overseer

 Ross, Thomas, seaman
 Redwood, Alec.
 Risby, James, planter
 Risby, Mrs.
 Richards, Dwyer G., Marist Brothers
 Rancaz, Father, missionary
 Rochette, Sister M., Marist Sister
 Rutledge, Miss H.
 Robinson—Mason, S. B., trader
 Runcie, Gordon F., accountant
 Reed, J. R., plantation overseer
 Reed, Mrs.

 Stanford, Miss, Methodist missionary sister
 Symington, James, company manager
 Symington, Mrs.
 Swanson, C. F., master mariner
 Schroder, John, planter
 Schroder, Mrs.
 Schroder, Niels Peter, master mariner
 Smith, William, storeman
 Smith, G. A., plantation manager
 Smith, Mrs.
 Stirling, William, engineer
 Snell, William G., seaman
 Sincock, Harold R., seaman
 Sim, Henry R., planter
 Sprott, Rev. R., missionary
 Svensen, Jack, plantation manager
 Svensen, Mrs.

Scott, John, stockman	Upton, W., plantation assistant
Scott, Mrs.	
Stirling, Robert A., trader	Vider, Claude, planter
Sugatti, Frederick W., plantation manager	
Sim, Jas., plantation manager	Wood, Charles, master mariner
Sim, Mrs.	Waterston, Miss Clara, missionary
Schultz, Ernest Victor, sailmaker	Wilks, Clayton, A. W., overseer
Statham, Geoffrey, planter	Wilks, Mrs.
Statham, Mrs.	Ward, John L., master mariner
Sinclair, James, plantation overseer	Watson, James, overseer
Scott, Hugh M., planter	Wench, Miss, missionary
Scott, Mrs.	White, Edward, trader
Smith, Norman T., clerk	Williamson, M. S., plantation manager
Street, F. M., store manager	Williamson, Mrs.
Sprod, William, R., plantation manager	West, George Henry, missionary
Sprod, Mrs.	Wheatley, Norman, planter and trader
Stephen, J., planter	Will, Charles Gordon, plantation manager
Stephen, Mrs.	Will, Mrs.
Sinclair, J. K., manager	Wilnot, William, trader
Sanders, Nurse, Melanesian mission sister	Wickham, Harry, planter
Sunderland, Miss, Melanesian mission sister	Wickham, Charles W., planter
	Wheatley, Miss Lena
Tait, Walter, trader	Wood, Gordon McDonald, plantation overseer
Teytard, Father, missionary	White, Edward William, trader
Threlfall, William, trader	Williams, I. E., plantation manager
Tabb, James, overseer	Williams, Mrs.
Tutty, Robert Henry, missionary	Wheeler, G. H., storeman
Tutty, Mrs.	Wache, Father, missionary
Thomson, F. J., plantation manager	
Thomson, Mrs.	Yule, W. R., engineer
Thompson, Henry, planter	Younger, Riccalton, planter
Tofte, —, overseer	Younger, Mrs.
Turnbull, A. M., plantation inspector	

CUSTOMS TARIFF.

	£	s.	d.
Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, hop, ginger or other beers, quarts, per dozen	0	2	0
Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, hop, ginger or other beers, pints, per dozen	0	1	0
Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, hop, ginger or other beers, half pints or smaller quantities, per dozen	0	0	6
Ale, beer, porter, cider, perry, hop, ginger or other beers, in wood or jar, per gallon	0	1	0
Boats, launches and yachts, punts and lighters imported in any vessel, or which have been put out of any vessel off the coast of the Protectorate and are subsequently brought into the Protectorate, 10 per cent., ad valorem			
Benzine and other similar oils, per gallon	0	0	3
Building materials not otherwise enumerated, including nails, paints, bricks, bolts and nuts, doors, sashes, shutters, iron (black), mouldings, architraves, shingles, expanded steel, tiles, slates &c., 10 per cent. ad valorem			

Cartridges and cartridge cases, rifle and revolver, 100 per cent. ad valorem

Cartridges and cartridge cases, sporting, 10 per cent. ad valorem

Cigarettes, including wrappers, per 1,000 0 12 6

Cigars, including wrappers, per pound 0 5 0

Dynamite, lithofracteur, blasting powder, and similar explosives, including ingredients for making such goods, per pound .. 0 1 0

Fuse, 10 per cent. ad valorem

Iron, galvanised, plain or corrugated sheets, per ton 2 0 0

Kerosene, of 100 degrees or over, closed flash test, per gallon .. 0 0 3

Kerosene, under 100 degrees, closed flash test 0 0 6

Oils of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated, except for medicinal use, in bulk, per gallon 0 0 3

Oils in bottle, 10 per cent. ad valorem

Powder, sporting, per pound 0 0 6

Rifles and revolvers, not otherwise enumerated, each 1 0 0

Spirits of all kinds imported into the Protectorate, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sikes' hydrometer, and is over proof, per proof gallon 0 14 0

Spirits of all kinds imported into the Protectorate, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sikes' hydrometer, and is under-proof, per liquid gallon 0 14 0

Spirits and spirituous compounds, unless otherwise enumerated, and scented waters imported into the Protectorate, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sikes' hydrometer, per liquid gallon 0 14 0

Case spirits—reputed contents of two, three, four, or more gallons shall be charged—

Two gallons and under, as two gallons ; over two gallons and not exceeding three gallons, as three gallons ; over three gallons and not exceeding four gallons, as four gallons ; and so on for any greater quantity contained in any case.

Spirit, methylated, per gallon 0 2 0

Tobacco, stick, cake or leaf, per pound 0 1 6

Tobacco, cut, per pound 0 3 0

Timber, dressed or surfaced over two inches wide, not otherwise enumerated, per 100 superficial feet 0 2 0

Timber, undressed, over two inches wide, not otherwise enumerated, per 100 superficial feet 0 1 6

The duty on timber to be computed on a thickness of one inch, and to be in proportion for any greater thickness. Any thickness under one inch to be reckoned as one inch.

Wines—

Bordeaux (claret) and hock, in bulk, per gallon 0 3 0

Australian, New Zealand, or South African, in bulk, per gallon .. 0 3 0

Bordeaux (claret) and hock, in bottle, for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints or twenty-four reputed half-pints or smaller quantities 0 3 0

Australian, New Zealand, and South African, in bottle, for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints or twenty-four reputed half-pints or smaller quantities 0 3 0

Other kinds in bulk, per gallon 0 3 0

Other kinds, including Vermouth, for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints or twenty-four reputed half-pints or smaller quantities 0 3 0

Sparkling, for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints or twenty-four reputed half-pints or smaller quantities .. 0 6 0

GENERAL DUTY.

On all articles not specified or not included in the list of articles exempted from duty under Schedule B hereof, an ad valorem duty of 10 per cent.

LIST OF ARTICLES EXEMPT FROM DUTY.

- Anchors and chains, black iron and galvanised.
- Animals, living.
- Arms and accoutrements for any recognised Rifle Club or public institution.
- Articles imported solely for the use of British ships of war.
- Articles imported by the Western Pacific High Commission for official use.
- Bags and sacks for exporting produce.
- Ballast, ships.
- Biscuits, hard and plain.
- Books and periodicals and music (printed).
- Casks and tanks.
- Cement.
- Coal and coke.
- Coin of the Realm.
- Cylinders for importing ammonia or ether gas.
- Dental instruments and appliances other than furniture.
- Diving apparatus and gear and parts thereof.
- Drugs and medicinal substances, including patent and proprietary medicines unless prohibited by the High Commissioner under section 77 (3) of the Solomons (Customs) Regulation, 1907, chemical and drysalteries (except those containing spirits or opium) and tinctures of the British Pharmacopœia, except those containing opium, chemicals and appliances for surgical and medicinal purposes and actually used as such.
- Earthenware drain pipes.
- Flour and sharps.
- Furniture, church and school and all accessories bona-fide imported for church, religious or educational purposes.
- Garden seeds and plants.
- Guano.
- Island produce imported for re-export.
- Luggage personal as may be from time to time permitted by the High Commissioner under section 77 (6) of the Solomons (Customs) Regulation, 1917.
- Machines and implements, agricultural and component parts thereof which the High Commissioner may from time to time specify, including ploughs, sowers, harrows, scarifiers, cultivators, hoes, digging forks, scythes, spades, stump extractors, earth scoops and draining tools, Demerara shares, shovels, rakes, bottoming tools, sickles, and handles for the above implements, and machines made of wood and not fitted, and also including evaporating machines for fruit, copra, tea, cocoa and like products, fibre cleaning, ginning, spinning, and weaving machines, shellers and mills, corn-crackers, coffee pulpers, hullers and polishers, winnowing machines, scutchers, presses for baling produce, oil presses, and handles made of wood and not fitted to the implements or machines.
- Machinery and component parts thereof which the High Commissioner may from time to time specify, including electrical, refrigerating, mining, sawing, steam engines and boilers and oil engines, gas engines and hot air engines.
- Manures and fertilizers.
- Meat, including fish, poultry or game, fresh or chilled.
- Meats, including fish, poultry or game, preserved or salt, in tins or other containers of not less than three pounds, gross weight.

Medals and decorations, for any recognised Rifle Club or public institution.
Organs and harmoniums, bona fide imported for church, religious or educational purposes.

Packages, empty, used and returned.

Packages, inside and outside, of wood, tin, glass, paper, or other material, in which are contained only articles liable to a specific rate of duty or articles exempt from duty or both and in which such articles are ordinarily and actually contained.

Pictures, photographs, works of art.

Printing machinery, type, and lithographic appliances, and component parts thereof.

Pyrethrum rosemii.

Rails, iron and steel, sleepers, fish plates, switches, crossings, turntables and parts thereof and bolts and nuts imported with and belonging to same.

Rice.

Show cards, patterns and cut samples and advertising matter of no commercial value.

Spraying compounds.

Surgical instruments and appliances other than furniture.

Tobacco stalks

Vegetables, fresh and green fruit.

Veterinary instruments and appliances other than furniture.

Uniforms for any recognised Rifle Club or public institution.

LICENSES PAYABLE UNDER KING'S REGULATION, NO. 6. OF 1916

SCHEDULE A.

	£	s.	d.
(i) Auctioneer, year	10	0	0
(ii) Commission agent, year.. .. .	5	0	0
(iii) Dentist, year	5	0	0
(iv) Hawker, year	1	0	0
„ half-year	0	12	0
(v) Insurance company or agency, year	5	0	0
(vi) Surveyor, year	5	0	0

SCHEDULE B.

(i) Keeping store, year	10	0	0
„ half-year	6	0	0
(ii) Dealing in wines, spirits, and beers, year (Retail)	10	0	0
„ half-year	6	0	0
„ (Wholesale Liquor)	20	0	0
(iii) Dealing in firearms, ammunition, and explosives, year	5	0	0
(iv) Employing or using vessel for trading to, from, or within Protectorate :—			
Not exceeding 25 tons tonnage measurement, year	5	0	0
„ half-year	3	0	0
Exceeding 25 tons measurement, for every additional ton, year	0	10	0
„ half-year	0	6	0
(v) Employing vessel for recruiting labour in, or returning labour to the Protectorate :—			
For every ton of tonnage measurement, year	1	0	0
„ half-year	0	12	0
Provided that the license fee payable in respect of any one vessel under either sub-head (iv) or sub-head (v) shall not exceed, year	150	0	0
„ half-year	80	0	0

Describing a cruise in the Solomon Islands a writer in the Melbourne *Age* says :—

“ No more delightful trip could be chosen by the tourist than the short run across the Pacific from Australia to the Solomon Islands, to be followed by a 15 or 16 days' cruise among the islands themselves. The traveller will, from an aspect socially, politically or merely beauty loving, find an endless source of interest. These jewels of the Pacific were the discovery of that brave and pious navigator Mendana, who as far back as 1586 scoured the uncharted Pacific hoping to find the great south continent—the Atlantis of poets, philosophers and navigators of the middle ages. His difficulties were almost insurmountable, and when the cloud-topped ridges of the Solomons were sighted it seemed almost in direct answer to a prayer, for his men were almost in open mutiny, water was very short, and his ships all needed repairs ; and though he was shortly to find that his elusive goal was not yet won, still he found promise of excellent shelter in the lake-like reaches of water between the land masses, and from the wealth and beauty of the vegetation covering the terraced mountain sides he argued well for supplies of fresh food and water. Ysabel, the first island touched at, was named after Mendana's wife, and a thanksgiving service was held to the Virgin and to the ship's patron saint before the company landed to make the acquaintance of the savages, gathered a wondering crowd to gaze on the mysterious winged visitor to their secluded waters, for though good seamen the Solomon Islander had not used a sail of any kind, and the Spanish galleons filled him with awe. Mendana's visit was not destined to be fortunate here, for many lives were lost through the treachery of the natives, and their attitude, combined with increasing forces, drove the navigator to seek a more friendly anchorage. To encourage the remainder of his disheartened men he asserted a belief that within the ravines of these remote ranges would be found the mines from which King Solomon had drawn his fabulous stores of gold, and so gave the name to the group. Leaving Ysabel, he stood for the curving coast lines of Gaudalcanar, and engaged the ships' companies from time to time in prayer for a miracle or other manifestation of Divine guidance ; from noon on one day till noon on the next the prayers were made continuous, the chaplain kneeling in humility and penance as the several bodies came and went. Rising almost exhausted after his fast, this devout man glanced skyward, and suddenly there appeared, right over the mast head, a brilliant and beautiful star, brilliantly conspicuous in the full glare of noonday—an answer to their prayers. The course was altered, and, steering by the star, the harbour, still bearing the name given by those pious mariners—St. Cristoval—was entered, and as the ships cast anchor the star fell and sank into the sea. Mendana visited many other islands of the group—was able to make charts, repair his ships, get excellent supply of water, and make many explorations which sent him away filled with enthusiasm for the immediate colonisation of his discovery, but, like many of the ardent men of his age, he was in this doomed to sad disappointment, for during the next century the Solomons had almost been forgotten till the Dutch and French of a later time—De Quiros, Bougainville, Torres, and possibly Houtman—touched on the same shores. None of these later men had the poetic instinct of poor Mendana, nor have they left any such picturesque records, full as his are of that half-pagan devotion to his mother church, which gives colouring to the history of the Christianising of Europe. Apart from this train of historic reflection there is, for the present-day traveller, all the charms of those curving contours of coasts, the terraced hill-sides covered with a dense jungle, huge specimens of teak and banyan, with many other lofty forest trees, making a twilight for the growth of a secondary tier of palms, crotons, and climbers, while beneath these again is a lower tier of ferns, aspidestras, arums, baby palms, not yet freed from their parent nut, while every trunk, fallen log and exposed soil is thickly covered with an epiphytic or parasitic growth. Beautiful clusters of richly coloured orchids, lavender, yellow, pink and white, make the air heavy with their fragrance

while chumps of exquisitely tinted balsams are crushed beneath the feet. Almost as it was four centuries earlier the forest growth of the Solomons remains to-day, for comparatively little has been done in the way of any general occupation and settlement. The recent enormous growth of the copra industry, and the attention given by English and Australian investors to its further development, will probably lead to many changes."

Of Buka and Bougainville, Mr. T. J. McMahon, F.R.G.S., writes thus in the *Sydney Mail* :—

"Reading Pacific Island history, the scrambles over the German Solomons are not now to be wondered at. The first scramble or sharing of the whole Solomons was very decidedly in favour of Germany, and it is puzzling that she did not succeed in gaining the whole of the rich and wonderful group of islands. That was in 1886, when Bougainville, Buka, Choisen, Ysabel, and the Shortland Islands were German. A glance at the map of the Solomons will suffice to prove how little was left under British protection. In 1899 there came another agreement between the two nations, and, while Germany handed back most of the biggest islands of the Solomon Group, she did so for concessions that were infinitely, at the time, of greater value to Germany, and, as now can be seen, not merely for the extension of trade, but for strategical purposes. No matter what Germany has done in the Pacific, a little research into her efforts reveals that the great plans of the future, with its vast German colonial empire in the Pacific, influenced every move and dictated every diplomatic ambition. Germany's ambitions in the Pacific really advertised the islands of that sea, and men began to awaken to the wonderful fact that they were of some value. It was in the arranging of the affairs of the Solomons in 1886 that Australian statesmen took alarm, particularly Sir (then Mr.) George Reid. To-day the British and German Solomons are under the administration of the British, and it concerns Australians most of all that every possible endeavour should be made to keep the Solomons so united. These islands are showing an amazing development. British, German and Australian capital have all played their part. Travelling along the western coasts of the "German" Solomons, especially Bougainville, one sees endless evidence of progress in the many cocoanut and rubber plantations. Under the admirable Australian administration, with headquarters at Kieta, this progress has not been in the least stayed, and a sharp reminder of this was given the writer when, in his small sailing vessel, he called into one of the least-known bays many miles from Kieta, on the northern side, and what might really be called a part full of savages who had had little opportunity at any time of coming into touch with white men. It was hardly daybreak when, with the object of getting some wild duck and also of having a morning dip in the nice, cool, clear water of a very pretty river, truly tropical in its splendid palms and vines and gloriously bright flowers, I was standing with head under the focussing cloth, intent upon taking a delightful picture of the river, the sun throwing bright rays right along the river bed, when a voice suddenly said: 'Good morning: Where did you come from? And may I ask who you are?' There in the khaki uniform of an Australian soldier stood a tall young man, who, after the formalities of introduction were over, told me he was the draftsman of an Australian military survey party under Captain J. Hunt, which had been out for several months busily engaged in mapping out and surveying plantation areas for German applicants. A visit to the camp just on the top of the river-bank was most interesting, though it had a deserted appearance, for Captain Hunt and his staff and most of the native boys employed were some three miles away surveying. It was then 6 o'clock in the morning—a remarkable evidence of the fact that work is not neglected by these conscientious Australians though far away in the wilds of the Solomons, where a stranger, another white man, was never

expected in any reasonable circumstances. Australians when put to the test have all the grit and mettle that make for true men; and true men were the members of the Australian military survey party in one of the most lonely and most isolated parts of the world, with food supplies run out to mostly native products, with no knowledge whatever for months of the outside world, no news of the war, no letters from home; but with some comforts—a few books and a wheezy gramophone, a delightful old thing, full of cheeriness in spite of its wheeziness, and which scratched and screamed out favourite tunes, bringing back happy remembrances of home and those loved ones in far-off Australia. God bless the man who invented the gramophone, for he has eased the pain of many lonely lives, bringing up visions of happy scenes in days gone by, and reviving tender memories in the breasts of exiles. Though oftentimes depressed by the tortures of tropical fevers, to which everyone in this camp of surveyors was more or less subject, these Australians were the merriest lot imaginable, and were carrying on their lonely and arduous work in admirable style. The natives of Bougainville stand out as having some very weird and unusual customs. Even now, among the wilder tribes, cannibalism is common—not for the pleasure of eating human flesh as a dainty, though, as has been so long thought, but rather to carry out some idea of gaining a brave spirit, or of propitiating some evil one for some crime committed or some moral irregularity. Imagination with the Bougainville natives goes a very long way, and it has been found that the powers of witchcraft or sorcery can succeed even in causing death. It is not known to scientific research, so far, of any certain deadly poisons to be got anywhere in the Solomons—at any rate, by the natives—and yet poisons, or supposed poisons, play an amazing part in this sorcery; and, until the firm administration of Captain Hunter, deaths, especially among the women, were very numerous, resulting in a big loss to the population. The most extraordinary idea remains with these natives that no one but the young and the very old die natural deaths, and consequently a man or woman has only to get sick in some slight way when instantly the idea takes hold that a poison is at work, and that there is no hope of a continuation of life; and so the man or woman dies from fright and imagination. Captain Hunter, with the wonderful influence he has by his reputation with the most savage natives who have come under his methods of firmness, combated this silly state of over-imagination, and they knew he had only to hear of any tribal function in which sorcery and, of course, poison were taking a prominent part, and he vetoed the function very promptly, with the result that the natives quickly came to recognise the ‘big-fella Government-man’ was angry at such doings, and it did not do to annoy Captain Hunter, who had a skilful way of punishing natives without killing or ill-using them. Little is really known of the German Solomons; the group has always been off the beaten tracks, and, though many Australian companies have during the German time taken up land and gone on extensively with the cultivation of the coconut, the world at large has heard little of this. Joined, it is hoped, for all future time to the rest of the Solomons, the whole group will without doubt make one of the richest island territories of the South Pacific.”

DETACHED ISLANDS.

NORFOLK ISLAND.

(TERRITORY OF THE COMMONWEALTH.)

NORFOLK ISLAND, which is a Territory of the Commonwealth of Australia, is situated 930 miles east-north-east of Sydney, and midway between New Zealand and New Caledonia. Its total area is 8,528 acres, being about five miles long and three miles wide. It was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, and was subsequently used as a penal settlement. The convicts, who had brought the island to a high state of cultivation, were removed in 1855, and the British Government handed it over to the Pitcairn Islanders—the descendants of the "Bounty" mutineers. On July 1, 1914, the Island was taken over as a Territory of the Commonwealth. The Minister for Home and Territories is responsible for its administration through the Administrator (Mr. M. V. Murphy). The population is about 883 (including 114 Melanesians). Most of the industries are connected with the land, which is extremely fertile. Fruits are particularly plentiful, especially oranges, lemons, passion-fruit, bananas, &c. The waters surrounding the Island abound with fish of various kinds. The climate is very mild, the temperature ranging from 50 degrees to 83 degrees, with an average of 68 degrees. The annual rainfall is 55 inches. The island, which is most picturesque, is an ideal tourist resort, and is becoming very popular with visitors from Australia. Messrs. Burns, Philp & Company's steamers call regularly, en route to the New Hebrides Islands. The island is in close communication with the outside world by means of the Pacific cable. The headquarters of the Melanesian Mission of the Church of England are established here under the Bishop of Melanesia. The Methodists and Seventh Day Adventists are also represented. There is a steam service to and from Sydney about every eight weeks but no regular communication yet with New Zealand, excepting twice a year by the missionary yacht "Southern Cross." The official home of the commandants in the convict times is delightfully situated on the south side of the island on the rise behind Emily Bay. It is now occupied by the Administrator. For the years (1917-18) the imports were £12,786 and the exports were £6,460.

OFFICIALS AND RESIDENTS.

Administrator and Chief Magistrate, M. V. Murphy; Secretary to the Administrator, C. V. Murphy; Registrar of the Magistrates Court, Collector

TELEPHONES: Warehouse, City 3423-4. Tannery J 1347.

BOX 26 Haymarket

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All Lines of Japanese and
Calcutta Goods

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Hoyle's Prints Ltd., Manchester.
McKesson & Robbins Inc., New
York (Drugs, Chemicals, &c.)
Whitmore's Lubricating
Compounds
"Monogram" and "Portola"
Lubricating Oils
"Liberty" Magnetos
(The Original Bosch)
Sawyer's Plate Polish
"Maisie" Chocolates
"Culmino" and
"Transcendite" Steam Jointing
Bendigo Pottery
AND NUMEROUS OTHERS.

AUSTRALIAN OFFICES

33 Grenfell St., Adelaide
(Head Office)
Port Pirie
Walleroo
Murray St., Perth
Fremantle
Kalgoorlie
480 Collins St., Melbourne
Queen St., Brisbane

OVERSEA AGENTS

London :
George Wills and Sons Ltd.
3 Chapel St., Whitecross St.
London, E.C.
New York :
George Wills and Sons Ltd.,
61 Broadway
San Francisco :
George Wills and Sons Ltd.,
230 California St.

Correspondents and Connections throughout the World.

of Customs, and Registrar of Lands, F. Stephenson, J.P. ; Postmaster, Charles Rossiter ; Acting Chief Police Officer, Constable S. C. Werner ; Government Medical Officer, Dr. Alex. S. Paton, J.P. ; Public School—Principal Teacher, A. Passmore.

The following is a list of the leading residents:—

Clergymen : Rev. H. N. Drummond, Warden of S. Barnabas, Melanesian Mission ; Rev. A. R. Martin, C.E. Chaplain ; Rev. J. R. Smith, Methodist Minister ; Mr. Ferris, Seventh Day Adventist Elder. *Business Men* : K. C. Cox, Officer in Charge, Cable Station ; Thomas Adams, Lemon Factory ; E. H. Chandler, Lemon Factory. *Storekeepers* : Joseph Jenkins, Manager, N.I. Trading Co. ; C. C. R. Nobbs ; Sullivan and Christian ; M. F. Howard Christian, Manager, N.I. Clothing Club. *Boarding House Keepers* : Miss Rossiter, Charles Rossiter, Mrs. Allen Christian, Mrs. Herbert Bailey, Thomas Adams, Edwin Christian (charges from 25s. to 30s. per week). *Butchers* : G. H. Christian, Charles Rossiter.

THE TARIFF.

Under the Act by which Norfolk Island was transferred as a Territory to the Commonwealth on July 1, 1914, the Customs duties which were previously levied on goods sent to Australia from the island are now removed, and articles produced or manufactured on the island are admitted to the Commonwealth duty free. There is, however, a local Customs tariff at the island, the imports being as follows:—

	s.	d.
Spirits, per gallon proof	14	0
Wine, still, per gallon liquid	5	0
Wine, sparkling, per gallon liquid	10	0
Beer, in wood, per gallon liquid	0	6
Beer, in bottle, per gallon liquid	0	9
Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, Australian leaf, per lb. . .	1	0
Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, other leaf, per lb. . .	2	0
Cigars and cigarettes, per lb.	3	0
Tea, per lb.	0	3
Coffee, per lb.	0	3
Chicory, per lb.	0	3
Oil, kerosene, naphtha, and gasoline, per gallon	0	3
Sugar, per cwt.	3	0
Molasses, per cwt.	2	0
Opium, per lb.	20	0
Biscuits, except the biscuits called "cabin bread," per lb.	0	1
Candles, per lb.	0	1
Confectionery, per lb.	0	1
Dried fruits, per lb.	9	1
Jams, jellies, and preserves, per lb.	0	1

LORD HOWE ISLAND.

(INCLUDED WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.)

THIS island lies 436 miles north-east from Sydney, and 300 miles from Port Macquarie, the nearest port of the Australian continent, and nearly 600 miles from Norfolk Island.

It was discovered on February 17, 1788, by Lieutenant H. L. Ball, of H.M.S. "Supply," while on his way from Port Jackson to found a settlement at Norfolk Island. It is of volcanic origin and crescent shaped, about seven miles in length and from one-half to one and three-quarters in width, containing about 3,220 acres. It is of great beauty throughout and covered with a dense and most luxuriant vegetation, but, from the peculiar bouldery character of the formation of the major part of its floor, it has scarcely more than 300 acres suitable for agriculture. The soil of these few acres is extremely rich and will produce almost any sub-tropical vegetation. The flora of the island is in great variety, forming in all directions the most picturesque of shady forests; the prevalence, however, of palms (of the genus *Kentia* of Blume) and of banyans (*Ficus columnaris* of Moore) form perhaps, its most remarkable feature. Single trees of the latter in many instances cover acres of ground, while the palms, countless in number, run up to 50, 60 and 70 feet, all of which, added to the colour of the water and the mountain islet, and cliff scenery, give to the little isolated spot an unmistakable charm. Mount Gower is 2,840 feet, with grey-black basaltic cliffs on its southern side 2,000 feet and upwards sheer to the ocean, while Mount Lidgbird, which is practically inaccessible, is 2,500 feet. The climate is peculiarly equable. Frosts are unknown, while in summer the thermometer seldom rises above 80 degrees. Rain is abundant and frequent. The natural beauties of the island render it most attractive to visitors. Fish are very plentiful, and good sport can consequently be had. A two-monthly steam service is in existence, under contract to the Government, but it is hoped that more frequent communication will shortly be arranged. Visitors will find accommodation at the island.

No lands have been sold, and the people pay no rent, occupying the land upon sufferance only—the Government reserving the right of resuming whenever they may see fit. The population is about 120.

By reason of its being east of the 154th meridian of east longitude, the limit of the jurisdiction of the Governor of New South Wales, it is specifically mentioned as a dependency of New South Wales, in the Constitution Acts and the Governors' instructions. It is included in the King Division of the Sydney electorate.

Lord Howe Island is the home of the beautiful *Kentia* palms, the seeds from which are collected and shipped to Sydney, whence between 4,000 and 5,000 bushels are in normal times exported annually to all parts of the world. In July, 1912, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the control of the *Kentia* palm seed trade, and as a result of the report, the Governor-in-Council appointed a Board of Control for the island's affairs. The present Board of Control consists of Messrs. J. C. L. Fitzpatrick, Treasurer (chairman), E. B. Harkness (Under Secretary of the Department of the Chief Secretary),

and J. H. Maiden (Director of the Botanic Gardens), Mr. G. J. Greathead (of the Chief Secretary's Department) being the Secretary. The Board has taken charge of the island affairs, and manage and control the Kentia palm seed industry. The office of the Board is at the Chief Secretary's Office, Sydney. There is at the island a local advisory council consisting of Messrs. W. S. Thompson, H. T. Wilson and J. F. Dignum.

The Postmaster and Forest Ranger is Mr. Campbell Stevens, and the Schoolmaster, Mr. G. M. Kirby.

An account of Lord Howe Island, written by one of the New South Wales school inspectors appeared recently in the N.S.W. *School Magazine* :—

“From the landing place one can get a view of the island as a whole,” he writes. “Away to the south, two or three miles distant, tower two giant mountains, which form the grandest and most striking feature of the island. They rise straight out of the water and from their steepness appear to be inaccessible. Mount Lidgbird, the nearer of the two, is 2,500 feet high, and tapers up to a point. The other, Mount Gower, is several hundred feet higher, being 2,840 feet above sea level; its top is somewhat flattened. The two are separated by a narrow hollow, called Erskine Valley, or more commonly, ‘Between the Hills,’ at the top of which a sharp ridge called the Saddle runs from one mountain to the other. These twin mountains form the widest part of the island, and occupy more than one-third of its length. Either of them is much bigger and more imposing than the famed Gibraltar. Other hills, less in height, rise in different parts of the island. One is Mount Lookout or Transit Hill, so named because a party of surveyors was sent there from Sydney to observe the transit of Venus across the face of the sun in December, 1882. Full preparations were made, and everything went well until the last moment, when, unfortunately, the sun was hidden by a cloud. The concrete platform which formed a foundation for the instruments still remains, and a Norfolk Island pine, planted at the summit of the hill, forms a conspicuous landmark which can be seen from almost every part of the island. At the north end of the island is a group of steep hills, the most remarkable of which is Mount Eliza, shaped like one half of a volcanic cone cut down through the middle. All the hills are of basalt, a volcanic rock, which ages ago surged up from below in a molten state. Altogether, the hills occupy three-fourths of the island, leaving only a small area fit for cultivation. From end to end the island measures nearly seven miles; the width varies from less than half a mile to a mile and a half; the area is 3,220 acres, or about five square miles. The tops of the hills afford splendid views of the island and its shore-line on both sides, also of neighbouring islets and Ball’s Pyramid. It is shaped like a crescent or a boomerang. Across the hollow of the boomerang stretches a coral reef, enclosing a shallow lagoon from a mile to three-quarters of a mile in width. The waves of the open sea break upon the reef in a line of white surf, with an unceasing sound, like a gentle murmur in calm weather, but swelling to a mighty roar when strong winds chase the sea. Quite different is the lapping of the lagoon wavelets upon the silvery beach which stretches in a beautiful sweep of two or three miles along the side of the island. The beach is formed of coral sand, and is strewn with myriads of shells, sea-eggs, bits of sponge, and fragments of coral, washed in from the reef and the lagoon. Some parts of the shore are lined with coral sandstone, a hard rock formed out of sand. The soil in the lowest lands is generally of coral sand, which is fertile only where it is enriched by large quantities of decayed vegetation. On the lower slopes of the hills and in some of the hollows the soil, being of decomposed basalt, is exceedingly rich. No milder or more agreeable climate could we wished for than that of Lord Howe Island. It is never very hot,

and never cold. The summer has no scorching winds, and the winter no frosts. The temperature very seldom rises above 81 degrees or 82 degrees or falls below 50 degrees. The island lies right in the way of the broad ocean stream of tropical water which flows southward along the east of Australia. Coral which cannot live in cold water is found further south here than anywhere else in the world. There is a plentiful rainfall well distributed throughout the year. In the pure atmosphere, the scenery of mountain and forest, sea and shore stands out in crystal clearness, undimmed by smoke or dust or haze. Occasionally, however, the top of Mount Gower, and more rarely Mount Lidgbird, wears a soft crown of mist. So healthy is the island that sickness is almost unknown, except when an epidemic of measles or chicken-pox is introduced by passengers from the mainland. There is no doctor or chemist, and little need for any. The island enjoys perpetual spring, and the islanders enjoy perpetual youth. The island is richly clothed with trees and undergrowth—even on the slopes and tops of the mountains. No part is bare, except the perpendicular or overhanging precipices of Mount Gower and Mount Lidgbird. But the plant life is quite different from that of Australia. There are no gum-trees or wattles, but plenty of palms and banyans. The palms of the island are not like the palms of other lands; they are not cocoanut palms or date palms, or cabbage palms. They are called *Kentia* palms. You may have seen small palms growing in flower-pots, and used for decoration. These are all *Kentia* palms; no other trees in the world are so suitable for this purpose. The seed from which they are grown can be obtained nowhere else but at Lord Howe Island. There are four kinds of the *Kentia* palm:—The thatch palm, or *Kentia Forsteriana*, the curly palm, or *Kentia Belmoreana*, the umbrella palm, or *Kentia Canterburiana*, and the dwarf mountain palm, or *Kentia Moorei*. Only the seeds of the first two are exported. The thatch palm is so called because its fronds were used by the islanders in the early days to thatch their houses. It grows only on the low ground. The curly palm, which gets its name from the shape of its fronds, is the most abundant, for it spreads from the foot of the hills up the slopes to a height of several hundred feet. The umbrella palm is a very graceful tree, and has much larger seed than the others; it grows only on the upper parts of Mount Gower and Mount Lidgbird. The dwarf palm is confined to the top of Mount Gower; its seeds are the smallest. The banyan of Lord Howe Island is related to the banyan of India, but is a taller and more graceful tree. It has some resemblance to the native fig-trees of Australia. Its method of propagation is very peculiar. It seldom grows up from the ground like other trees. The seed lodges in the fork or crevice of another tree, at a height of 30 or 40 feet or more, germinates there, and sends its roots down till they reach the ground and enter the soil. These roots then grow and form a big trunk. The branches spread out horizontally and send down roots which hang in the air like thin ropes, till they reach the ground, and in their turn become trunks. This process continues until the tree spreads over a space almost as large as an ordinary school playground, with scores of trunks a few feet apart, all linked together at the top by large horizontal branches. The tree continues to spread and form new trunks, even after the original stem has decayed and disappeared. The smaller branches grow upwards and spread out their twigs and leaves to the air. The pandanus is another strange tree. From the lower end of its trunk, which is often 10 feet or more above the ground, the roots spread out in the form of a tent. Its fruit has some resemblance to the bread-fruit. There are other trees in great variety. The undergrowth is often dense. As you try to force your way through it, you are likely to be caught by the long supple stem of a vine, which twists round your neck or leg, or any part of your body, and holds you fast. The islanders playfully call this vine the Policeman. The ferns are abundant on the tops and higher slopes of the two mountains. Mosses a foot high, beautiful orchids, the glorious wedding lily, and many other wild flowers are found, but generally these prefer the mountain heights and can only be seen after hard climbing. Many kinds of subtropical plants have been introduced

into the island and cultivated for food; the orange, guava, passion fruit, banana, and other fruits; maize, sweet potatoes, ordinary potatoes (called Irish potatoes by the islanders), tomatoes, and onions. All the ordinary garden flowers flourish. The animals of Lord Howe Island, as well as its plants, are unlike those of Australia. There are no kangaroos, or opossums; no snakes, no frogs, or vermin. There are no native mammals of any kind. But the island abounds in birds; not parrots or cockatoos, as we have in Australia, but mutton-birds and boatswain birds, and other seabirds in thousands. The nests of the mutton-birds are just deep holes in the sand, looking like a rabbit warren. The flesh of these birds is said to resemble mutton in appearance and flavour; their eggs, too, are valuable for food. The boatswain bird has a long pink plume in its tail. One of the most charming birds in the woods is a small dove, very dainty in form, but plain in colour, except the neck, which is of a glossy green; it utters a low plaintive note, and is so tame that it will come quite close to you. Indeed, an extreme tameness is characteristic of the birds on the island. You can easily get near enough to them to hit them with a switch if you are so inclined. If you keep still, the mutton-birds will flock around you and crawl over you, though not in a friendly spirit, for they are very apt to bite. Some of the birds show great curiosity. If you should throw a stone at one of the birds of the island, it does not fly away, but comes nearer to see what is happening. The ordinary domestic animals have been introduced—horses, cows, pigs and goats, but I did not see any sheep. Rabbits were liberated on a small island in the lagoon, and flourished there for a time, but have disappeared. Their place is taken by a flock of goats. Pigs have taken to the hills, and run wild there. A better breed of pigs is kept in styes and reared for export to Sydney, or for local consumption. Fowls and ducks are plentiful. It is said that the fowls at one homestead took to the woods and bred there in a wild state. The same thing happened in the case of the domestic cat. It is curious that in this island the wild things are so tame, and the tame creatures so readily take to the wild life of the woods. Even the garden flowers encroach upon the forest. Fish are very plentiful, and of many kinds—salmon, blue fish, trevally, king fish, cod, garfish, and so on. They are easy to catch. A man in an hour or two will catch 30 or 40 large fish, weighing several pounds each. Lord Howe Island's history is not ancient. For thousands of years this lovely green isle lay there in the wide ocean in utter loneliness. No human being, white or black, had ever set foot upon it, or beheld its beauty, its noble mountains, its reef and lagoon, its shells and coral strand. Generation after generation of birds and fishes, of palms and banyans, had come and lived; their lives there and passed away. In other parts of the world great cities grew up and flourished, wars were waged, mighty empires arose and fell, men invented ships and traversed the ocean hither and thither, and yet this lonely spot remained outside it all. At last, on February 17, 1788, the spell was broken. A small ship came over the eastern horizon, and the island was born to the world. It was H.M.S. "Supply," sent by Governor Phillip with a party of convicts and soldiers who were to found a new settlement at Norfolk Island under Lieutenant King. The ship was commanded by Lieutenant Henry Lidgbird Ball, who made his discovery on the third day out, and named the island after Admiral Lord Howe, then First Lord of the Admiralty. The north point of the island he named Phillip Head, and the south point King Head. One of his own names, Lidgbird, is given to the second highest mountain, and the highest pointed rock rising out of the sea to the south is now called Ball's Pyramid. Without delaying his mission he continued his voyage to Norfolk Island, but on his return he had leisure to examine his new found land, to take soundings, and to make a chart. Among the beach the sailors found abundance of fine turtle, which gave an agreeable change of diet. It was this circumstance that led to the island being visited a second time by the "Supply." Governor Phillip, ever alert for the good of his infant colony, sent the ship to look for more turtle, as an addition to the scant food supply, and especially for the benefit of those who were sick with scurvy.

But little or no turtle could be found, either then or on subsequent visits made for the same purpose. Lieutenant Ball, with his ship the 'Supply,' did much service for New South Wales. Among other things he made a thorough survey of Port Jackson, and one of the headlands of the harbour bears his name. After five years he returned to England, and in time rose to the rank of Admiral. The newly-discovered Lord Howe Island was for a long time thought to be of little value. But when the whaling industry sprang up the place became a resort of whalers, and ships sometimes called there on their way between Sydney and Norfolk Island. In 1833 a few people settled there to grow fresh food for the whalers, and in 1835 a surveyor, Mr. H. J. White, was sent to report upon the island. Some years later a company was formed to supply provisions to whaling ships, but the enterprise did not prove profitable and was abandoned. Some of the employees of the company, however, remained with their families and became the nucleus of permanent settlement. One member of the company, Dr. Foulis, who resided three years on the island has left a permanent mark there. The doctor bird was named after him in this way. A little girl of two or three years, born on the island, fancying a resemblance between the brown plumage of the bird and the doctor's brown suit with its long frock coat, used to call the bird 'the doctor bird.' The name was playfully adopted by the residents, and in time became general. This story was told me by the one who invented the name, now a lady of 70 years, with many descendants living on the island. In 1851, when the convict problem was causing some trouble the authorities in New South Wales and Victoria cast longing eyes upon Lord Howe Island as a safe place for the worst class of convicts. Captain Denham was sent in H.M.S. 'Herald' to report on the island, and information was obtained from Dr. Foulis, who was then in Sydney. Though all reports were favourable, yet nothing further was done, and the island thus had a lucky escape. The population has steadily increased. But for many years there was no regular intercourse between the island and the mainland. The inhabitants were left to their own resources. They built houses for themselves out of the island timber, and thatched them with palm fronds, made clearings in the woods, and grew food for themselves—corn and fruit and vegetables, pigs and poultry. The sea yielded abundance of fish. Materials for clothing and other needs were obtained from whaling vessels, mainly by barter, some of these ships being fitted out with all kinds of goods like a general store. But it often happened that for months together the islanders were left wholly to themselves. In these circumstances they, like Robinson Crusoe, showed much ingenuity in providing for their own wants. One man, for instance, made a plough out of a banyan tree, produced sugar by boiling the juice of sorghum plants, made a grindstone out of the coral sandstone, and, being fond of music, even fashioned a violin for himself, supplying materials for the strings, it is said, by killing the household cat. As the island grew in importance attempts were made to work up a regular trade with Sydney by exporting onions and other local products, but this movement met with little success. The island is not adapted for production on a large scale. An industry sprang up, however, that was peculiar to the island—the trade in palm seeds. For a long time the palms of Lord Howe Island were thought to be of the same kind as the cabbage palms of Australia, and were commonly called cabbage palms. It was found, however, that they formed a distinct order, and that the young palms were better suited for decorative purposes than any others in the world. A demand for them arose and the islanders began to collect the seeds and sell them to agents on the mainland. But, not knowing the market value of the seed, they sold it at a low price which gave but a poor return for their labour. Later, when it was discovered that the seed which had been selling for ten shillings a bushel was really worth three pounds a bushel or more, they decided to combine and form a company with the help of seed merchants in Sydney. The higher price brought an increase of prosperity and for some years all went well. At length the Government of New South Wales appointed a Commissioner to make a full investigation into the affairs of the

island, and especially into the palm-seed industry. On his recommendation the company was brought to an end, and the island was put under the management of a Board of Control. The Board manage the seed business, and return the profits to the islanders, nobody else receiving any share. Under this arrangement, the island has prospered more than ever. It was fortunate that in the whole course of the island's history, the land remained the sole property of the Crown. People were allowed to settle there, to make homes for themselves, and cultivate the land, but they had no title. They did not own a foot of ground, nor on the other hand were they required to pay any rent. Various attempts had been made by enterprising persons in Sydney, on the lookout for ways of making a fortune, either to buy the land or to acquire long leases of it; but these attempts were always thwarted. Thus the island was saved from exploitation, and the Government has a free hand in managing the island for the welfare of its inhabitants. In few parts of the world does such a favourable condition exist. A notable feature in the history of the island is the absence of crime. A magistrate used to visit the island periodically, but there were never any prisoners for him to try. Yet, strange to say, there is a gaol. The magistrate had a notion that without such an institution, the outward and visible signs of legal authority were not complete, and so persuaded the Government of the day to send out the timbers for a gaol. The islanders hold a different view, looked upon the gaol as an insult, and refused to land it. The steamer was obliged to bring it back to Sydney, whence it was again sent out with a gang of men to land and erect it. The people accepted the situation with good humour; the gaol was set up on one side of the recreation park, but from that day to this has never been used for its own special purpose. It is found to be a convenient place to keep cricketing material.

THURSDAY ISLAND.

(INCLUDED WITHIN BOUNDARIES OF QUEENSLAND.)

Torres Straits and Thursday Island have been geographically important ever since Luiz Vaez De Torres proved that Australia was an island. Captain Cook practically made the discovery a second time, as the records of the discovery of Torres had lain unknown for nearly 150 years until discovered by Dalrymple, while Manila was in the occupation of the British, and it is doubtful if Cook had any definite knowledge of them. Towards the end of the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century this neighbourhood was visited by various explorers, and here in 1790 the "Pandora," endeavouring to pass the straits, became a total wreck. After an unsatisfactory attempt to establish a station at Somerset on the Australian mainland of Cape York, beginning in 1863, the extensive discoveries of pearlshell beds led to the Government settlement being transferred to Thursday Island, which has since permanently established itself, not only as the head centre of the pearlshelling industry, but also as a general commercial centre. The pearlshelling industry, however, overshadows all others. Apart from it Thursday Island has an importance as a coaling station for ocean-going steamers, and on the Island are well garrisoned fortifications. A huge reservoir has been constructed on the island for its water supply. Many regard Thursday Island as geographically, ethnologically, and climatically part rather of New Guinea than Australia. As a place where the island races of the Pacific are meeting

and mixing, Thursday Island is a place of interest to the traveller. It is situated about 30 miles north-west of Cape York. There are numerous islands surrounding it, which include:—Prince of Wales Island, Hammond, Horn, Wednesday and Friday Islands. The population is about 2,800, of whom about 500 are whites. The others comprise Japanese, mainland aborigines, South Sea Islanders, Torres Straits Islanders, Papuans, Malays, Phillipinos and others.

Resident Police Magistrate and Warden, G. F. L. Foxton; *District Registrar, Immigration Agent, &c.*, C. J. Handley; *Shipping Master*, R. Y. Holmes; *Shipping Inspector*, Captain MacDonald; *Clerk of Municipal Council*, T. L. Robinson; *Postmaster*, P. McCaul.

Business Places:—*Storekeepers*, Burns, Philp, Ltd., Papuan Industries Ltd., Western British New Guinea Trading Co., Hodels Ltd., Mrs. B. Thomas, G. Sing, and several Chinese and Japanese establishments; *Chemists and Druggists*, J. Turnbull, J. A. Wilson; *Bookseller*, O. Watson; *Butchers*, Torres Straits Fresh Food and Ice Co.; *Pearl Buyers*, T. J. Farquhar, H. L. Mowlis, Y. B. Saranealis; *Photographer*, O. Watson; *Auctioneers*, Bowden and Mackenzie, J. Hennessy.

Churches:—*Church of England*, Bishop of Carpentaria (Right Rev. H. Newton), Rev. T. W. Slade; *Roman Catholic Mission*, Father Bach.

ROTUMAH

(BRITISH.)

The Island of Rotumah, situated in 12 degrees 30 minutes south latitude, 177 degrees 10 minutes east longitude, was discovered by the Pandora, in 1793, when searching for the mutineers of the "Bounty." Lying to the north-west from two to four miles from the shore, are three small islets, Hattana, Hoffua and Waya. Of these only the last named is inhabited, and it contains but one small village. In 1879 the three principal Rotumah chiefs offered the islands to Great Britain, and they were annexed on May 13, 1881. The population was found at the census of 1903 to number 2,239, of whom two-thirds are Wesleyans, and the remainder Roman Catholics. The principal island is seven miles long by three miles broad and contains about 9,000 acres. The staple export is copra, of which from 1,200 to 1,500 tons are shipped annually.

The distance of Rotumah from Suva, the seat of Government, the infrequency of intercommunication, and the fact that the natives differ entirely from Fijians in language and in polity, necessitate a government on other lines than that of the colony generally. A European Commissioner resides on the island, and is under the Governor, the chief executive and judicial authority in Rotumah. The Commissioner's Court, except in capital cases, takes the place of the Supreme Court of Fiji. There are two native stipendiary magistrates, who have jurisdiction in minor cases. The island is divided into seven districts, over each of which a chief, appointed by the Governor,

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rules. The framing of local laws is entrusted to the Rotumah Regulation Board (consisting of the Resident Commissioner, the chiefs, and magistrates). Their enactments are subject to the approval of the Legislative Council of Fiji. The post of Resident Commissioner has now been amalgamated with that of Provincial Officer, and a hospital has been established on the island

Resident Commissioner :—Dr. Hugh MacDonald.

WALLIS ISLAND,

(FRENCH.)

North of Tonga, is the small Wallis (Uvea) Island, which has belonged to France since 1886, and which is now designated as a "colony." The inhabitants, who have been Christianised by French missionaries, number about 4,500. They are much like the Samoans and probably originally came from there, as the distance between the two places is not more than 300 miles. There are three mission stations, a seminary for priests, and a convent there. The town of the King, Matautu, the seminary at Lano, the mission at Mua, and the magnificent lakes are the chief points of interest. These lakes are contained in the crater of a great extinct volcano; the water level in them rises and falls with the tides of the ocean, suggesting that there must be some subterranean connection between the shaft of the once burning mountain and the expanse of sea which surrounds it. The island is encircled by a reef which is divided from the mountainous mainland by a circular lagoon into which there is one entrance flanked by two islands. The roads are excellent. There is a French Resident, and the islands are in regular communication with Noumea. Copra is practically the only product.

Traders :—Julian Brial, Wing Chong Wah & Co., Wong Onong.

FUTUNA OR HOORNE ISLANDS

(Futuna and Alofi)

(FRENCH.)

These two small islands, which lie some 300 miles to the north-east of Fiji and 126 miles to the south-west of Wallis Island, and have about 1,500 inhabitants, were annexed by France in 1888, and were, with Wallis Island, declared a French colony in September, 1917. They both contain extensive groves of cocoanuts and bread-fruit. Futuna is about 8½ miles long and 5 miles broad, the highest point being 2,500 feet. Alofi, about 6 miles long and 3 wide, lies a few miles to the south-east of Futuna. A Roman Catholic mission is established on both islands. Hurricanes are occasionally experienced. One in 1890 did considerable damage, and another, in December, 1904, devastated both islands and caused the wreck of the schooner

"Medora," owned by Mr. Hennings and Captain Kaad, which at the time was lying in Sigave Bay. In April, 1907, Futuna was again swept by a hurricane, which demolished the Roman Catholic church and greatly damaged the coconut plantations.

Trader : — — Petersen.

SUWARROW.

(DEPENDENCY OF NEW ZEALAND.)

Suwarrow Island, lying 530 miles from Rarotonga, and about 500 miles east of Apia, has one of the best harbours in the Pacific. It is a coral atoll of triangular form, 50 miles in circumference, the reef having an average width of half a mile across, enclosing a land-locked lagoon twelve miles by eight, which forms an excellent harbour. The entrance is half a mile wide and the accommodation permits of ships riding in safety in all weathers. As the depth of water in the passage is only 20 feet it is, however, impossible for large steamers to enter. It is out of the track of hurricanes, uninhabited, but capable by its fertility of supporting a small population. As a depot of the collection of trade from the various islands it should in time be very valuable. A portion of one of the reef islets, known as Anchorage Island, is vested in the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as a reserve for naval purposes. Suwarrow is at present leased as a coconut plantation.

"One of the islets on the reef of the Suwarrow lagoon," says a visitor, "abounds with sea birds. The small terns lie so thick that the visitor must walk with the greatest care lest he crush the eggs or little ones, or kill the sitting hen, who boldly eyes him and pecks and fights in defence of her nest or young. When the birds rise they darken the sky as with a cloud. The cock birds go fishing during the day, and return at night with the spoil for the sustenance of their mates and families."

CHRISTMAS ISLAND.

(BRITISH.)

Christmas Island, lying three degrees north of the line, is one of the largest lagoon islands in the Pacific. In circuit it exceeds 100 miles. The lagoon in the centre is comparatively shallow and contains pearlshell. The island was treeless and uninhabited when taken up many years ago by Messrs. Henderson and Macfarlane, who planted some coconut trees. It was then leased from the British Government by Lever's Pacific Plantations Limited, who planted some 60,000 coconut trees in 1904-5, and then transferred their interests to the Central Pacific Coconut Plantations Limited, registered in London, of which Emmanuel Rougier is managing director. It was the scene of the wreck of the steamer "Acon" some years ago.

This island is one of Cook's discoveries. He sighted it on Christmas Day, 1777, and remained till January 2 of the following year, observing an eclipse and catching turtle, of which he tells us he succeeded in getting 300, weighing from 90 lb. to 100 lb. each.

PENRHYN ISLAND.

(DEPENDENCY OF NEW ZEALAND.)

Penrhyn, a good specimen of the pure atoll, lies about 300 miles north-east of Manihiki. It is merely a ring of coral, about 48 miles in circuit, supporting a number of low islands, from 200 to 300 yards across, and enclosing a lagoon of 90 square miles in area, of which 24 square miles are more or less covered with pearlshell. There are three passages into the lagoon, the principal one having a depth of 18 feet at low water, and there is sufficient wharf accommodation at Omoka for the small class of vessel that visits the island. The other village at Penrhyn, Te Tautua, is some 10 miles distant. The pearlshell industry used at one time to be a rather important one, but the production of pearlshell and copra have both fallen off. Here, and in the other islands of the group, the medical department of the Administration has greatly improved the public health. There is a leper station on one of the islands in the lagoon. There were in 1916 312 natives on the island and three whites.

MANIHIKI ISLAND.

(DEPENDENCY OF NEW ZEALAND.)

Manihiki is also an atoll, but, unlike Penrhyn, it has no opening through the reef into the lagoon, and when the natives wish to visit the neighbouring island of Rakahanga their boats have to be carried across the narrow strip of land separating the lagoon from the sea. The island consists of about two square miles of land, encircling a lagoon of some six miles in diameter. A good deal of pearlshell has been obtained from Manihiki, but a few years ago it was found necessary to close the lagoon, as the shell-beds had been fished almost to the point of exhaustion. The natives of this island have some reputation for their skill in the manufacture of hats. Walking-sticks, paddles, &c., inlaid with pearlshell, are also manufactured. A fair quantity of copra is produced. The native teachers of the London Missionary Society look after the education of the children of the island. The total population, which in 1852 numbered 1,200, is approximately 775. Distance from Rarotonga, 650 miles.

CAROLINE ISLAND

(BRITISH.)

Eastward of Penrhyn about 100 miles lies an atoll known as Caroline or Thornton Island, very low. It produces cocoanuts, and is surrounded by many islets with guano deposits. It was in the "seventies" sold by Captain Brothers, of Tahiti, to Messrs. Holder Brothers, of London, and is now held under a 99 years' lease from the British Government, dating from 1902, by S. R. Maxwell & Co., Ltd., of Auckland and Tahiti, who hold a similar lease of Flint and Vostok Islands. Over 18,000 cocoanut trees have been planted.

PALMERSTON ISLAND

(DEPENDENCY OF NEW ZEALAND.)

Palmerston is an atoll, with a land area of one square mile, lying to the north-west of Raratonga, some 273 miles distant. The reef carries a number of small islets, which are in the occupation of the descendants of the late William Masters, who settled there about 1862. One of these, John Masters, acts as Resident Agent, and he with six other members of the family constitute the Island Council. The lagoon, which is about eight miles in diameter, does not carry pearlshell at present, but it is hoped that spawn may be successfully introduced from other islands. The planting of the land is being well looked after by the Masters family. The population is 100. The island was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774, on his second voyage, though it is said by some authorities to be the "San Pablo" of Magellan, the first island discovered in the South Seas. On Captain Cook's third and last voyage the great navigator landed there to get fodder for his perishing cattle. Later on the mutineers of the "Bounty" touched at the island, but did not care to make it their home after their pleasant experiences at Tahiti.

RAKAHANGA ISLAND

(DEPENDENCY OF NEW ZEALAND.)

This island lies about 25 miles to the north of Manihiki and 670 miles from Raratonga. It is not so large as its neighbour, and the lagoon does not contain any pearlshell, but otherwise the two islands are very much alike. They are owned and inhabited by the same people, and what has been said concerning Manihiki is true, for the most people, of Rakahanga also. The population is under 400.

DANGER ISLANDS (Puka-Puka) and NASSAU

(DEPENDENCIES OF NEW ZEALAND.)

The Danger Islands, consisting of three small atolls and surrounding reefs, comprised within the limits of 10 degrees 48 minutes and 10 degrees 50 minutes south, distant 700 miles from Rarotonga, were so called by Commodore Byron, from their unsafe aspect, although to voyagers acquainted with them they present no dangers whatever. They lie out of the track of the hurricanes, and a vessel may stand off and on, making fast to the reef with a kedge during the day if necessary, for nine months of the year, in a horseshoe light on the lee side of the land. The islands, Puka-puka (the northernmost), Koko, and Ratoe, are about 20 feet high and well wooded. At one time they were thickly populated; the number of inhabitants is now under 500. Many years ago slaving ships from the coast of Peru carried off a great number. They are of a light copper hue and pleasing countenance; they never practised tattooing or any kind of disfigurement. They have not, and, it is said, never did have, any weapons of war. Crimes of violence seem to have never been known among them. They are a people simple, contented, honest, and perfectly amiable; very ingenious in the manufacture of their clothing and implements, and very ready and anxious to learn from strangers whatever is useful.

The products of the islands are cocoanuts, pearlshell and beche-de-mer. The coconut groves are very luxuriant. The lagoon abounds with beche-de-mer of good quality, and very large and fine pearl oysters exist in it, but are at great depths and not plentiful.

Scattered among the coconut groves are many tomano trees. The wood is like Spanish mahogany, very valuable for shipbuilding, as also for ornamental work. From the seeds, which are of the size of a billiard ball, is extracted a green oil, known in the Indian seas as "woon-dei." It is used for many purposes, but is principally famous for its medicinal properties. From the stem exudes an odorous gum, used by the Polynesians as a perfume. There are other kinds of valuable timber upon these and the neighbouring islets, including "milo" and "tainu" woods of fine grain and great durability, especially adapted for the timbers of boats and small vessels; also a species called "to," which attains a great size, and is highly prized by such European carpenters as are acquainted with it for the purpose of cabinet work and ornamental furniture. There is also an extensive growth of pandanus or screw palm.

To the south-east of these islands, about 40 miles distant, lies Nassau, a couple of miles in length, placed in 11 degrees 32 minutes south, 165 degrees 24 minutes west. Nassau has deep water all round, and no lagoon, but a secure landing on the lee side, and no outlying dangers. It is covered with valuable timber. Turtle resort to it in extraordinary numbers. In the year 1870 a small colony of Manihiki and Samoa natives was established here by the agents of Messrs. Codefroy; but the Franco-German war having curtailed their operations and compelled them to lay up or dispose of their vessels on the Samoan station, they neglected to visit these people, who, becoming

weary of their lonely life, after about two years took the opportunity of a passing vessel to quit their solitary abode. They had planted cotton which has now run wild all over the place. The soil being very rich. At present Nassau is leased to the Samoan Shipping and Trading Co. for cocoanut planting.

MALDEN ISLAND,

(BRITISH.)

Malden Island, about 150 miles to the north-north-east of Starbuck, is about 12 miles in length and 6 in breadth, its greatest height above the sea being about 15 feet. It produces a considerable quantity of guano, the deposits being worked by Messrs. Grice, Sumner & Co., of Melbourne. On the island are the remains of some large morais—ancient sepulchral buildings. On the central ridge are more than a hundred platforms of cruciform shape, built of coral slabs, three feet high, and filled in with a compact mass of coral shells and stones. There are also a number of shelter places or huts formed by three coral blocks, with a fourth on the top. More than 30 wells were also found cut in the coral rock from six to nine feet deep, and a number of shallow graves containing human bones much decayed, and shell ornaments. The climate is healthy and dry. The mean temperature ranges from 70 degrees to 93 degrees Fahr. The annual rainfall is about 8½ inches, March to June being the wettest season.

Mr. Leslie, who resided on the island for 14 months, thus describes it:—
“ In the centre of the island is a small lake of about two miles in circumference, and almost surrounded by quick-sands. In some places the water is only a few feet deep, but in other parts it is of immense depth. The lake rises and falls with the tides. The only vegetation on the island consists of three cocoanut palms and a dozen small trees, which are situated at the northern end. Occasionally, one sees a few blades of grass, but it is such miserable stuff that even the wild goats will not eat it. There are about 60 or 70 wild pigs and goats on the island, the descendants of animals turned loose some years ago. It is a mystery how these animals find enough food to keep them alive. The island swarms with rats and wild cats, the latter being very savage. One of the strange and interesting features of Malden Island is a number of large square areas, raised some three feet above the ordinary surface, and supported by blocks of wrought coral, and each having in its centre what may be taken for an altar or tomb. These are the only traces of a former people who inhabited the island long before it was visited by white men. The only product of any commercial value is guano. There are immense deposits, the rights for working which are held by a Melbourne firm. The employees of the firm are the sole inhabitants of the island, and their duty is to collect the guano, and prepare it for shipment. There are only seven white men on the island. Working under these are about 100 natives, recruited chiefly from Aitutaki and Niue. Both the white men and the natives sign an agreement to work at

Malden for a term of one year, at the end of which time they are taken home in the ships trading to the island. The inhabitants are well cared for by the company. They live in wooden houses, which are very roomy and comfortable. Everything required for their use is imported. The food consists of tinned meats, vegetables, and fruits. The only change which can be got is fish, of which there are enormous quantities in the sea round the island, but even fish, after a while, becomes distasteful. Life at Malden is not life at all; it is merely an existence, and a terrible dreary, monotonous existence at that. There is not a green blade of grass, let alone a green tree to refresh the eye on this flat pancake of an island. Work commences at five o'clock in the morning, and stops at five o'clock in the afternoon. Sunday is a day of rest. The guano is scraped up by the natives into flat heaps, and is dried in the hot sun, after which it is bagged up. The bags of guano are stacked up on small trolleys, running on light rails to the wharf, six miles away. About three or four vessels, as a rule, call during the year.

The Victorian barque "John Murray" was wrecked at Malden Island last year.

STARBUCK ISLAND.

(BRITISH.)

Starbuck Island, in latitude 5 degrees 38 minutes south, longitude 155 degrees 55 minutes west, discovered by Byron in 1825, is a low, bare, coral rock, four miles long and less than two in width, devoid of vegetation. It was at one time covered with guano, but the deposits have now been practically worked out. A small opening, which affords a boat passage for landing in fair weather, has been blown out of the reef opposite the ruins of the Guano company's old buildings, at the north-western point of the island.

MIDWAY ISLANDS.

(AMERICAN.)

Midway Islands, which are in communication with Honolulu and Guam by the cable of the Commercial Pacific Company, are two little islands to the north-west of Hawaii, surrounded by a circular coral reef, 18 miles in circumference. They were discovered by Captain Brookes, of the "Gambia," in 1859. Nature has formed a gateway in this reef on the western side through which vessels drawing 18 feet may safely pass into the deep harbour beyond. The Japanese had been almost the only visitors to the islands for ages, their chief object in going there being to kill sea birds for their feathers. The traffic has now been stopped. The United States Government has taken possession of the islands. Captain Walker, his wife, and the crew of the

"Wandering Minstrel," wrecked there in 1887, lived on the sandy wastes for 14 months. Up to the time of their rescue they had been subsisting on fish and birds' eggs.

Kure or Ocean Island (which must not be confused with the Ocean Island of phosphate fame) is an atoll 14 miles in circumference lying 56 miles west of the Midway Islands. It was the scene of the wreck of the "Saginaw" in 1870, and of the "Dunottar Castle" in 1886.

SWAIN'S ISLAND,

Swain's Island, in 11 degrees 5 minutes south and 170 degrees 55 minutes west, is of coral formation, about three miles long and one mile broad. The island lies close to the Union group, and was taken up about 50 years ago by Mr. Eli Jennings, an American, who settled upon it with his wife, the daughter of a Samoan chief. The island is planted with cocoanuts, which give a handsome yield. The population numbers about 100. The Jennings have made numerous roads through their little domain and built a church, and a native missionary teaches the numerous children by whom they are surrounded.

PITCAIRN ISLAND

(BRITISH.)

Pitcairn Island is an isolated, mountainous island lying about 100 miles to the south-east of the Cambier group, about two miles in length and less than a mile in width, with a fine climate and a fertile volcanic soil. It was here, in 1790, that the mutineers of the "Bounty" settled. Their descendants were removed in 1856 to Norfolk Island, but two years later several families returned. They have since increased to about 150. The Pitcairn Islanders are degenerating and in all probability will continue to do so, intermarriage having had an injurious effect upon them morally and physically. There is no communication with the outside world except by passing ships and the occasional visits of British men-o'-war. Some years ago the islanders unanimously adopted the tenets of belief held by the Seventh Day Adventists, which body has a missionary there.

A description of the conditions on Pitcairn was given recently by a writer in the *Melbourne Argus*, who stated:—

"Pitcairn is truly a delightful land to live in. It is situated about 25 degrees south of the Equator, and the climate is perfect. There are no extremes of temperature, and it is thereby a very healthy place, and is not subjected to the diseases that are prevalent in most of the islands of the tropics.

The island is of volcanic formation, and appears like several peaks or a range of mountains standing up out of the sea. The highest point is about 1,000 feet above sea level, and the coastline is very rugged and precipitous. The island is about six miles long, and three across in the widest part. The village, called Adamstown, is situated on the north side. There are 33 houses, built of weather-boards, with thatched roofs, within a radius of less than a mile. For their water supply the people depend on a spring in a valley about 300 feet above the village. The water is brought down in open 'flues,' made from palm trunks, for half a mile, and run into a large vat, from which households draw their supplies. The island produces an abundance of food in return for very little labour. The sweet potato and the lulu taro are the principal crops. Then there are water taro, yam maniocca, and arrowroot as the root crops. Pumpkins, water-melons, and rock-melons grow to perfection, and the French-bean and cow-pea do well. There are nine different kinds of banana and some of the finest oranges that the world can produce. I wish that we could send you some. Then there are pineapple, passion fruit, custard apples, snow fruit, mango, alligator pears, and breadfruit.

The island is of historic interest as the oldest British colony in the southern hemisphere after Sydney and Norfolk Island. The mutineers of the 'Bounty,' from whom the present inhabitants are descended, settled there in 1790. The island was uninhabited when they reached it, but they were not the first to dwell on it. Stone axes, stone pillars, and figures like those of Easter Island, and skeletons, with pearl mussels placed beneath their heads, have been found on Pitcairn. Like the mystery of Easter Island, the problem of how (it may be long before the keels of Magellan's ships furrowed the waters of the Pacific) these people came to inhabit this speck of land so lost in the blue immensities of ocean that it had but one species of land bird, a small tree creeper, when it was rediscovered, will perhaps never be solved. Why they vanished from the island is another mystery to which there is no key. The second colonisation was due to the presence on the "Bounty" of a book describing the voyage of H.M.S. sloop "Swallow" in the Pacific under Phillip Carteret. In 1767 Carteret visited Pitcairn, which he named after the midshipman who first sighted it. To escape the long arm of the English law, which did, in fact, afterwards reach out to Tahiti and pluck thence some of their fellow-mutineers, Fletcher Christian and eight others sailed to Pitcairn in the 'Bounty' in 1790, taking with them six Polynesian men and a dozen women. They ran the 'Bounty' ashore, and burnt her, and their retreat remained unknown to the outside world for 18 years. In 1808 the American whaler 'Topaz' touched at Pitcairn, and her captain was, to his intense surprise, hailed in English by some youths in a canoe, the half-caste sons of the mutineers. Of the mutineers themselves but one remained, Alexander Smith, who took, for some obscure reason, the name of John Adams. Indeed, of the 15 men who landed on Pitcairn in 1790 all but Adams were dead in 1800, and with one exception they died a violent death. "Drink and the devil had done for the rest," as the pirate's song in "Treasure Island" runs. Their "drink," by the way, was a spirit, said to resemble whisky, which a Scot named McCoy contrived to extract from the root of the tea-tree. The dangerous secret seems to have died with McCoy.

Towards the middle of the 19th century Pitcairn became almost a regular place of call for many vessels of the immense fleet of American whalers which overran the South Pacific. In 1844, for instance, 49 whalers, of which 46

were American, touched at Pitcairn, and the inhabitants did a brisk trade in vegetables and other fresh provisions. In the golden days of 1849, too, Pitcairn came into closer touch with Australia than it has ever been before or since. Australia's age of gold had not yet begun, and there was a "rush" across the Pacific to California. In 1849 eight vessels on this run called at Pitcairn. One story of this period has come down to us. A child fell overboard while a vessel bound from San Francisco to Australia was lying off the island. George Adams, a son of the patriarch, sprang into the water and saved the youngster. The grateful father, a successful digger, pressed a bag of gold upon the rescuer, but the islander refused it, saying: "Why, I have done nothing but my duty."

Nor were these long-lost British subjects altogether forgotten in their isolation by the authorities. Fears that their numbers were growing too large for the restricted space offered by their little island led to two attempts to drag them away from Pitcairn. In 1831 the "Lucy Anne" was sent from Sydney and moved the whole population, men, women and children, to Tahiti. The islanders do not appear to have been anxious for the change, but they resigned themselves to the will of the British Government. But neither the climate nor the morals of Tahiti suited them. Disease carried off 17 of them in a few months, and in 1832 they all went back to Pitcairn. Again in 1856 Sir William Denison, then Governor of New South Wales, sent the "Morayshire," which removed all the inhabitants, then 194, to Norfolk Island, the one-time "Hell of the Pacific," which had been left empty by the removal of the convicts. Norfolk Island suited the Pitcairners far better than Tahiti, but some of them soon grew homesick. In 1858 two families of Youngs persuaded a passing ship to take them back to Pitcairn, much to the annoyance of Sir William Denison. Others followed, and the descendants of the original Pitcairners are now divided between these two lonely islands, over 3,000 miles apart. Those on Norfolk Island are citizens of the Commonwealth, while Pitcairn is under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. It is governed by an elective body of seven, which chooses its own chairman. A remarkable fact mentioned by R. T. Simons, in a report issued in 1905, is that the Pitcairn Islanders still speak amongst themselves a patois derived in the main from the language of the Tahitian women, whom the mutineers took to the island, though most of them also speak English fairly well.

EASTER ISLAND

(DEPENDENCY OF CHILI.)

Easter Island, which possesses special interest on account of its wonderful ruins and colossal shore images, is remarkably isolated, being more than 2,000 miles from Chili, to which country it belongs, and separated from the easternmost of the Polynesian archipelagoes by more than 1,000 miles of open sea. The island is 12 miles in length, by about five in width, and was

discovered by Roggeveen in 1722, and subsequently visited by Cook and La Perouse whose accounts with those of later visitors have invested it with great interest. Triangular in shape, it has at each corner a volcanic peak, of which one rises to a height of 1,800 feet. The soil is mostly decomposing lava, and indeed the whole surface of the island is considered to be of recent volcanic origin. There is nothing of the tropical luxuriance that we associate with South Sea islands about Easter Island. It has no coconut palms, no breadfruit tree, and no masses of tangled vegetation. It lies indeed beyond the tropics, for it is to the south of the tropic of Capricorn, but it does not even show that luxuriance of vegetation found at such a place as Norfolk Island. Trees it has none; there are a few bushes, but most of the surface is covered only with grass. The remnants of the native population which still linger there cultivate bananas in specially prepared and artificially sheltered hollows, and grow sugar-cane and sweet potatoes. The greater part of the island is given up to the cattle and sheep of a Chilean company, and the only regular communication with the outside world is the yearly visit of a schooner from Chili.

Such is Easter Island to-day, one of the most out-of-the-way corners of the habitable globe. But its real interest belongs to its past, not to its present, and no area of equal size in the world furnishes such difficult yet fascinating problems. Whoever can solve the mysteries of Easter Island will be able to throw a flood of light on the early history of the Pacific and of the lands around it. When Roggeveen reached the island on the day from which it takes its name—Easter Sunday, 1722—it had a population estimated by him at between 2,000 and 3,000. The natives now number 285, and in addition there are about 50 Chileans employed by the aforementioned company. The island had great terraces, built up of great stones, huge images carved out of stone, and scattered by hundreds, nay thousands, over the island, strange rock carvings, and most wonderful perhaps of all, a system of writing which appears to have been somewhat akin to the Egyptian hieroglyphics. Some of these things, and more particularly the great stone statues, forced themselves on the attention of everyone of the few navigators who have visited Easter Island since the days of Roggeveen, Gonzalez, Cook, La Perouse, and others, but only within the last few years has much scientific study been given to the island. And by that time most of the old customs and the old traditions of the people had passed away. Small-pox and other epidemics have thinned out the population, and in 1863 came a worse scourge. Peruvian slavers, who carried off about half the people, to toil and die in exile, working the guano deposits of the Chincha Islands. This included most of those who knew the secret of the native writing, and the more active and vigorous of the male population. Perhaps even more complete a break with the past was caused by the conversion of the natives who were left to Christianity, which began in 1864. But in the years 1914 and 1915, two English scientific explorers, Mr. and Mrs. Scoresby Routledge, spent 16 months on Easter Island. They not only made a careful study of the monuments, but gathered together what they could of the native traditions. Much light was thrown on the problems of Easter Island by a paper which Mrs. Routledge read before the Royal Geographical Society recently, and by the discussion which followed.

The great stone statues are, of course, the most striking feature of Easter Island. Most, but not all, of these stand on the remarkable stone terraces which line the coasts of the island to the number of about 200 in all. Many of the more remarkable of the statues, and other relics, however, are no longer there, but are in the museums of Europe. The largest of these terraces, the "ahu," consist of a wall about 300 feet long, and from 8 feet to 14 feet high, flanked on the landward side by a paved slope. These walls are built of great slabs of stone, fitted together without mortar, and bear a very striking resemblance to the wonderful Inca or pre-Inca stone walls which the Spaniards found in Cuzco and elsewhere when they captured Peru. Under these "terraces" lie the bones of the dead, and on a platform on top of the central part of the wall stood the images, now all cast down, looking inward over the island. Some of the images were 30 feet in height, indeed, the tallest was 33 feet, but from 12 feet to 18 feet or 20 feet was the more usual height. They represent the upper half of the human body, and have been carved out of a volcanic rock. On the heads of the statues were "crowns" about five feet high, and carved out of a different stone, a red volcanic ash found in a different part of the island. The statues were carved out of the solid rock on the slopes of an extinct volcano called Rano Raraku. In these "quarries" there are still about 150 statues in various stages of completion. Some have evidently been abandoned owing to a flaw in the stone, others were perhaps not intended to be moved. The largest is 68 feet high, as against 33 feet for the largest found away from the quarry. The tools with which the work was done, made of obsidian or volcanic glass, are still about the quarry. Traces of three roads leading away from the mountain have been found; along these the statues were apparently taken from the quarries to the places where they were to be set up. One of the roads is six miles long, and images have been set up at every few hundred yards along it. How these huge statues were moved from place to place and set up remains a mystery. It has been conjectured that these remarkable statues and terraces were the work not of the ancestors of the present inhabitants, but of some vanished race; but Mr. and Mrs. Routledge incline to the idea that the statues were the work of the ancestors of the present Easter Islanders, and that the making of them was only abandoned in recent times. A remarkable thing about the present population is that it is by no means uniform in type. In colour the people range from a "sallow white" to a deep brown. Some are distinctly Melanesian in type, others are Polynesian. There is a tradition amongst the inhabitants that their ancestors found an earlier race than when they landed, and the divergences of physical type favour this idea. So the mystery of this strange island, which seems, in spite of its isolation and remoteness, to have been inhabited for ages, and by more than one race, still awaits a solution. The decaying remnants of its native people are far outnumbered by the giant statues of old-time kings or gods, carved no man knows when or by whom, and they have lost for ever the secrets of the advances in civilisation made by those who went before them.

OTHER ISLANDS.

There are numerous other small islands scattered throughout Polynesia, which, as they possess no features of interest, require only a brief reference. Some of these are :—

Palmyra, a cocoanut island, north of the line, formerly owned by Mr. Wunderburg, of Honolulu, and now the property of Judge Cooper, of Honolulu; and **Jarvis**, a guano island, a few miles south of the line.

Lying to the north-east of the Cook group are three islands, formerly in the occupation of S. Maxwell & Co., Ltd., of Auckland, under lease from the French Government, viz., **Scilly**, **Maupihaa**, and **Bellinghausen**. The two former produce copra and pearlshell; Bellinghausen has very few cocoanut trees and is uninhabited. Scilly Island is an atoll discovered by Wallis in 1767. Maupihaa, also discovered by Wallis in the same year, and surveyed by Lieutenant de Vaisseau Lavenir, of the French Navy, in 1893, consists of many low islands on a reef surrounding a lagoon and occupying a space 10 miles long north and south and four miles wide. It was here that the German raider "See Adler," which was stranded and abandoned in August, 1917, left her captured crews marooned for some months. Bellinghausen, discovered by Kotzlene in 1824, is also an atoll. They are now leased to the Comptoirs Francais d'Océanie.

Ducie Island, lying about 850 miles west of Easter Island; **Elizabeth** or **Henderson Island**, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in width, and 190 miles west of Ducie Island; and **Oeno Island**, about 65 miles north-west by north from Pitcairn, are British possessions.

The four tiny **Bass Isles** lie 46 miles east by south of Rapa, whence they are visible in fine weather. The south-east rock (346 feet) is the highest in the group. They are uninhabited.

The **Hull**, **Maria** or **Sands Islands** (four) lie between the Austral and Cook groups, and are also uninhabited.

Flint Island (British), situated in latitude 11 degrees 25 minutes S., longitude 151 degrees 48 minutes W., is about 13 feet high, three miles in length by half a mile broad; and is fringed by a coral reef, through which a boat passage has been blasted. It is held under a 99 years' lease from the British Government by S. Maxwell & Co., Ltd., and contains about 26,000

cocoanut trees, most of which were planted by the original holders, John T. Arundel & Co. The present production is about 200 tons of copra per annum. A white manager and 25 natives carry on the work of the island, which is visited from Tahiti three or four times a year.

Vostock is a low, sandy, wooded islet in latitude 10 degrees 5 minutes S., longitude 152 degrees 23 minutes W. It was discovered by Bellinghausen in 1820, has been annexed by Great Britain, and has also been leased by S. Maxwell & Co., Ltd.

Laysan Island, about 800 miles west of Honolulu, about three miles long and one-and-a-half wide, its highest point above the sea not exceeding 30 feet, and with a small lagoon in the centre, belongs to the United States. It teems with bird life, and was in 1903-4 visited by an expedition under Dr. Charles H. Gilbert, who, in his account of it, says:—"Small as the island is it furnishes an asylum for millions of birds. Their combined cries and minstrelsy made such a deafening chorus that if we wished to converse we found it necessary to shout to one another. So dense is the bird life that the various species have economised space by building their nests one above another, and the similarity of these tiers of nests to the flats in tall apartment houses is quite marked. Nesting room is at a premium, every available inch on the island being occupied by some species. A curious thing is that these birds seem to understand that certain sections are allotted to them by inherited custom."

Lisiansky Island, lying 113 miles west by south from Laysan Island, is a coral island about three miles in circumference. Birds and turtle abound.

Necker Island, annexed to Hawaii in 1895, lies in latitude 23 degrees 35½ minutes N. and 164 degrees 40 minutes W. It is a rocky island about a mile long with some prehistoric remains.

French Frigate Atoll, 90 miles west of Necker Island, is also an outlier of the Hawaiian Group. It has been the scene of several wrecks.

Johnston or Cornwallis Island lies in latitude 16 degrees 44 minutes N., and longitude 169 degrees 32 minutes W. and teems with sea birds. It, also, has been annexed by Hawaii.

OUTLYING ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

THE CHATHAMS.

The outlying group of the Chatham Islands, lying between the parallels of 43 degrees 30 minutes and 44 degrees 30 minutes south latitude, and the meridians of 175 degrees 40 minutes and 177 degrees 15 minutes west longitude, 480 statute miles east-south-east from Wellington, and 536 miles eastward of Lyttelton, consists of two principal islands and several unimportant islets. They were discovered by Lieutenant Broughton and named by him in honour of the Earl of Chatham. The largest island (Chatham Island) contains about 222,490 acres, of which an irregularly shaped lake or lagoon absorbs 45,960 acres. About one-quarter of the surface of the land is covered with forest, the rest with fern or grass. The hills nowhere rise to a great height. Pitt Island is the next in size; the area is 15,330 acres. The greater portion of both islands is used for grazing sheep. Wireless communication has been established between the islands and New Zealand.

KERMADEC GROUP.

The Kermadec Group of islands is situated between 29 degrees 10 minutes and 31 degrees 30 minutes south latitude, and between 177 degrees 45 minutes and 179 degrees west longitude. They are named the Raoul or Sunday Island, Macaulay Island, Curtis Islands, and L'Esperance or French Rock. The principal island, Sunday, is 600 miles distant from Auckland, and lies a little more than half-way to Tonga, but 100 miles to the eastward of the direct steam route to that place. It is 300 miles eastward of the steam route to Fiji, and 150 miles westward of the steam route from Auckland to Rarotonga. Macaulay Island (named after the father of Lord Macaulay) and Curtis Islands were discovered in May, 1788, by Lieutenant Watts, in the "Penrhyn," a transport ship. The remainder of the group was discovered in 1793, by Admiral Bruni d'Entrecasteaux. The admiral gave the name of "Kermadec" to the whole group of islands, after the captain of his consort ship "Esperance," and the name of the admiral's ship "La Recherche" was given to the largest island. The name so given was not continued, but that of "Raoul" has taken its place, which would appear to have been given after the sailing-master of the "La Recherche," whose name was Joseph Raoul. The name of "Sunday" may have been attached to the island from the fact that it was discovered on a Sunday. The islands are volcanic, and in two of them signs of activity are still to be seen. The rainfall is plentiful, but not excessive. The climate is mild and equable, and slightly warmer than the north of New Zealand. The following are the areas of the islands and

islets of the group: Sunday Island, 7,200 acres; Herald group of islets, 85 acres; Macaulay Island, 764 acres; Curtis Islands, 128 acres and 19 acres; L'Esperance, 12 acres; total, 8,208 acres. Sunday Island is 20 miles in circumference, roughly triangular in shape, and at the highest point 1,723 feet above sea-level. It is rugged and broken over a very large extent of its surface, and, except in a few places, covered with forest. The soil everywhere on the island is very rich, being formed by the decomposition of a black-coloured pumiceous tuff and a black andesitic lava, with which is closely mixed a fine vegetable mould. The great luxuriance and richness of the vegetation bear witness to the excellence of the soil, which is everywhere—except where destroyed by eruptions, and on the steep cliffs—the same rich loam. Want of water is one of the drawbacks. Three of the four lakes on the island are fresh, but so difficult of approach as to be practically useless.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

The Auckland Islands were discovered on August 18, 1806, by Captain Abraham Bristow, in the ship "Ocean." The discoverer named the group after Lord Auckland, again visited the islands in 1807, and then took formal possession of them. They lie about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, their accepted position being given at latitude 50 degrees 32 minutes south, and longitude 166 degrees 13 minutes east. They have several good harbours. Port Ross, at the north end of the principal island, was described by the eminent French commander D'Urville as one of the best harbours of refuge in the known world. At the southern end of the island there is a through passage extending from the east to the west coast. It has been variously named Adams Strait and Carnley Harbour, and forms a splendid sheet of water. The largest of the islands is about 27 miles long by about 15 miles broad, and is very mountainous, the highest part being about 2,900 ft. above the sea. The west coast is bold and precipitous, but the east coast has several inlets. The wood on the island is, owing to the strong prevailing wind, scrubby in character. The New Zealand Government maintains at this island a depot of provisions and clothing for the use of shipwrecked mariners.

CAMPBELL, ANTIPODES AND BOUNTY ISLANDS.

Campbell Island was discovered in 1810 by Frederick Hazelburgh, master of the brig "Perseverance," owned by Mr. Robert Campbell, of Sydney. It is mountainous, and of a circumference of about 30 miles. There are several good harbours.

The Antipodes, an isolated group, consisting of several detached rocky islands lying nearly north and south over a space of four to five miles; accepted position, 49 degrees 41 minutes 15 seconds south, and longitude 178 degrees 43 minutes east.

The Bounty Islands, a little cluster of islets, 13 in number and without verdure, discovered in 1788 by Captain Bligh, R.N., of H.M.S. "Bounty." Position verified by observation, 47 degrees 43 minutes south, longitude 179 degrees, 0½ minutes east.

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH THE ISLANDS, 1916-17.

FIJI.

Imports of Fijian Origin.

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
Copra, cwt.	37,013	43,619
Fruits, Fresh—		
Bananas, cntl.	386,017	198,323
Citrus, cntl.	278	350
Pineapples, cntl.	4	5
Nuts—Edible . . . . .	..	382
Hides—Cattle and Horse No.	4,206	5,845
Sugar—		
Produce of Cane, cwt.	908,869	830,704
Molasses, cwt.	211,412	16,345
All other Articles . . . . .	..	*12,005
Total Imports of Produce or Manufacture of Fiji . . . . .	..	1,107,578
Total Imports Direct from Fiji without regard to Country of origin . . . . .	..	1,112,446

Exports thereto.

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
CLASS I.—Foodstuffs of Animal Origin.		
Butter, lb.	38,350	2,952
Fish . . . . .	..	464
Meats—		
Preserved in Tins, lb.	54,581	2,444
Other . . . . .	..	1,287
Milk and Cream, Preserved, &c., lb.	111,024	3,894
Other Animal Foodstuffs . . . . .	..	396
Total, Class I. . . . .	..	11,437

* Includes Rubber, Crude, £6,601.

CLASS II.—Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin, and Salt.						QUANTITY	VALUE £
Biscuits, lb.	..	..	..	..	..	1,436,163	30,679
Confectionery, n.e.i., lb.	..	..	..	..	..	60,054	2,560
Fruits—							
Fresh, cntl.	..	..	..	..	..	1,415	1,487
Dried and Preserved	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,186
Grain and Pulse—							
Unprepared	..	..	..	..	..	..	760
Prepared—							
Bran, Pollard, &c., cntl.	..	..	..	..	..	106,334	37,135
Flour, cntl.	..	..	..	..	..	43,977	25,621
Rice, cntl.	..	..	..	..	..	12,041	7,778
Other	..	..	..	..	..	..	836
Jam and Jellies, lb.	..	..	..	..	..	99,297	1,959
Salt, cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	12,111	2,648
Table Preparations of	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Spices, lb.	..	..	..	..	..	7,336	459
Curry Powders	..	..	..	..	..	..	627
Sugar—Cane, cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	48	73
Vegetables—							
Potatoes, cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	9,466	3,881
Onions, cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	5,316	1,930
Other Vegetable Foodstuffs	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,863
Total, Class II.						..	121,556
CLASS III.—Beverages (Non-alcoholic, &c.)						..	5,925
CLASS IV.—Spirits and Alcoholic Liquors, &c.							
Ale and Porter, Cider and Perry, gal.	..	..	..	..	..	23,793	3,236
Spirits, gal.	..	..	..	..	..	17,014	11,699
Wine, gal.	..	..	..	..	..	4,599	1,902
Total, Class IV.						..	16,837
CLASS V.—Tobacco and Preparations thereof, lb.						71,873	10,152
CLASS VI.—Live Animals.							
Horses, No.	..	..	..	..	..	223	5,814
Other animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,689
Total, Class VI.						..	7,503
CLASS VII.—Animal Substances, &c.						..	169
CLASS VIII.—Vegetable Substances and Fibres						..	1,703
CLASS IX.—Apparel, Textiles, and Manu- factured Fibres.							
Apparel—							
Boots and Shoes, and Minor Articles for	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,906
Hats and Caps, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,285
Other Articles of Apparel	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,193
Textiles							
Piece Goods—							
Canvas, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,468
Cotton and Linen	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,167
Silk, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	597
Velvets, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,534

	QUANTITY	VALUE
		£
Woollens	1,231
Other Textiles	5,542
Manufactured Fibres		
Bags and Sacks	4,303
Cordage and Twines, &c.	7,467
Total Class IX.	65,693

CLASS X.—Oils, Fats, and Waxes.

Oils—		
Benzine, Benzoline, and Gasoline, gal. ..	5,411	451
Castor, gal.	872	175
Cocoanut, cwt.	349	957
Kerosene, gal.	5,414	407
Linseed, gal.	7,544	1,480
Lubricating (Mineral), and Mineral, n.e.l., gal.	21,211	1,794
Other .. .. .	..	755
Tallow, cwt. .. .. .	..	..
Other Fats and Waxes .. .. .	..	1,202
Total, Class X. .. .. .	..	7,221

CLASS XI.—Paints and Varnishes

2,273

CLASS XII.—Stones and Minerals used Industrially.

Coal, ton	17,678	30,913
Other Stones, &c. .. .. .	..	539
Total, Class XII. .. .. .	..	31,452

CLASS XIII.—Specie.

Gold .. .. .	..	..
Silver .. .. .	..	200
Bronze .. .. .	..	..
Total, Class XIII. .. .. .	..	200

CLASS XIV.—Metals (Unmanufactured) and Ores

3,035

CLASS XV.—Metals, partly Manufactured

4,681

CLASS XVI.—Machinery, and Other Manufactures of Metal.

Machines and Machinery—		
Engines .. .. .	..	313
Implements and Machinery, Agricultural, &c. .. .. .	..	1,863
Other Machines and Machinery .. .. .	..	10,745
Metal Manufactures—		
Bolts and nuts .. .. .	..	2,506
Cutlery .. .. .	..	1,003
Iron and Steel—		
Plate and Sheet, Galvanised, cwt. ..	4,402	8,069
Not Galvanised, cwt.	1,227	1,902

	QUANTITY	VALUE
		£
Lamps and Lampware	453
Nails, cwt.	1,328	2,226
Pipes and Tubes (Iron and Steel)	1,723
Rails, Fishplates, &c.	2,856
Tools of Trade	1,809
Wire—Barbed, cwt.	93	122
Other	517
Wire Netting	67
Other Metal Manufactures	25,159
Total, Class XVI.	61,333
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CLASS XVII.—Indiarubber and Leather, and Manufactures thereof, &c.		
Belting	1,394
Indiarubber, &c.	1,649
Leather	1,687
Leather Manufactures, n.e.i.	3,365
Total, Class XVII.	8,095
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CLASS XVIII.—Wood and Wicker, Raw and Manufactured.		
Furniture	2,015
Timber, Undressed (including Logs), sup. ft. ..	843,451	8,455
Other Timber, Wood and Wicker and Manufactures	2,209
Total, Class XVIII.	12,679
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CLASS XIX.—Earthenware, Cements, Stoneware, and Glassware.		
Cement, cwt.	12,821	2,234
Earthenware, &c.	3,113
Total, Class XIX	5,347
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CLASS XX.—Paper and Stationery.		
Paper	3,230
Stationery—Books, &c.	1,006
Other	4,130
Total, Class XX.	8,366
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CLASS XXI.—Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods		
	..	2,863
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CLASS XXII.—Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments		
	..	2,033
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CLASS XXIII.—Drugs, Chemicals and Fertilisers.		
Medicines	1,314

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
Calcium, Carbide of, cwt.	372	420
Fertilisers, cwt.	15,839	9,213
Other Drugs and Chemicals . . . . .	..	4,290
Total, Class XXIII. . . . .	..	15,237
CLASS XXIV.—Miscellaneous.		
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives . . . . .	..	382
Electrical Materials . . . . .	..	803
Musical Instruments . . . . .	..	492
Matches and Vestas . . . . .	..	2,032
Soap, lb.	110,735	2,093
Vehicles—		
Bicycles, &c., and Parts . . . . .	..	210
Other and Parts . . . . .	..	7,197
Vessels Transferred Abroad, No... . . . .	..	..
All Other Articles . . . . .	..	6,457
Total, Class XXIV. . . . .	..	19,666
Australian Produce . . . . .	..	261,481
Other Produce . . . . .	..	163,975
Total . . . . .	..	425,456

PAPUA.

Imports of Papuan Origin.

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
Coffee, lb. . . . .	..	..
Copra, cwt.	12,810	15,650
Fish, cwt.	14	70
Gold—		
Bullion, oz.	6,724	22,768
Ore, cwt.	4,332	4,691
Indiarubber and Manufactures . . . . .	..	18,084
Ores—Other than Gold, cwt.	28,746	* 15,718
Timber, Wood and Wicker . . . . .	..	365
All other Articles . . . . .	..	† 21,153
Total Imports of Produce or Manufactures of Papua . . . . .	..	98,499
Total Imports direct from Papua without regard to Country of origin . . . . .	..	100,008

* Copper.

† Includes Flax and Hemp Fibre, £11,283.

Exports thereto.

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
CLASS I.—Foodstuffs of Animal Origin.		
Butter, lb.	38,595	3,080
Cheese, lb.	5,900	315
Fish . . . . .	..	6,607
Meats—		
Bacon and Hams, lb.	33,036	1,834
Tinned, lb.	90,213	4,640
Other . . . . .	..	2,224
Milk—Preserved, &c., lb.	51,985	1,792
Other Animal Foodstuffs . . . . .	..	139
Total, Class I. . . . .	..	20,631
CLASS II.—Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin.		
Biscuits, lb.	260,922	3,267
Fruit—All Kinds . . . . .	..	1,379
Grain and Pulse . . . . .	..	18,464
Potatoes, cwt.	1,751	845
Sugar, cwt.	1,608	1,673
Other Vegetable Foodstuffs . . . . .	..	2,004
Total Class II. . . . .	..	27,632
CLASS IV.—Alcoholic Liquors . . . . .	..	4,708
CLASS V.—Tobacco . . . . .	..	10,879
CLASS VI.—Live Animals.		
Sheep, No.	499	923
Other . . . . .	..	856
Total, Class VI. . . . .	..	1,779
CLASS IX.—Apparel, Textiles, &c.		
Apparel—		
Boots and Shoes, &c. . . . .	..	1,389
All Other Apparel . . . . .	..	5,839
Textiles—		
Piece Goods . . . . .	..	7,208
Other Textiles . . . . .	..	1,854
Manufactured Fibres . . . . .	..	3,300
Total, Class IX. . . . .	..	19,590
CLASS X.—Oils, Fats, and Waxes . . . . .	..	9,154
CLASS XII.—Stones and Minerals used Industrially.		
Coal, ton	4,062	2,536
Other Minerals, &c. . . . .	..	136
Total, Class XII. . . . .	..	2,672
CLASS XVI.—Machinery, and Other Manufactures of Metal.		
Machines and Machinery . . . . .	..	8,789

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
Manufactures of Metal— ..		
Cutlery .. .. .	..	845
Galvanised Iron, cwt.	434	2,570
Tools of Trade .. .. .	..	1,515
Other .. .. .	..	7,975
Total, Class XVI. .. .. .	..	21,694
CLASS XVIII.—Wood and Wicker, Raw and Manufactured.		
Timber .. .. .	..	6,928
Other Wood and Wicker .. .. .	..	2,043
Total, Class XVIII. .. .. .	..	8,971
Other Articles, including Classes too small to be specifically enumerated .. .. .	..	24,837
Australian Produce .. .. .	..	59,920
Other Produce .. .. .	..	92,627
Total .. .. .	..	152,547

BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO

(Neu Pommern).

Imports of Bismarck Archipelago Origin.

NOTE.—The Imports from Bismarck Archipelago were small, and are not shown in detail. In 1912 they amounted to £59; in 1913 to £1,398 (Copra); in 1914-15 to £27,266 (Copra, £26,677); in 1915-16 to £89,117 (Copra, £68,190; Cocoa Beans, £6,282); and in 1916-17 to £192,153 (Copra, £78,136; Cocoa Beans, £8,777; Rubber, Crude, £7,086).

Exports thereto.

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
Butter, lb.	22,192	1,828
Fish—Preserved (in Tins), lb.	455,233	11,100
Meats—		
Bacon and Hams, lb.	39,277	2,211
Preserved .. .. .	..	16,430
N.E.I., cwt.	84	283
Biscuits, lb.	479,763	5,476
Grain—Flour, cntl.	3,473	2,050
Ale, Beer, &c., gal.	54,311	9,689
Spirits, gal.	5,385	4,313

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
Tobacco—Manufactured, lb.	254,530	18,720
Apparel, Textiles, and Manufactured Fibres—		
Apparel . . . . .	..	13,800
Textiles—		
Cotton Piece Goods . . . . .	..	26,013
Other . . . . .	..	6,616
Manufactured Fibres . . . . .	..	5,526
Oils and Greases—		
Kerosene, gal.	71,340	4,920
Other . . . . .	..	5,299
Paints and Colours . . . . .	..	1,302
Coal, ton	186	144
Specie—Gold . . . . .	..	..
Machines and Machinery . . . . .	..	2,116
Iron—Galvanised Plate and Sheet, cwt.	689	1,200
Tools of Trade . . . . .	..	1,713
Metal, Manufactures of—		
N.E.I. . . . .	..	11,864
Timber—		
Dressed, sup. ft.	29,551	394
Undressed, sup. ft.	187,866	2,024
Other . . . . .	..	..
Wicker Wood, &c., Manufactures of . . . . .	..	466
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives . . . . .	..	1,394
Boats . . . . .	..	266
Oilmen's Stores . . . . .	..	1,388
Soap, lb.	139,095	2,067
All other Articles . . . . .	..	*98,153
		<hr/>
Australian Produce . . . . .	..	71,909
Other Produce . . . . .	..	187,156
		<hr/>
Total . . . . .	..	259,065

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Imports of Hawaiian Origin.

NOTE.—The Imports of Hawaiian Islands origin were small, and are not shown in detail. In 1912 they amounted to £591; in 1913, to £760; and in 1914-15 to £703; in 1915-16 to £1,811; and in 1916-17 to £636.

Exports thereto.

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
Butter, lb.	6,696	542
Meats—		
Mutton and Lamb, Frozen, lb. . . . .	..	..
Other . . . . .	..	..

* Rice, £26,654; Silver Specie, £25,131.

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
Other .. .. .	..	*4,358
Onions, cwt.	6,530	2,697
Coal, ton	21,096	13,518
Fertilisers, cwt.	10,099	5,154
All other Articles .. .. .	..	6,199

Australian Produce .. .. .	..	31,654
Other Produce .. .. .	..	814

Total .. .. .	..	32,468

NEW CALEDONIA.

Imports of New Caledonian Origin.

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
Bones, cwt.	2,017	709
Copra, cwt.	800	1,020
Indiarubber and Manufactures .. .. .	..	2
Maize, cntl.	3,739	1,291
Ores—		
Chrome, cwt.	6	1
Skins—		
Hides, No.	17,493	20,291
Sheep, No.	351	69
Other, No. .. .. .	..	880
Wool, lb.	6,077	335
All other Articles .. .. .	..	†6,340

Total Imports of Produce or Manufactures of New Caledonia .. .. .	..	30,938

Total Imports direct from New Caledonia without regard to Country of origin ..		34,759

Exports thereto.

CLASS I.—Foodstuffs of Animal Origin.		£
Butter and Substitutes, lb.	32,368	2,703
Cheese, lb.	30,905	1,318
Fish—		
Preserved, lb.	39,822	1,113
Other .. .. .	..	76
Meats—		
Bacon and Hams, lb.	7,467	488
Preserved in Tins, &c., lb.	4,063	261
Other .. .. .	..	105
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin .. .. .	..	2,736

Total, Class I. .. .. .	..	8,800

* Beef.

† Includes Tallow (unrefined). £4,747.

						QUANTITY	VALUE £
CLASS II.—Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin, and Salt.							
Biscuits, lb.	..	..	..	..	..	135,545	2,211
Confectionery, lb.	..	..	..	..	..	24,654	993
Fruits—							
Fresh—							
Apples, cntl.	..	..	..	..	..	311	363
Other, cntl.	..	..	..	..	..	129	139
Other fruit's	..	..	..	..	..	..	376
Grain and Pulse—							
Unprepared—							
Maize, cntl.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oats, cntl.	..	..	..	..	..	48	18
Wheat, cntl.	..	..	..	..	..	171	73
Other, cntl.	..	..	..	..	..	13	7
Prepared—							
Bran, Pollard, and Sharps, cntl.	..	..	..	..	..	4,267	852
Flour, cntl.	..	..	..	..	..	70,656	42,052
Rice, cntl.	..	..	..	..	..	19,221	10,727
Others Prepared	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Legumes—							
Beans and Peas, cntl.	..	..	..	..	..	26	49
Peas, Split, cntl.	..	..	..	..	..	308	429
Hops, lb.	..	..	..	..	..	3,153	162
Jams and Jellies, lb.	..	..	..	..	..	60,920	1,202
Salt—							
N.E.I., cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	11,739	2,056
Table Preparations	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Sugar, Produce of Cane, cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	672	689
Vegetables, n.e.i.	..	..	..	..	..	..	170
Onions, cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	3,353	1,186
Potatoes, cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	13,640	5,188
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	..	..	..	..	..	..	397
Total, Class II.	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,413
CLASS III.—Beverages (Non-alcoholic) and Substances used in making.							
Tea, lb.	..	..	..	..	..	53,518	2,915
Other Beverages, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Total, Class III.	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,948
CLASS IV.—Spirits, Alcoholic Liquors, &c.							
Ale and Beer, gal.	..	..	..	..	..	9,552	1,382
Spirits—							
Gin, gal.	..	..	..	..	..	836	471
Whisky, gal.	..	..	..	..	..	1,583	1,389
Other Spirits, gal.	..	..	..	..	..	23,882	2,074
Wine, gal.	..	..	..	..	..	3,919	761
Total, Class IV.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,077
CLASS V.—Tobacco and Preparations thereof							
	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,359

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
CLASS VI.—Animals, Living.		
Horses, No. . . . .	..	..
Sheep, No.	12	120
Other . . . . .	..	93
* Total, Class VI.		213
CLASS VIII.—Vegetable Substances and Fibres		
		1,481
CLASS IX.—Apparel, Textiles, and Manufactured Fibres.		
Apparel, n.e.i.		6,448
Boots and Shoes		6,845
Hats and Caps		1,356
Piece Goods—Cotton and Linen		10,771
Other Textiles		3,099
Bags and Sacks		5,613
Cordage and Twine —		
Metal, cwt.	90	472
Other . . . . .	..	2,367
Total, Class IX.		36,970
CLASS X.—Oils, Fats, and Waxes.		
Lard, lb.	100	5
Naphtha, gal.	*	*
Oils (bulk)—		
Castor, gal.	5,092	746
Kerosene, gal.	86,776	5,908
Linseed, gal.	2,169	434
Lubricating, gal.	15,816	1,351
Turpentine, gal.	1,465	241
Other . . . . .	..	3,866
Other Oils, Fats, &c. . . . .	..	260
Total, Class X		12,811
CLASS XI.—Paints and Varnishes		
		932
CLASS XII.—Stones and Materials used Industrially.		
Coal, ton	22,124	16,667
Coke, ton	23,421	33,137
Other Stones and Minerals . . . . .	..	75
Total, Class XII.		49,879
CLASS XIII. Specie.		
Gold . . . . .	..	..
Silver . . . . .	..	200
Total, Class XIII.		200

* Included in Oils (bulk), Other.

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
CLASSES XIV. and XV.—Metals, partly Manufactured, Unmanufactured, and Ores	..	6,139
CLASS XVI.—Machinery, and Other Manufactures of Metal.		
Agricultural Implements .. .. .	..	50
Machines and Machinery .. .. .	..	3,386
Metal, Manufactures of—		
Cutlery .. .. .	..	332
Iron and Steel—Galvanised Plate, cwt. ..	1,266	2,385
Nails, cwt.	1,048	2,059
Pipes and Tubes, Iron and Steel .. .. .	..	754
Printers' Materials .. .. .	..	4
Tools of Trade .. .. .	..	965
Wire—		
Barbed, cwt.	66	117
N.E.I. .. .. .	..	385
Other Manufactures of Metal .. .. .	..	*16,179
Total, Class XVI. .. .. .	..	26,626
CLASS XVII.—Indiarubber, Leather, and Manufactures thereof, &c.		
Leather, n.e.i. .. .. .	..	1,743
Leather and Rubber Manufactures, &c... ..	..	2,662
Total, Class XVII. .. .. .	..	4,405
CLASS XVIII.—Wood and Wicker, Raw and Manufactured.		
Furniture .. .. .	..	612
Timber—		
Undressed, sup. ft.	25,030	300
Other .. .. .	..	3
Wood and Wicker Manufactures .. .. .	..	932
Total Class XVIII. .. .. .	..	1,847
CLASS XIX.—Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass and Stoneware .. .. .	..	3,109
CLASS XX.—Paper and Stationery.		
Paper—		
Bags, cwt.	293	1,048
Printing .. .. .	..	280
Other .. .. .	..	344
Stationery .. .. .	..	727
Total, Class XX. .. .. .	..	2,399
CLASS XXI.—Jewellery, Timepieces, and Fancy Goods .. .. .	..	660

Includes Tinned Plates. £7,015.

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
CLASS XXII.—Optical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments .. .. .	..	1,230
CLASS XXIII.—Drugs, Chemicals, and Fertilisers .. .. .	..	1,591
Miscellaneous.		
Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives .. .. .	..	2,043
Boats .. .. .	..	341
Candles, lb.	6,752	225
Electrical Materials .. .. .	..	223
Instruments, Musical .. .. .	..	34
Matches and Vestas, gross of boxes	4,232	606
Oilmen's Stores .. .. .	..	218
Soap, lb.	127,400	2,114
Vehicles .. .. .	..	740
All other Articles, including Classes too small for specific enumeration .. .. .	..	2,612
Australian Produce .. .. .	..	154,368
Other Produce .. .. .	..	99,877
Total		254,245

NEW HEBRIDES.

Imports of New Hebrides Origin.

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
Coffee, lb.	39,713	377
Copra, cwt.	120	136
Fruits, Fresh—Bananas, cntl.	15	10
Grain—Maize, cntl.	10,852	3,767
All other Articles .. .. .	..	2,432
Total Imports of Produce or Manufactures New Hebrides .. .. .	..	6,722
Total Imports direct from New Hebrides without regard to Country of origin		7,249

Exports thereto.

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
Butter, lb.	10,316	861
Fish, Preserved in Tins, lb.	75,659	1,972
Meats, Preserved in Tins, lb.	10,644	570
Biscuits, lb.	194,866	2,449
Grain and Pulse —		
Flour, cntl.	4,820	2,924
Rice, cntl.	8,470	5,111

	QUANTITY	VALUE
Sugar, cwt.	936	1,093
Ale and Beer, gal.	4,612	706
Tobacco, Manufactured, lb.	52,144	3,417
Apparel, Textiles, and Manufactured Fibres—		
Apparel . . . . .	..	5,636
Textiles—		
Cotton and Linen Piece Goods . . . . .	..	4,981
Other . . . . .	..	2,346
Manufactured Fibres . . . . .	..	2,254
Ons (in Bulk)—		
Kerosene, gal.	28,660	2,189
Other, gal.	17,580	1,656
Specie—		
Gold . . . . .	..	..
Silver, &c. . . . .	..	3,114
Iron—Galvanised Sheet, cwt.	229	381
Metal Manufactures, and Machinery . . . . .	..	5,225
Timber—		
Dressed, sup. ft.	30,881	357
Undressed, sup. ft.	71,214	891
Wood, Manufactures of . . . . .	..	576
Arms, Ammunition, &c. . . . .	..	563
Boats, Launches, &c. . . . .	..	451
All other Articles . . . . .	..	16,339
Australian Produce . . . . .	..	24,939
Other Produce . . . . .	..	41,123
Total . . . . .	..	66,062

PACIFIC ISLANDS (British and Foreign).

(Including those Islands shown separately.)

Imports of Pacific Islands Origin.

CLASS II.—Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin.

Fruits, Fresh—		£
Bananas, cntl.	386,617	198,739
Other . . . . .	..	448
Grain and Pulse—		
Maize, cntl.	15,094	5,248
Other . . . . .	..	153
Cocoanuts, Whole, cwt.	2,427	1,238
Sugar Molasses, &c., cwt.	1,120,281	847,049
Other Vegetable Foodstuffs . . . . .	..	5,320
Total, Class II. . . . .	..	1,058,195

CLASS III.—Beverages and Substances used in making.

Cocoa Beans, lb.	936,052	32,499
Coffee, Raw and Kiln Dried, lb.	50,901	794

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
Other	2,544
Total, Class III.	35,837

CLASS VII.—Animal Substances.

Hides and Skins—		
Cattle, No.	23,213	27,861
Other .. .. .	..	1,349
Wool, Greasy, lb.	34,282	1,591
Other Animal Substances.. .. .	..	838
Total, Class VII. .. .. .	..	31,639

CLASS VIII.—Vegetable Substances.

Copra, cwt... .. .	231,094	258,458
Linseed, cntl. .. .. .	..	..
Other Vegetable Substances .. .. .	..	1,273
Total, Class VIII. .. .. .	..	259,731

CLASS X.—Oils, Fats, and Waxes 5,372

CLASS XIV.—Metals, Unmanufactured, and Ores	67
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CLASS XVII.—Indiarubber and Leather.

Indiarubber, Crude	24,530
Leather
Total, Class XVII.	24,530

CLASS XVIII.—Wood and Wicker 255**CLASS XXIII.—Drugs, Chemicals and Fer-
tilisers.**

Fertilisers—		
Guano, cwt.	263,861	30,090
Rock Phosphates, cwt.	2,602,861	296,431
Other, cwt. .. .. .	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	1,109
Total, Class XXIII. .. .. .	..	327,630

All Other Articles, including Classes too small for Specific Enumeration	23,089
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Total Imports of Produce or Manufactures of Pacific Islands	1,766,345
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Total Imports Direct from Pacific Islands without regard to Country of origin	1,795,904
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Exports thereto.

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
CLASS I.—Foodstuffs of Animal Origin.		
Butter, lb.	155,037	12,377
Cheese, lb.	51,649	2,695
Eggs, in Shell, doz.	2,558	198
Fish—		
Preserved in Tins, lb.	1,027,537	27,538
Other . . . . .	..	1,092
Honey, lb.	3,451	139
Isinglass, lb.	1,091	128
Meats, Poultry and Game—		
Bacon and Hams, lb.	97,282	5,596
Fresh and Smoked, lb.	13,795	486
Preserved by Cold Process—		
Beef, lb.	268,372	5,829
Mutton and Lamb, lb.	91,023	2,184
Other . . . . .	..	330
Potted or Concentrated . . . . .	..	620
Preserved in Tins, lb.	592,218	26,272
Other . . . . .	..	349
Milk and Cream—Preserved, &c., lb.	355,401	12,431
Other Animal Foodstuffs . . . . .	..	11
Total, Class I. . . . .	..	98,275
CLASS II.—Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Salt.		
Biscuits, lb.	3,739,806	61,765
Confectionery, lb.	134,062	5,821
Feeders—		
Hay and Chaff, cwt.	1,872	454
Other, cwt.	779	262
Fruits—		
Dried, lb.	58,270	1,727
Fresh—		
Apples, cntl.	1,389	1,405
Other, cntl.	916	1,043
Fruits and Vegetables (in Liquid) . . . . .	..	4,266
Grain and Pulse, Unprepared—		
Oats, cntl.	770	266
Wheat, cntl.	519	241
Other, cntl.	1,646	626
Prepared—		
Bran, Pollard and Sharps, cntl.	111,487	38,209
Flour (Wheaten), cntl.	150,774	89,819
Oatmeal, lb.	83,306	910
Rice, Cleaned, cntl.	138,132	82,238
Other, Prepared . . . . .	..	331
Legumes—		
Beans and Peas, cntl.	318	479
Peas, Split, cntl.	381	529
Hops, lb.	4,892	298
Jams and Jellies, lb.	380,604	7,862
Mustard, lb.	3,685	326
Nuts, Edible, lb.	10,359	232
Pickles and Sauces . . . . .	..	1,593

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
Salt—		
Rock, cwt.	1,229	637
Other, cwt.	25,377	4,596
Table Preparations (pkgs.) . . . . .	..	302
Spices—		
Curry Powders, Manufactured . . . . .	..	832
Ground, N.E.I., lb.	3,466	256
Unground, N.E.I., lb.	5,890	333
Sugar, cwt.	6,853	7,620
Golden Syrup and Molasses, cwt.	228	272
Vegetables—		
Dried or Concentrated . . . . .	..	848
Onions, cwt.	17,223	6,667
Potatoes, cwt.	30,470	12,282
Other, including fresh, cntl.	655	581
Vinegar, gal.	3,449	516
Other Vegetable Foodstuffs . . . . .	..	827
Total, Class II. . . . .	..	337,271

CLASS III.—**Beverages (non-Alcoholic), &c.**

Aerated and Mineral Waters . . . . .	..	1,232
Cocoa and Chocolate, lb.	6,769	797
Coffee, raw and kiln dried, lb.	8,543	406
Coffee and Chicory, roasted and ground, and in liquid form, lb.	25,770	1,565
Limejuice and other Fruit Juices, gal	2,646	676
Tea, lb.	178,177	10,581
Wine, Unfermented (Grape), gal.	22	8
Total, Class III. . . . .	..	15,265

CLASS IV.—**Spirits, Alcoholic Liquors, &c.**

Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider and Perry, gal.	124,400	20,187
Spirits—(Beverages), gal.	52,650	21,238
Spirits (other than Beverages)—		
Denaturated, gal.	5,331	615
Other, gal.	518	1,182
Wine, Fermented, gal.	21,486	7,211
Total, Class IV. . . . .	..	53,433

CLASS V.—**Tobacco and Preparations thereof.**

Tobacco—		
Manufactured, lb.	678,448	52,725
Unmanufactured, lb. . . . .	..	..
Cigars, lb.	7,563	3,624
Cigarettes, lb.	24,103	9,224
Total, Class V. . . . .	..	65,573

CLASS VI.—**Live Animals.**

Cattle, No.	115	2,390
Horses, No.	248	6,267
Pigs, No.	13	92
Poultry, No.	438	187

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
Sheep, No.	1,203	2,501
Other . . . . .	..	96
Total, Class VI. . . . .	..	11,533
CLASS VII.—Animal Substances, not Food-stuffs		
	..	709
CLASS VIII.—Vegetable Substances and Fibres.		
Corks and Bungs . . . . .	..	272
Fibres . . . . .	..	1,780
Plants, Trees and Bulbs . . . . .	..	124
Resin, cwt.	220	253
Seeds, . . . . .	..	2,632
Starch, lb.	37,308	769
Yarns . . . . .	..	679
Other Vegetable Substances . . . . .	..	29
Total, Class VIII. . . . .	..	6,538
CLASS IX.—Apparel, Textiles, and Manufactured Fibres.		
Apparel and Attire . . . . .	..	48,544
Minor Articles for . . . . .	..	1,056
Boots, Shoes, and Slippers—		
Leather . . . . .	..	17,301
Rubber . . . . .	..	551
Other . . . . .	..	506
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets—		
Felt Hats . . . . .	..	1,352
Other . . . . .	..	3,336
Trimmings and Ornaments . . . . .	..	1,353
Umbrellas, &c. . . . .	..	1,658
Blankets and Blanketing . . . . .	..	3,626
Cosies, Cushions, &c. . . . .	..	5,448
Floor Cloths . . . . .	..	671
Piece Goods—		
Canvas and Duck . . . . .	..	4,653
Cotton and Linen . . . . .	..	88,516
Silk, or containing Silk . . . . .	..	2,424
Velvets . . . . .	..	3,853
Woollens . . . . .	..	2,797
Other . . . . .	..	2,323
Rugs and Rugging . . . . .	..	1,017
Sewing Silks . . . . .	..	3,690
Tents, Tarpaulins, and Sails . . . . .	..	1,694
Bags and Sacks—		
Corn and Flour, doz.	32,381	10,994
Ore, doz.	1,523	331
Second-hand, doz.	12,662	3,322
Other . . . . .	..	3,304
Cordage and Twines—		
Metal, cwt.	273	1,230
Other . . . . .	..	14,971
Other Apparel, &c. . . . .	..	592
Total, Class IX. . . . .	..	231,113

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
CLASS X.—Oils, Fats, and Waxes.		
Greases, including Axle, cwt.	1,443	1,266
Lard and Refined Animal Fats, lb.	32,753	1,305
Oils (in Vessels not exceeding one gallon) . . . . .	..	443
Oils (in Bulk)—		
Benzine, Benzoline, Gasoline, and Mineral		
Naphtha, gal.	135,637	10,049
Castor, gal.	6,653	1,106
Cocoanut, cwt.	363	1,900
Kerosene, gal.	259,541	18,188
Linseed, gal.	21,087	4,112
Lubricating (Mineral), gal.	74,138	6,058
Solar and Residual, gal.	108,681	1,405
Turpentine, gal.	2,231	416
Other, gal.	12,286	2,238
Tallow, unrefined, cwt.	2	4
Other Fats and Waxes . . . . .	..	33
Total, Class X. . . . .	..	47,923

CLASS XI.—Paints and Varnishes.

Paints and Colours—		
Dry Colours, N.E.I., cwt.	276	444
Dry White Lead, cwt.	294	665
Ground in Liquid, cwt.	1,507	3,529
Prepared for Use, cwt.	683	1,642
Ships' Anti-fouling Composition, cwt.	38	95
Other . . . . .	..	298
Varnishes, gal.	1,233	460
Total, Class XI. . . . .	..	7,133

CLASS XII.—Stones and Minerals used Industrially.

Coal, ton	110,234	73,908
Coke, ton	25,056	35,436
Stone, including Marble and Slate . . . . .	..	593
Other . . . . .	..	34
Total, Class XII. . . . .	..	109,971

CLASS XIII.—Specie.

Gold . . . . .	..	5,370
Silver . . . . .	..	35,192
Bronze	17
Total, Class XIII.	40,579

CLASS XIV.—Metals, Unmanufactured, and Ores

..	8,001
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CLASS XV.—Metals, partly Manufactured	9,733
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QUANTITY
VALUE
£

CLASS XVI.—**Machinery and other Manufactures of Metals.**

Engines—							
Gas and Oil .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,243	
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	26	
Implements and Machinery, Agricultural—							
Ploughs and Harrows .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,270	
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,152	
Machinery and Appliances, Electrical .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,755	
Machinery, Mining .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	77	
Sewing Machines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,597	
Typewriters .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	641	
Weighing Machines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	431	
Other Machinery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	13,283	
Manufactures of Metals—							
Axles and Springs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,398	
Bolts and Nuts .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,918	
Cutlery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	6,487	
Iron and Steel—							
Girders, Beams, cwt. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	950	872	
Plate and Sheet—							
Calvanised, cwt. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	7,762	14,045	
Plain, cwt. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,869	5,206	
Lamps and Lampware .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,327	
Lead—Sheet and Piping, cwt. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	330	562	
Nails—							
Horseshoe, cwt. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	34	142	
Other, cwt. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3,771	7,562	
Netting, Wire .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	654	
Pipes and Tubes—							
Cast Iron .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,248	
Iron and Steel .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,123	
Platedware .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	472	
Rails, Fish-Plates, &c. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,281	
Tools of Trade .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7,375	
Wire—							
Barbed, cwt. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	433	658	
Iron and Steel, cwt. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	341	639	
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	916	
Other Metal Manufactures .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	53,566	
Total, Class XVI. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	138,926	

CLASS XVII.—**Indiarubber, Leather, and Manufactures thereof, &c.**

Indiarubber and Manufactures thereof .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,262	
Belting—							
Composition .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,001	
Leather .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,396	
Leather .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3,695	
Leather Manufactures, N.E.I. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7,700	
Minor Articles for Leatherware .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	215	
Total Class XVII. .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	18,269	

	QUANTITY	VALUE £
CLASS XVIII.—Wood and Wicker, Raw and Manufactured.		
Furniture and Minor Articles for Timber—	.. ..	5,854
Architraves, &c., lin. ft.	12,210	110
Dressed, other, sup. ft.	175,168	2,209
Logs, not sawn	6,092	56
New Zealand Pine, Undressed	58,095	952
Undressed, other, sup. ft.	1,696,644	18,447
Other Timber .. ..	..	..
Wicker, Bamboo, or Cane .. ..	..	249
Wood Manufactures—		
Doors .. ..	..	287
Other .. ..	..	5,824
Total, Class XVIII. .. ..	..	33,619

CLASS XIX.—Earthenware, Cements, China, Glass and Stoneware.		
Bricks and Tiles .. ..	..	1,005
Cement (Portland), cwt.	39,591	7,329
China, Parian and Porcelain Ware .. ..	..	383
Earthenware, &c. .. ..	..	2,065
Glass and Glassware .. ..	..	2,464
Lime, cwt.	1,440	211
Plaster of Paris, cwt.	36,753	1,682
Total, Class XIX. .. ..	..	15,139

CLASS XX.—Paper and Stationery.		
Paper .. ..	..	6,142
Stationery—		
Books (printed) .. ..	..	2,771
Other Stationery .. ..	..	11,423
Total, Class XX. .. ..	..	20,336

CLASS XXI.—Jewellery, Timepieces and Fancy Goods.		
Fancy Goods .. ..	..	4,105
Jewellery .. ..	..	2,090
Pipes, Smoking .. ..	..	1,897
Timepieces .. ..	..	1,125
Total, Class XXI. .. ..	..	9,217

CLASS XXII.—Optical, Surgical and Scientific Instruments.		
Kinematographs and Films .. ..	..	1,253
Photographic Goods .. ..	..	1,593
Scientific Instruments .. ..	..	400
Surgical and Dental .. ..	..	1,014
Talking Machines .. ..	..	1,442

	QUANTITY	VALUE
Other .. .. .	..	£ 573
Total, Class XXII.	..	6,275
CLASS XXIII.—Drugs, Chemicals and Fer-		
tilesers.		
Pharmaceutical Products—		
Insecticides .. .. .	..	1,251
Medicines .. .. .	..	5,797
Other .. .. .	..	6,042
Calcium, Carbide of, cwt. ..	649	754
Perfumery .. .. .	..	1,698
Sodas, cwt.	2,164	1,258
Other Industrial Chemicals ..	..	1,249
Fertilisers—		
Ammonia Sulphate, cwt. ..	3,047	2,804
Superphosphates, cwt. ..	5,790	1,404
Other Fertilisers, cwt. ..	22,207	11,118
Total, Class XXIII.	..	33,195
CLASS XXIV.—Miscellaneous.		
Arms .. .. .	..	406
Cartridges .. .. .	..	1,531
Explosives .. .. .	..	3,461
Bags, Baskets, Boxes, &c. ..	..	2,011
Blacking .. .. .	..	995
Blue, Laundry, lb.	28,167	1,186
Boats, Launches and Yachts ..	..	3,856
Brushware .. .. .	..	2,651
Candles, lb.	17,611	587
Electrical Materials .. .. .	..	1,878
Instruments, Musical .. .. .	..	1,340
Matches and Vestas—		
Wax, gross of boxes	6,168	1,726
Wood and other, gross of boxes ..	44,728	5,732
Oilmen's Stores .. .. .	..	4,608
Packings—Asbestos, &c. ..	..	1,608
Personal Effects .. .. .	..	923
Pitch and Tar, cwt.	2,294	830
Soap—		
Toilet, lb.	28,522	1,311
Other, lb.	767,233	10,823
Vehicles—		
Bicycles, &c. .. .. .	..	1,945
Motor Cars .. .. .	..	2,182
Vehicles and Parts, Other ..	..	7,603
Vessels Transferred Abroad, No. ...	1	200
All other Articles .. .. .	..	6,056
Total, Class XXIV.	..	65,459
Australian Produce .. .. .	..	693,832
Other Produce .. .. .	..	589,653
Grand Total .. .. .	..	1,383,485

TRADE OF TONGA.

The following is the statement of the value of imports (exclusive of South Sea Island produce imported for exportation) imported into the Kingdom at Nukualofa, Haapai, and Vavau, the three only ports of entry in Tonga, for the year ended December 31, 1917 :—

NUKUALOFA.

Articles.	Value.		
	£	s.	d.
Bacon and hams	211	15	6
Bags	769	19	4
Beer, ale and porter, in bottle	461	16	0
Biscuits, fancy or mixed and plain	1,710	16	5
Boots and shoes	509	10	0
Books	147	5	11
Boxes and trunks	15	13	0
Butter	676	18	6
Cartridges	165	5	3
Cement	58	17	0
Cigars and cigarettes	217	4	9
Confectionery, comfits and succades	320	14	5
Cordage and rope	651	11	11
Drapery	24,500	7	10
Drugs	519	4	4
Earthenware	126	15	4
Fireworks and fuse	10	12	6
Fish—dried, preserved, and salt	2,344	19	0
Fruits, dried and preserved	216	7	2
Flour	4,058	4	0
Furniture	589	10	0
Galvanised Iron	582	14	8
Galvanised Manufactures	178	4	8
Glass, crockery, and chinaware	166	1	5
Hardware	3,466	13	9
Iron—bars, rods, plates, sheets and bundles	22	1	9
Ironmongery	288	6	6
Jewellery	67	8	5
Lard	27	13	6
Leatherware, all kinds	879	3	2
Lanterns and lamps	66	18	7
Lines—fishing, lead, clothes, and similar lines	117	14	9
Live stock	252	1	10
Machinery	316	7	11
Matches	711	4	9
Meats	9,266	5	9
Musical instruments	182	1	0
Oils, kerosene	1,872	8	10
Oils, other	140	5	4

Articles.	Value.		
	£	s.	d.
Paints and putty	266	15	7
Perfumery	169	12	5
Pickles and oilstores	313	17	3
Powder, sporting	60	5	9
Printing material	26	13	0
Produce	1,502	17	4
Rice	71	1	9
Sewing machines	84	19	11
Ship chandlery	82	11	1
Soap	1,325	3	7
Spirits	785	17	9
Spirits—methylated and benzine	280	1	4
Starch	27	13	8
Stationery	722	9	1
Sugar	2,230	17	0
Tea	116	4	1
Timber, dressed	917	1	5
Timber, rough	578	7	0
Tobacco	339	8	7
Turpentine, toys and fancy goods	739	10	6
Vegetables and green fruit	79	2	0
Vehicles	721	7	6
Waters, aerated or mineral	79	13	1
Wines, Australian and claret, in bulk or bottle	170	17	10
Wines, sparkling	41	12	0
Woodenware	42	3	10
Total *	£68,656	18	4

HAAPAI.

Articles.	Value.		
	£	s.	d.
Bacon and hams	105	10	4
Bags	694	1	9
Beer, ale and porter, in bottle	106	12	3
Biscuits, plain	392	4	10
Boots and shoes	84	4	3
Books	7	19	8
Benzine	78	13	9
Butter	143	7	9
Cartridges	5	14	11
Cement	56	18	5
Cigars and cigarettes	20	13	6
Coal	2	8	11
Coke	0	5	0
Confectionery, conffits, and succades	108	6	0
Cordage and rope	636	17	9
Drapery	8,858	13	1
Drugs	190	7	5
Fish—dried, preserved, and salt	1,343	1	0
Flour	1,638	6	0
Furniture	39	15	9

* Exclusive of specie to the value of £14,000.

Articles,	Value,		
	£	s.	d.
Galvanised manufactures.. .. .	266	1	8
Glass, crockery, and chinaware	63	2	1
Hardware	896	13	3
Iron—bars, rods, plates, sheets and bundles	7	15	7
Kava	351	11	10
Lanterns and Lamps	14	8	2
Lard	54	15	1
Leatherware, all kinds	178	9	8
Lime	23	4	7
Live stock	0	10	0
Machinery	157	7	1
Matches	171	19	7
Meats	2,678	13	2
Musical instruments	85	2	11
Oils, kerosene	996	14	9
Oils, other	193	8	8
Paints and putty	203	15	4
Paper—wrapping and printing	29	13	6
Perfumery	54	9	10
Pickles and oil stores	836	8	3
Produce	160	9	3
Rice	28	9	1
Sewing machines	32	7	1
Ship chandlery	290	9	4
Seeds	4	9	7
Soap	633	5	1
Spirits	190	7	0
Spirits, methylated	1	2	0
Starch	3	4	5
Stationery	216	8	0
Sugar	718	11	8
Timber, dressed	232	19	11
Timber, rough	354	0	4
Tobacco	247	2	9
Toys and fancy goods	371	1	2
Vegetables and green fruit	44	4	6
Wines, Australian and claret, in bulk or bottle.. .. .	9	14	6
Wines, other kinds, in bulk or bottle	39	13	0
Woodenware	81	15	2
Total *	£25,437	13	10

VAVAU.

Articles,	Value,		
	£	s.	d.
Bacon hams and cheese	184	17	6
Bags	397	2	6
Basket and brushware	16	17	4
Beer, ale, and porter	30	13	0
Biscuits	421	1	11
Boots and shoes	104	9	9
Books	2	11	0

* Exclusive of Specie to the value of £34,000.

Articles.	Value.		
	£	s.	d.
Butter	283	6	0
Cartridges	29	9	9
Cement	44	15	0
Cigars and cigarettes	80	9	4
Clocks	7	10	0
Confectionery, comfits and succades	77	13	7
Cordage and rope	464	7	6
Doors and sashes	15	3	8
Drapery	7,035	17	0
Drugs	148	5	10
Fish—dried, preserved, and salt	1,162	14	7
Fruits	46	19	3
Fishing material	61	17	3
Flour	1,505	16	6
Furniture	23	8	6
Galvanised Iron	108	9	11
Galvanised manufactures	118	1	0
Glass, crockery, and chinaware	69	9	8
Hardware	342	15	10
Iron—bars, rods, plates, sheets, and bundles	7	16	4
Ironmongery	136	1	6
Jewellery	2	5	3
Lanterns and lamps	20	10	0
Lard	51	14	5
Leatherware, all kinds	58	18	6
Live stock	67	14	0
Machinery	11	0	6
Matches	71	0	10
Meats	2,187	16	2
Oils, kerosene	889	0	10
Oils, other	184	15	8
Paints and putty	186	17	7
Paper, wrapping	43	12	3
Perfumery	71	8	4
Pickles and oilstores	740	5	3
Pipes, tobacco	5	15	9
Plants and seeds	3	10	4
Produce	165	16	4
Rice	48	12	10
Ship chandlery	20	2	1
Soap	721	8	11
Spirits	69	1	7
Starch	18	11	6
Stationery	136	19	7
Sugar	706	14	11
Timber, dressed	159	2	4
Timber, rough	110	13	5
Tobacco	172	4	4
Toys and fancy goods	147	6	0
Vegetables	101	7	10
Waters, aerated or mineral	19	1	0
Wines, Australian and claret, in bulk or bottle	32	1	0
Woodenware	42	1	5
Total *	£20,195	11	9

*Exclusive of Specie to the value of £3,200.

IMPORTS INTO THE KINGDOM ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES
WHERE GOODS WERE PRODUCED OR MANUFACTURED.

Whence Imported.	Nukualofa.			Haapai.			Vavau.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
New Zealand	33,861	10	6	13,263	8	10	12,405	16	10
Australia	28,388	13	8	8,535	11	8	6,441	7	1
Great Britain	788	5	2	444	14	8	..	..	..
Fiji	3,238	12	2	1,789	15	2	1,231	13	8
United States of America	2,134	13	6	1,404	3	6	114	9	8
Samoa	192	15	11	..	..	..	1	15	0
Japan	52	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Niue .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	9	6
Total	£68,656	18	4	£25,437	13	10	£20,195	11	9

RESUME OF TOTAL IMPORTS.

Whence Imported.	Total Value.		
	£	s.	d.
New Zealand	59,530	16	2
Australia	43,365	12	5
England	1,232	19	10
America	3,653	6	8
Fiji	6,260	1	0
Samoa	194	10	11
Japan	52	7	5
Niue	0	9	6
Total	£114,290	3	11

TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS WITH DUTY COLLECTED THEREON,
EXCLUSIVE OF SOUTH SEA ISLAND PRODUCE IMPORTED
FOR EXPORTATION.

Ports.	Value of Articles imported into the Kingdom.			Total Amount of Duty Collected.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nukualofa	68,656	18	4	8,164	18	1
Haapai	25,437	13	10	3,323	18	4
Vavau	20,195	11	9	2,657	14	8
Total	£114,290	3	11	£14,446	11	1

RESUME OF TOTAL EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Bottles	334 sacks	115	10	0
Copra	6,250 tons 5 cwt. 2 qr. 18 lb. ..	122,333	0	0
Cocoanuts	2 bags	0	10	0
Fruit	342 cases	52	13	4
Fungus	15 tons	851	12	2
Hides	4 bundles	18	0	0
Kumalas	111 kits, 1 case	16	10	0
Live stock	77 horses, 11 pigs	576	0	0
Skins	3 bundles	5	0	0
Sundries	302 packages	1,469	9	6
Yams	16 kits, 3 cases	4	13	0
Total		£125,442	18	0

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS WITH THE FEES COLLECTED THEREON.

				Value.			Fees.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Nukualofa	69,477	11	3	747	10	8
Haapai	41,739	9	10	519	14	0
Vavau	14,225	16	11	78	2	9
Total				£125,442	18	0	£1,345	7	5

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TRADE OF SAMOA FOR 1918.

A statistical report upon the trade and commerce of the Territory of Samoa, under British military occupation, was received just as this edition was going to press, and too late to include in the chapter dealing with Samoa. It comprises a printed statement, giving the full details of the trade during 1917, and a supplementary statement of the export trade during 1918, the import trade statistics for last year not being yet available.

The trading relations of the former German colony are principally with the United States, Australia, and New Zealand. The following table shows the value of the imports from and exports to the three countries during 1917, and of the exports in 1918, with the value of the total trade :—

					1917.		1918.
					Imports.	Exports.	Exports.
					£	£	£
United States	..	..	..	..	107,665	247,606	253,759
Australia	..	..	..	..	94,082	43,492	35,899
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	103,432	25,122	16,887
Total trade					317,773	320,444	306,640

Of the exports in 1918, nearly 83 per cent. were to the United States, 12 per cent. to Australia, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to New Zealand. The total trade in 1917 was distributed as follows :—United States, $55\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; Australia, $21\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; New Zealand, 20 per cent. ; while 34 per cent. of the imports were derived from the United States, $29\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from Australia, and $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from New Zealand.

The principal produce of the territory is copra, cocoa and rubber, other commodities representing, by value, only one or two per cent. of the total. The distribution of the exports during the past two years was as follows, the figures for 1917 being given in parentheses :—

Copra :—United States, 9,370 tons, £246,576 (8,597 tons, £221,518) ; New Zealand, — (395 tons, £9,453).

Cocoa :—Australia, 494 tons, £33,267 (495 tons, £30,782) ; New Zealand, 209 tons, £15,338 (241 tons, £12,971) ; United States America, 92 tons, £5,564 (422 tons, £22,997) ; Canada, — (49 tons, £2,799) ; totals, 795 tons £54,169 (1,207 tons, £69,549).

Rubber :—Australia, 28,801 lb., £2,152 (136,110 lb., £12,094) ; New Zealand, 7,238 lb. £603 (8,692 lb., £650) ; Canada, 1,323 lb., £95 (—) ; United States America, — (11,626 lb., £1,343. Totals, 37,362 lb., £2 850 (156,428 lb.), £14,087).

Bibliography of Works on the Pacific Islands.

It is hoped that the accompanying list of works dealing with the Islands, while not exhaustive, may be of some service. The list will be extended in the next edition. I had hoped to make a complete catalogue at the outset but was prevented from doing so in time for this edition on account of other duties and of the restrictions imposed in consequence of the influenza epidemic in Sydney, which included the closing of the libraries while I was in the midst of the work. Nearly all of the publications mentioned are in the Mitchell Library (Sydney) which undoubtedly has the finest collection of Island literature in the world. Glancing through the list in print I notice omissions of some important works, but it is too late, as I write, to search for the particulars of them for this edition, which has already been too long delayed in order to include this feature. I shall be glad if authors, librarians, collectors, or publishers will be good enough to supply me with particulars of works omitted and of new works; sending if possible, in the case of new books or pamphlets, a copy of the work in order that it may be examined, for it is not proposed to include every publication in the list regardless of its value. There must be some merit or some special feature of interest to secure the inclusion of a work. I hope in time, with the co-operation of those interested in the subject, to make this a really valuable Bibliography. Where a work deals in a general way with the Pacific or deals with a number of groups I have put it under the heading of "General." Where a book deals with one group wholly or mainly it will be found under "New Guinea," "New Hebrides," or as the case may be. The system I have adopted may not, perhaps, be approved by library authorities. I only claim that it was the easiest way and that it is simple. The main thing is that a start has been made in the production of an Island Bibliography, and, as far as I know, it is the first that embraces the whole Pacific; just as the Handbook itself is.

PE C Y S. ALLEN.

*Co. McCarron, Stewart & Co. Ltd.,
Goulburn Street, Sydney. May 1919.*

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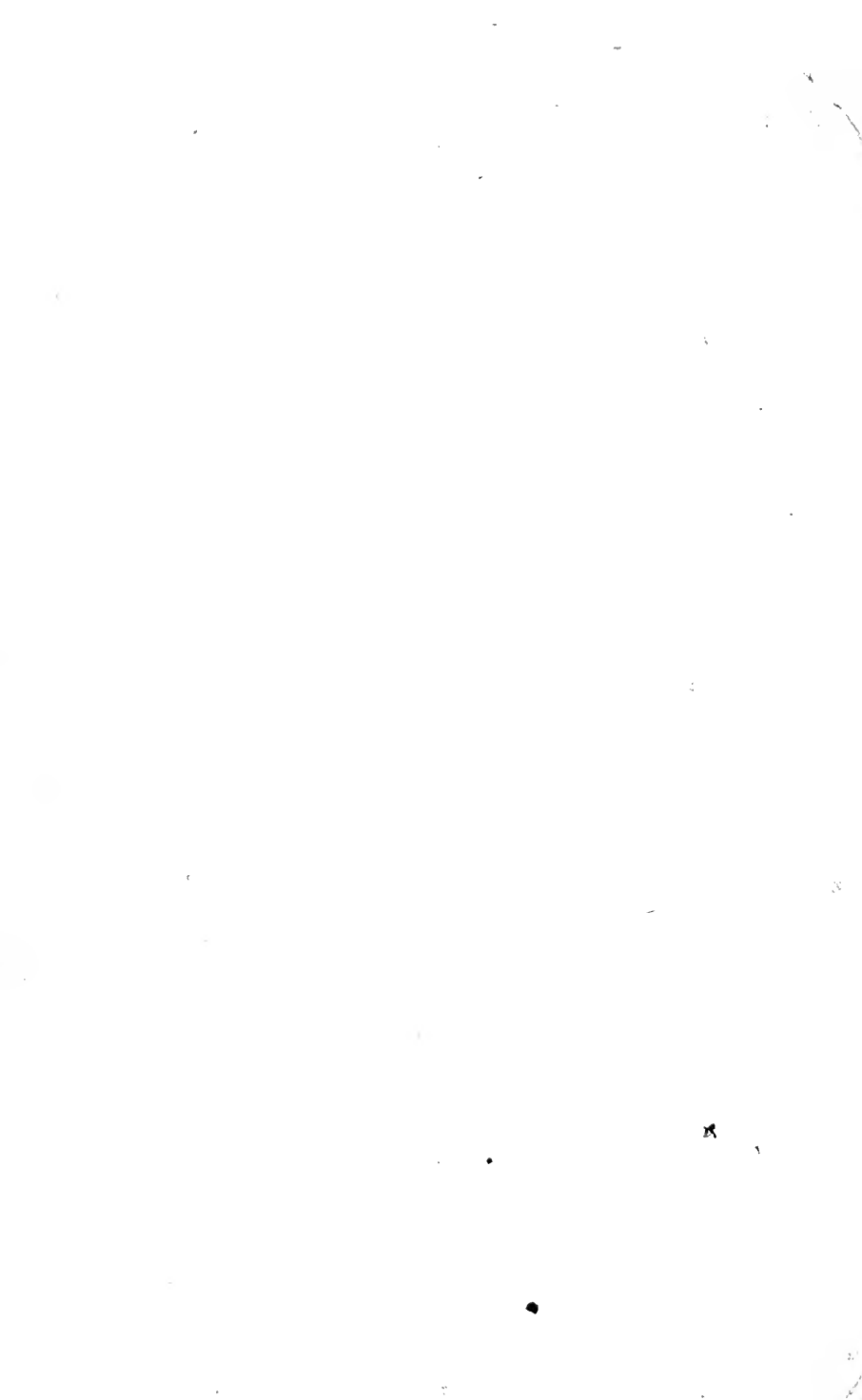
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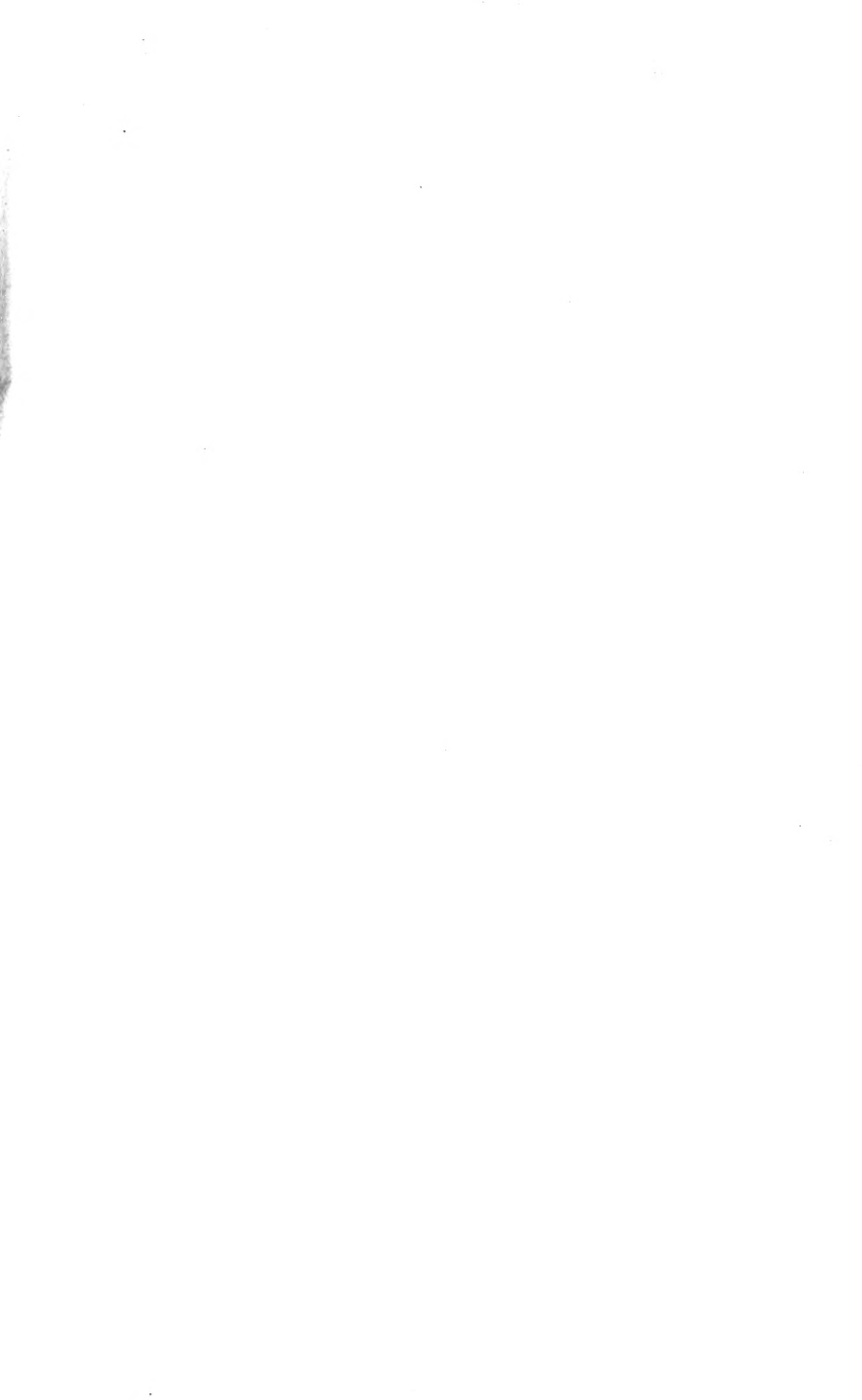
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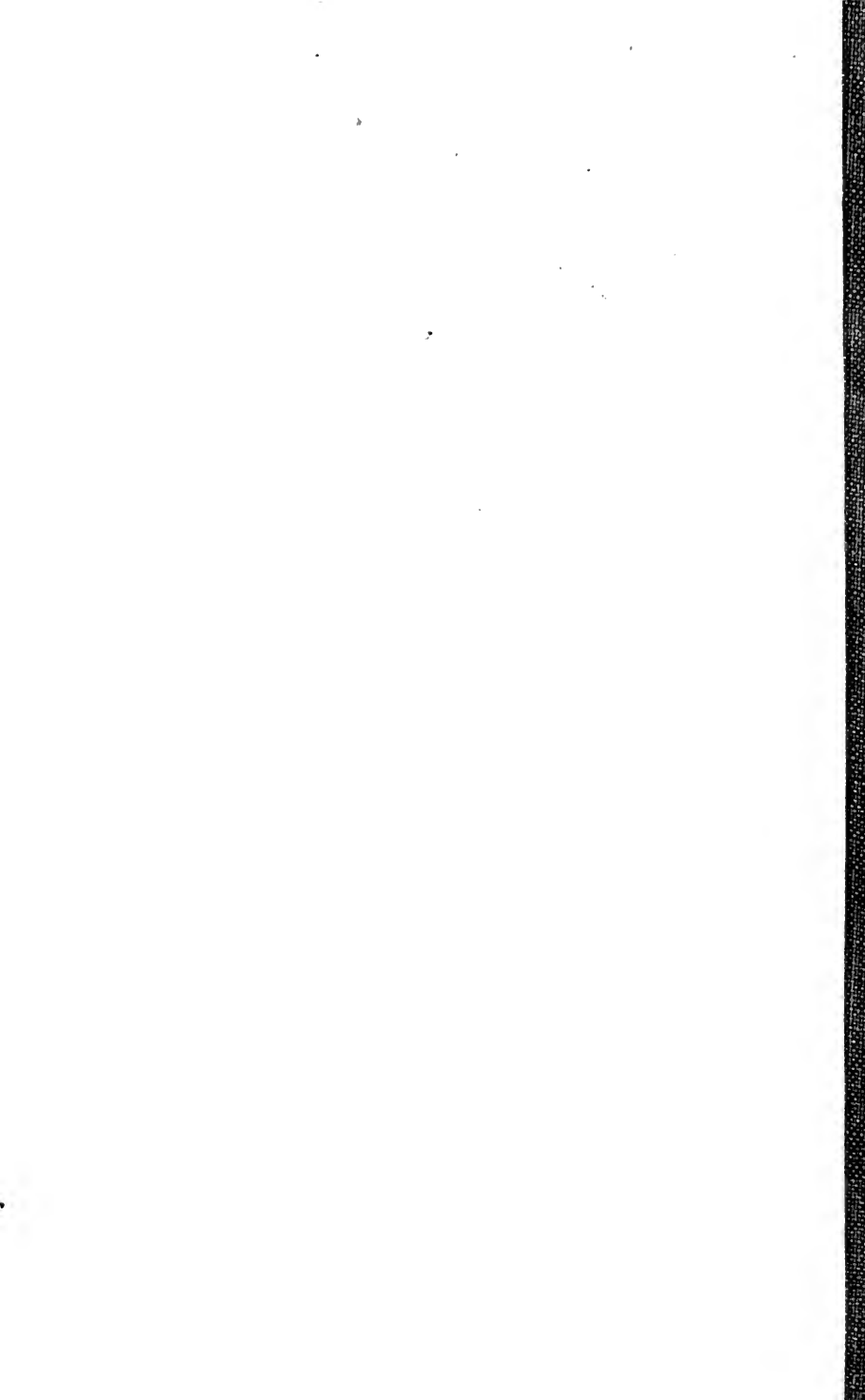
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